The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XL. FRIDAY, MAY 27, 1881—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

CLOTHING.

Sit Down, Sir! Sit Down!

A. J. NUTTING & CO.

Have the Floor, and "Don't You Forget It."

We rise, gentlemen, to explain that in spite of all these clever fellows who are going to SAVE (?) YOU "$5.00," or "25 per cent," or "33 per cent," or "What Not," on your purchases, NEVERTHELESS, we continue, as heretofore, to show a LITTLE better Clothing for Men and Boys, name a LITTLE Lower Prices, and show a LITTLE Larger Assortment than most of them can get together.

We and our Associate Houses handle many hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of Clothing annually, consequently have this whole business reduced to a "FINE POINT," and YOU are to have the Benefit of it.

225 More Blue Flannel Sailor Suits at $1.75, Just Received.

They will fit boys from 3 to 10 years of age. Come quick if you want one. They are going like "Hot Cakes."

Our Business Suits FOR Business Men

Will impress you that we "MEAN BUSINESS" when you see the Style and Finish of them, and the LOW PRICES we name, at

104 & 106 MADISON-ST.

Selling by the Electric Lights until 9 p. m. SOME SAY IT BEATS DAYLIGHT.

AUCTION SALES.

Public Sale of City Real Estate

The N. W. corner of Madison and Union-sts., known as the West Madison Street Police Station, being 45 feet on Madison-st. by 80 feet on Union-st., more or less, and described as Sub-Lots 5 and 6 of Lots 26 to 28, in Block 69, Original Town of Chicago, together with the building situated thereon, except such fixtures as the Mayor and Superintendent of Police may elect to reserve.

Will be offered for sale at Public Auction on Saturday, June 4, 1881, at 2 o'clock p. m., on the above described premises to the highest bidder for cash, pursuant to an order of the City Council passed April 11, 1881. Terms of possession to be arranged so as to comply with the necessities of the Police Department. Further information can be had by applying to the undersigned.

THEODORE T. GURNEY,
Comptroller.

PIG IRON.

Pig-Iron

We have 650 tons best Scotch Pig-Iron, brand Summerlee No. 1, on the way from Kingston, and will sell to the trade only, in lots to suit, at lower prices than any dealer in this city.

SCHRADER & ELLERY,
Room 18, 95 Dearborn-st.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN

At 6 per cent interest and no commissions. Propositions for loans in sums of $20,000 and upwards on first-class productive real estate in this city are invited until the 20th day of June next. Address, with description of security, C. T. WHEELER, at Union National Bank.

Money to Loan

On Improved City Property at current rates.

MEAD & COE,
149 La Salle-st.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

New York--London--Paris.

Steamers sail Every Saturday from New York for Southampton and Bremen.

Passengers booked for London and Paris at lowest rates. Rates of passage from New York to Southampton, London, Havre, and Bremen, first cabin, $100; second-class cabin, $60; steerage, $30. Return tickets at reduced rates. OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green, N. Y. The steerage rate by the North German Lloyd from Bremen to Chicago is $41, and the only agents authorized to sell these tickets are

H. CLAUSENIUS & CO.,
2 South Clark-st., General Agents.
J. W. ESCHENBURG,
104 Fifth-av., Local Agents.

ALLAN LINE

OCEAN MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

VIA QUEBEC. VIA BALTIMORE.

PASSAGE all classes between principal points in Europe and America at lowest rates. **Accommodations Unexcelled.** Three weekly Sailings each way. **Emigrant and Steerage Passage** through to all points at special rates.

ALLAN & CO., Gen. Agts., 72 La Salle-st., Chicago.

Hamburg American Packet Comp'y

WESTPHALIA..June 2 | HERDER..........June 16
CIMBRIA.......June 9 | LESSING..........June 23

Rates to Plymouth, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in the South of England: First cabin, $100; second, $60; steerage, $30; round trip at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Hamburg or Havre, $28. C. B. RICHARD & CO., General Passenger Agents, 61 Broadway, New York. FELSENTHAL & KOZMINSKI, General Western Agents.

STATE LINE

To Glasgow, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, and Londonderry, from N. Y., every Thursday. First Cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodation. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, outward, $28. These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO.,
53 Broadway, N. Y., and 164 Randolph-st., Chicago.
JOHN BLEGEN, Western Manager.

REVISED NEW TESTAMENT.

IMMENSE SUCCESS

107,000 Copies Sold in Four Days.

The Chicago Tribune Edition
OF THE
New Testament
OF OUR LORD AND SAVIOR
JESUS CHRIST.

Translated Out of the Greek:

Being the Version Set Forth A. D. 1611, Compared with the Most Ancient Authorities and Revised A. D. 1881.

Authorized by the American Committee of Revision.

PHILIP SCHAFF, President.
GEORGE E. DAY, Secretary.
New York, May 20, 1881.

SINGLE COPIES, 5 cts.
SENT BY MAIL.

NEWSDEALERS SUPPLIED AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

NEW ROUTE TO Escanaba, Green Bay, &c.

GOODRICH TRANSPORTATION CO.'S

Side-Wheel Steamer Muskegon

Will leave Chicago for Escanaba, Fayette, and all Lake Superior Towns, via Escanaba, and all West Shore Ports, every Saturday morning at 9 o'clock, arriving at Escanaba early Monday morning, and go thence to Menominee, Oconto, and Green Bay, arriving at Green Bay Monday evening.

Returning, leave Green Bay Tuesday morning, touching at Oconto, Menominee, Escanaba, Fayette, &c., leaving Escanaba on the arrival of train from Lake Superior on Tuesday afternoon, and arrive in Chicago Thursday afternoon.

DOCKS FOOT MICHIGAN-AV.

GOODRICH'S STEAMERS.

TIME TABLE.

For Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Ludington, and Manistee, every Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday morning at 9 o'clock, and Saturday and Monday evenings at 8 o'clock.

For Escanaba, Fayette, and Lake Superior Towns, via Escanaba, Oconto, Menominee, Green Bay, and all West Shore ports, Saturday mornings at 9 o'clock.

For Green Bay and all bay ports, Tuesday at 7 p. m.

Docks Foot Michigan-av.

To Montreal
AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

The Elegant Passenger Steamer

CELTIC

Will leave her dock, cor. Market and Jackson-sts.,

FRIDAY, May 27, at 7 p. m.,

Passing through the whole Chain of Lakes and River St. Lawrence to Montreal.

A steamer of this line will leave weekly at same time as above.

For further information apply to

EMPIRE WAREHOUSE CO.,
Agents Chicago and Montreal Line,
204 Market-st.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE! FINE & MEDIUM!

Holton AND Hildreth

221 & 223 STATE ST.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals for Fuel, Forage, and Straw, and for Drayage.

Headquarters Military Division of the Missouri,
Office Chief and Depot Quartermaster,
Chicago, Ill., May 26th, 1881.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon, Saturday, the 25th day of June, 1881, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of bidders for furnishing and delivering of the Hard Wood, Kindling Wood, Anthracite Coal, Bituminous Coal, Timothy Hay, Oats, and Straw required by the Quartermaster's Department in this city during the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1881, and ending June 30, 1882.

Proposals for either class of the stores mentioned or for quantities less than the whole required will be received.

A preference will be given to articles of domestic production. At the same time and place sealed proposals, in triplicate, and subject to the usual conditions, will be received for the DRAYAGE required by the Q. M. Department in the City of Chicago during the fiscal year commencing July 1st, 1881, and ending June 30, 1882.

Proposals should be made at a specified rate per one hundred pounds.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals. Blank forms of proposal and circulars giving the estimated quantities of fuel, forage, and straw required, and any additional information desired as to the manner of bidding, conditions to be observed by bidders, and terms of contract and payment, both for the supplies and the drayage, will be furnished on application to this office.

Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for fuel," "forage," "drayage," etc., as the case may be, and addressed to the undersigned.

CHAS. H. TOMPKINS,
Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. A., Chief Quartermaster.

Proposals for Cavalry Horses.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA,
OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
ST. PAUL, Minn., May 25, 1881.

Sealed proposals in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at the Office of the Chief Quartermaster, Department of Dakota, Fort Snelling, Minnesota, until 12 o'clock noon on June 13, 1881, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for furnishing and delivery at St. Paul, Minn.,

EIGHTY (80) CAVALRY HORSES.

Proposals for a less number than the whole required will be received.

A bond in the penal sum of $2,000 must accompany each proposal, and a copy of this advertisement, and of the specifications, should be attached to the proposal.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

Blank proposals, and full information as to the manner of bidding, conditions to be observed by bidders, and terms of contract and payment, will be furnished on application to this office.

Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Cavalry Horses," and addressed to the undersigned.

WM. MYERS,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.,
Chief Quartermaster.

Proposals for Waukegan Harbor, Ill.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
385 Milwaukee-st., MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 25, 1881.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon, Friday, June 10, 1881, at which time and place they will be opened in presence of bidders, for improving Harbor at Waukegan, Ill.: Pier Construction.

For blanks for proposals, and all information, apply at this office. The United States reserves the right to reject any or all bids. Proposals should be indorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Waukegan Harbor, Ill.," and addressed to

D. C. HOUSTON,
Maj. of Eng'rs, U. S. Army.

UNDERWEAR AND HOSIERY.

WILSON BROS.

MEN'S FURNISHERS,

113, 115, 117 & 119 State-st.,

Are offering unusual inducements to purchasers of

UNDERWEAR, HOSIERY, NECKWEAR, &c., &c.

A Large Importation of

English and French Neckwear, Summer-Weight Dressing Robes, House Jackets, Mohair and Silk Dusters, &c.

Should be seen by all admirers of New, Novel, and Artistic Wearing Apparel.

PIANOS.

STORY & CAMP,
188 & 190 State-st.,

Are offering rare bargains in Decker Bros., Haines Bros., Mathushek, and Story & Camp

PIANOS

And in Estey and Story & Camp Organs, for cash or on time. Every instrument thoroughly warranted for five years, and all defects made good.

STORY & CAMP,
188 & 190 State-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SONS OF MAINE

The Society of the Sons of the State of Maine will hold a grand banquet and reunion at the Palmer House on Thursday, June 16, and expect a large number of distinguished guests from Maine, Massachusetts, and other States will be present.

The Society will hold a meeting for special business and to receive new members at the Palmer House club-room, on Friday evening, May 27, at 8 o'clock, and will be pleased to welcome the Sons of Maine resident in Illinois as members of the Society and attendants at the banquet.

Those not able to attend the meeting can receive all necessary information to become members by application to John S. Brewer, Secretary, 156 Lake-st., Chicago.

THOS. DRUMMOND, President.
J. S. BREWER, Secretary.

Committee on Banquet, C. P. Kimball, Chairman:
W. W. Kimball, Geo. L. Dunlap,
E. B. Washburne, John N. Jewett,
Henry A. Heisey, Abner Taylor,
D. V. Purington, A. A. Libby,
Geo. M. How. Leonard Swett.

NOTICE.

THOMAS C. HAMMOND is this day admitted as member of our firm. Name and style firm same as before.

May 7, 1881. WALKER, OAKLEY & CO.

BUGGIES.

PARSONS & GOODFELLOW.

BUGGIES For the trade. Only COMPLETE lines of Business and Pleasure Vehicles manufactured in the United States. Farmers' Spring Wagons. Quality the best. Catalogue, prices, and terms sent on application.

OSHKOSH, WIS.

STATIONERY, &c.

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & Co. 118 & 120 Monroe St.

Blank-Book Makers and Printers.

MANTLES, WRAPS, &c.

"LEADERS OF POPULAR PRICES."

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER.

State and Madison-sts.

1,000 "This Season's Styles"

Satin de Lyon, Satin Merveilleux, Sicilian, and Gros Grain Silk

MANTLES! WRAPS! DOLMANS! FICHUS! CAPES, Etc.!

AT A

REDUCTION!

OF

"50 Per Cent,"

OR

"ONE-HALF OFF"

From the original selling prices. This IMMENSE CHANGE in

"OUR PRICES"

Takes Effect "To-Day,"

When we shall offer

$12 Silk Garments for $6.00!
$20 do do $10.00!
$25 do do $12.50!
$35 do do $17.50!

Higher-priced Garments in like proportion.

This opportunity will insure

"Grand Bargains!"

"LEADERS OF POPULAR PRICES,"
State and Madison-sts.
Branch, Madison and Desplaines-sts.

SEWING SILK.

BELDING BROS.

BEST QUALITY

SEWING SILK,

EVERY SHADE AND SIZE, CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

100-yd. Spools, 8 cts.
1-4 oz. Spools, 17 cts.
10-yd. Spools, 2 cts.

BANKRUPT STORE,
184 and 186 State-st.,
OPPOSITE THE PALMER.
S. SHIREK.

HATS.

HATS

CHAS. W. BARNES, OF STATE-ST.,

Shows many Shapes not found elsewhere.

Full line of Boys' and Children's Goods in Cloth, French Felt, and Straw.

148 State-st.

SPORTING GOODS.

LAWN TENNIS. Of our own Importation and Manufacture. All kinds, styles, and grades, At SPALDING'S, 108 Madison-st.

Illustrated price list of Lawn Tennis and General Sporting Goods mailed free upon application.

OPTICAL GOODS.

MANASSE OPTICIAN SIGHT IS PRICELESS TRIBUNE BUILDING

Fine Spectacles suited to all sights on scientific principles. Opera and Field Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Barometers, etc.

HUNYADI JANOS.

Hunyadi János

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

"SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHER LAXATIVES."

"SPEEDY, SURE, AND GENTLE."—*Prof. Roberts, F.R.C.P. London.*

The most certain and comfortable cathartic in cases of sluggish liver or piles.

ORDINARY DOSE, A WINEGLASSFUL BEFORE BREAKFAST. OF ALL DRUGGISTS AND MINERAL WATER DEALERS.

The Tribune.

Persons unable to purchase copies of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE *at News Agencies and on railway trains where Chicago papers are sold will confer a favor by reporting the facts to this office, giving full particulars.*

PARTLY cloudy weather with areas of rain for this region to-day.

THE dedication of the new armory of the Second Regiment of I. N. G. was made the occasion of a brilliant reception last evening. A large and gay company was present.

VENNOR predicts prolific frosts in many sections from now till the 28th inst., and a moist June, with occasional days of excessive heat. He says that between the 20th and 25th of June there will be excessive heat.

MRS. GARFIELD continues to improve, but slowly. Her fever remains, but in a much milder form. She rested quite easily Wednesday night, and passed a very comfortable day yesterday. Her physicians are quite sanguine of her speedy recovery.

THERE is a deficit in the Turkish budget amounting to over 4,000,000 Turkish pounds. The old, old story. Was there ever a time when there was not a deficit in the Turkish budget? This time it is said to have been caused by extensive war preparations.

A GREAT procession of Spanish students marched through the streets of Madrid yesterday in honor of the poet Calderon. A large crowd watched the procession, and much enthusiasm prevailed. The festivities and celebrations in honor of the poet will be continued for some time.

GEN. GRANT's railroad contracts and concessions have been approved by the Mexican Senate. They were approved by the Mexican Congress last week. The ex-President, in company with Mr. Eads,—both happy over their successes,—left Mexico last night, and will sail for New Orleans to-day.

DERVISCH PASHA has arrested nearly all the leaders of the Albanian League, including the Governor of Prisrend. The Albanian Leaguers promised loud and boasted high, but their performance have not been at all up to their promises. Dervisch Pasha seems to have had little difficulty in suppressing them.

THE 16-year-old daughter of James Westover, of Markesan, near Ripon, Wis., committed suicide yesterday because her father would not permit Dan Murray, a youth of 18, whom she said she loved, to call on her. Murray, on hearing of the young girl's act, was so grief-stricken that he also committed suicide.

THE Jews of Russia are afraid that the action of the Jews in England in asking the Government of that country to interfere in their behalf may have a bad effect, in that it may excite the prejudices of the governing classes as well as of the people against them. They deprecate any agitation of the matter in England at present.

THE Budget Committee of the French Chambers say that the Tunisian expedition will not cost to exceed 14,000,000 francs. The French, however, will not be called on to pay this, but the Kroumir and kindred tribes will. The same Committee reports in favor of abolishing the tax on paper, which brought in a revenue of 15,000,000 francs per year.

THE Jailer at Tyler, Tex., left his keys "lying around loose," so to say. One of the prisoners obtained possession of them, and unlocked the doors of the cells in which his fellow-prisoners were confined. All then broke open the windows and made good their escape. The authorities are now scouring the country to find them. The dispatch fails to tell what has become of the Jailer.

A NEW coin, composed of equal parts of gold and silver, and intended to circulate as a 5-franc piece, has been struck in France and will be presented to the Monetary Conference for approval as an international coin. The London *Daily News* does not approve of the coin, and says that it will never do for an international medium, as its value will fluctuate with the price of silver bullion.

THE cable-man takes the trouble to inform us that it is understood that Baron von Böttícher left the German Reichstag in high dudgeon Wednesday night on the introduction of Herr Richter's motion in accordance with previous arrangement with Bismarck. The act, however, has caused considerable excitement in the German provinces, and much comment unfavorable to Bismarck and Von Bötticher.

JUSTIN MCCARTHY presided over a meeting of members of Parliament and Land-Leaguers last night at London, when resolutions were adopted looking towards the holding of several meetings in England to protest against evictions and to arouse sympathy for the evicted. Meetings in pursuance of the resolution will be held at Hyde Park, Middleboro, Oldham, and other places. Mr. Sexton, member of Parliament, has taken charge of the Land-League agitation in Ireland.

AT an informal meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Northwestern University at Evanston, held in this city yesterday, ex-Gov. John Evans, the President of the Board, after discussing the work of the University, said he would contribute $25,000 of the first $100,000, and $25,000 of the second $100,000,—the Trustees to raise the remainder,—toward paying off the indebtedness of the Institution, amounting in all to $200,000. The Trustees profess to be able to raise the $150,000 required.

AT the meeting of the Southern General Assembly at Staunton, Va., yesterday, the Rev. Dr. Mullaly presented a formal protest against the action of that body in sending fraternal greeting to the Northern Assembly, on the ground that the latter body had wronged the Church South, and had not atoned for it, and, further, that the signers of the protest were opposed to any tendency to surrender the distinctive independence of the Southern Church. The signers to the protest are Drs. Mullaly, Patterson, Fletcher, D. L. Young, and George White.

THE lordly Conkling has taught himself to unbend, as will be seen by the letter which he has addressed to members of the New York Legislature, in which he says he would like a few minutes' conversation with the party addressed at a time and place to suit the aforesaid party. It appears that forty-seven legislators promised to attend the Conkling conference at the Delavan House, Albany, last night, but when the time for meeting came there was less than half the number in attendance, and the conference was therefore abandoned. Each day only goes to confirm the opinion that neither Conkling nor Platt have the slightest chance of reëlection. The candidates spoken of by the anti-Conklingites are the Hon. Rufus H. Choate and the Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, but it is not likely that an election will be had for some weeks to come.

AFFAIRS in Ireland seem to grow from bad to worse. Eight houses near Mallow, Cork, belonging to farmers who have made themselves obnoxious to their neighbors by taking holdings from which tenants have been evicted, were burned down recently, and yesterday there was an affray between the military and the people near Carrick, Tipperary, growing out of an attempt to serve processes, and several persons were wounded, two,—it is believed, fatally. Every attempt at eviction is bitterly and obstinately resisted, and riots and bloodshed are the consequence.

A BILL to reduce the time which parents are compelled to keep their children in school from eight to six years has passed the Lower Branch of the Austrian Parliament by a small majority after a heated debate. The bill is now pending before the Upper Branch of the Reichsrath, and so great is the influence of the popular opposition that it is thought that the Emperor will have to create twenty new Peers in order to pass the measure. The feeling of the people is intensified by the belief that the measure is a concession to the Ultramontane and Tyrolese element of the Reichsrath.

AT a meeting yesterday of the creditors of the firm of Lawrence & Martin, which failed recently, a report was submitted showing that the indebtedness of the firm amounted to $477,054, of which there were unsecured debts amounting to $304,000. The assets amount only to about $71,000. The firm made an offer of 20 cents on the dollar, one-half cash and one-half in six months. A committee was appointed on behalf of the creditors to examine the books of the firm before any settlement was agreed on. The creditors were naturally much discouraged at the condition of affairs.

THE representatives of the European Powers at Constantinople have requested the Greek Premier, Coumoundouros, to send immediate instructions to the Greek Minister at Constantinople to sign the special convention between Greece and Turkey to facilitate the transfer of the territory to be ceded to Greece by Turkey. Coumoundouros, having a wholesome dread of the popular wrath, is not inclined to act hastily, and says he thinks it will be necessary to have the permission of the Chamber of Deputies before signing the convention. The Deputies are not likely to look with favor on the project.

THE firm of Bodden & Myer, one of the most prominent in the grain commission business in Milwaukee, failed yesterday. The assets are said to be nominal, while the liabilities are variously estimated at from $70,000 to $100,000. Michael Bodden, the senior member of the firm, was President of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce for two years. During his incumbency of that office he became involved through a wheat speculation, and sold all his property in order to meet his obligations as far as possible. The firm did not recover, however, from the effects of that embarrassment, and the failure of yesterday is attributed to it.

THE Boston and Providence Commanderies of the Knights Templar arrived in Richmond, Va., yesterday. The former Commandery marched to the monument of "Stonewall" Jackson, the great Confederate soldier, and on arriving the band struck up an appropriate memorial overture. After the music had ceased the Knights placed a splendid floral tribute on the dead hero's statue. The Knights then marched to Washington's monument, and some appropriate music was rendered and some decorations were placed on the statue. The tribute of the New Englanders to Gen. Jackson was greatly appreciated by the people of Richmond.

IT is asserted that ex-Senator Conkling is now convinced that he cannot be reëlected at this session of the Legislature. He is therefore in favor of a short session and of making an issue with the Administration Republicans at the November election. If successful then, he will ask reëlection at an adjourned session of the Legislature, on the ground that his course has been vindicated. Many Republicans object to this plan, and for good reason. The Democrats may carry the Empire State at the November election if the Republican party is divided, as it certainly would be if Conkling's idea is carried out. But Conkling may be able, with the aid of his Democratic friends, to carry out that part of his scheme, which would defer the matter until after the November election.

THE City Solicitor of Philadelphia filed a bill in equity in a Philadelphia court yesterday against James McManes and eleven other Trustees and one ex-Trustee of the Philadelphia Gas Trust, calling on them to show cause why they should not be removed from their Trusteeships because of gross mismanagement, criminal negligence, and actual fraud in connection with the Trust. The bill also charges them with using the Trust for personal and political ends, and seeks to recover from them a large sum of money for the public use, which they have misappropriated to their own use. The City Solicitor also asks for an injunction to restrain them from managing the Trust until the case is decided. The litigation promises to be a prolonged one and to develop some spicy scandals.

MR. WOODIN presented a remonstrance against the reëlection of Conkling and Platt in the New York Senate yesterday, and delivered a strong speech in support of it. He said the resignations of the two Senators were characterized neither by wit nor wisdom, sense nor cunning. He scouted the idea that the Republican party would suffer if Mr. Conkling and Mr. Platt were not reëlected, and maintained that the organization did not depend on any two men. Senator Strahan defended Conkling, but did not wholly approve his course. Mr. Forster and Mr. McCarthy spoke in opposition to reëlection, the latter saying that he was afraid that if Conkling was returned he would act toward President Garfield as he had towards President Hayes,—petulantly and offensively. He thought Mr. Conkling had better be retired to private life, where he wished him every success. The speeches indicated a strong determination to prevent the reëlection of the resigners.

THE DEATH-KNELL.

London, Ont., Rocking and Shuddering in Its Great Grief.

One Hundred and Fifty of the Dead Buried Yesterday.

The People Nearly All in Black Crape, and Business Abandoned.

An Interview with the Wretched Man Who Loaded Up the Boat.

There Were Some Drunken Men on Board Who Disobeyed His Orders.

Had Every One Balanced Himself as if on an Oarsman's Shell, All Would Have Lived.

Scenes at the Shallow Death-Hole—The People Were Held Under.

The Horrible Disaster Has Evoked Human Traits Horrible in the Same Degree.

How the Death-Machine Was Put Together—Pipe-Stem Stanchions and Tenpenny Nails.

TOLLING BELLS.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY FUNERALS YESTERDAY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LONDON, Ont., May 26.—Early this morning the funeral bells on the City-Hall, the engine-houses, and the churches, began their mournful tolling. The pent-up agony of yesterday afternoon broke forth afresh. From a little after sunrise until the shadows of night had fallen, the streets leading to the different cemeteries were crowded with funeral processions. There were not hearses enough in the city whereon to remove the dead to their last resting-place, and extra ones were brought in from the neighborhood and villages. The country people who, by marriage or closer relation, are connected with the great bulk of the city's inhabitants, flocked in town with wagons, buggies, and on horseback. The early trains on the different railroads brought their quota of sorrowing friends. The citizens, wearing crape on their left arm, moved solemnly to and fro. The living and the dead had been intimate friends, and so great was the anxiety of the former to pay their tribute of respect to the memory of the latter, that it was not infrequent to meet late in the afternoon, groups of old citizens who during the day had attended six or eight funerals.

UNFORESEEN ACCIDENTS,

of course, caused innumerable delays, and frequently, when the hearses failed to put in their appearance at the appointed hour, the friends of the deceased were obliged to take an express wagon or a grocer's cart to convey the remains to the city of the dead. About twenty-five interments were made yesterday, fully 150 to-day, and to-morrow there will be about twenty. All day long there was a suspension of business in almost every department of active life. The stores were all closed; silent were the workshops and manufactories. The saloons and other places of public resort were sealed. From the tops of the prominent buildings floated flags at half mast, trimmed with crape. It was next to impossible for the reporters to find persons whom they sought in the search for news. The entire population was attending the funerals of those who had perished, and at the present writing (10 o'clock) interments are being made by the light of torches and lanterns. Incredible as it may seem, there were those who had neither respect for the dead nor mercy for the living.

A MOB OF YOUNG PIRATES

flocked around the scene of the catastrophe while heroic men were periling their lives in search of the bodies of the victims, and stole whatever they could lay their hands on. Coats, umbrellas, canes, watches, and money were taken from the clothing of those engaged in the work of charity. In two or three instances the pockets of the dead were rifled of their contents. The pastors of the churches were worn out with fatigue. At every funeral religious services were held, and at the grave the remains were intrusted to mother earth with a clerical benediction. To-morrow a solemn high mass will be celebrated in the Roman Catholic cathedral, which will be appropriately draped in mourning for the occasion, and on Sunday next it is expected that the terrible blow which has been inflicted on the city will be the theme of the sermons in all the churches. One of the most affecting sights was

THE JOINT FUNERAL

of Willie Glass and Miss Fanny Cooper, two lovers who were to have been married in a fortnight. The cortége of the young man left the residence of his father on Colborne street shortly after 2 o'clock, and, proceeding down Queens avenue, joined that of the young lady at the corner of Queen's avenue and Clarence street. Here the two hearses got side by side, the followers of each joined into one procession, fully three-quarters of a mile long.

ONE OF THE MOST HEARTRENDING INCIDENTS

in connection with the disaster is the almost complete extinction of Mr. Joseph Coughlin's family. His eldest daughter, Mrs. Harry Smart, and his youngest daughter, Mrs. Joseph Swaizie, besides his young son Edward Charles, are victims of the catastrophe. In addition, Mr. Coughlin's last two grandchildren, the son and daughter of Harry Smart, of the *Free Press*. There are few families in the city which have been so sadly bereft as Mr. Coughlin's, and the five bodies were this afternoon interred together. Mrs. Swaizie

WAS MARRIED ON MONDAY EVENING

and met her death on the following night. From the altar to the grave is indeed but a few steps. Mr. John Curran, the man who was resuscitated on the night of the calamity, died at an early hour this morning. He is supposed to have succumbed to internal injuries. The last body was removed from the temporary morgue at the drill-shed this morning. The corpse which had lain there all day yesterday unidentified, has been claimed by a woman from Hamilton as that of her husband, Joseph Petrey.

AWFUL!

A man named Dever, his wife, and two children, were the victims of the accident. They came here a few months ago from Rochester, N. Y. The father had, a short time ago, opened a butcher-shop on the main street. They had no relatives here, and when the bodies were recovered and taken to the residence there was no one there to give admission, and the doors had to be burst open. Kind neighbors who had suffered no loss themselves prepared the bodies for burial, and to-day they were buried by the public authorities.

THE LATEST COUNT OF THE DEAD

places the number at 192. It is likely, however, that this number will be swollen by fifteen or twenty. There were among the victims a number of people from the country, and their bodies were taken away by their friends before any one began to keep a record of the lives lost. Out of two households dwelling in the town of Lobo, about fifteen miles from here, thirteen who had participated in the excursion were drowned. Their bodies were immediately taken home by members of the family who escaped. The Chief of Police stated to your correspondent to-day that next week he would detail a couple of detectives to travel through the country and inspect the burial registers which are in the keeping of the township officials. He hoped by these means to secure a complete number of the victims.

THE POLICE STATION.

To the Western Associated Press.

LONDON, Ont., May 26.—The Police Station was visited by large numbers to-day in hope of finding some relic such as parasols, fans, shawls, bonnets, hats, etc., which lay in a mass and had a thorough overhauling. Many articles were claimed and taken away.

A CIVIC DEPUTATION

arrived to-day from St. Thomas and St. Marys bearing memorials of deep sympathy.

SOME BODIES LIE

as yet uncoffined for lack of means. This evening a carload of coffins arrived and the difficulty has been overcome. One undertaker had seven hearses in charge. The work of burial will continue to-night till 12 o'clock.

THE TRAP,

AS IT WAS CUNNINGLY ARRANGED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LONDON, May 26.—A brief description of the lost steamer may prove of interest: The Victoria was a stern-wheel two-decker, with hurricane roof, and measured over all from bow to stern 80 feet, beam 23 feet, depth of hold 3 feet 10 inches. The boiler was 60-horse power, 14 feet in length, 3½ feet in diameter, and had ninety tubes. There was a steam pump, handle pump, and inspirator to keep the boiler supplied with water. The engine was a single cylinder, ten and one-quarter inches in diameter, twenty-nine inch stroke, and fitted to a wheel-crank. The shaft was seventeen feet in length, upon which were two paddle-wheels ten by four feet each. The steering apparatus was regarded as an improvement on the old system, the pilot-house being open. The seats encircled both decks, affording accommodation for about 400. The hight

BETWEEN DECKS

was between seven and eight feet. The steamer was also supplied with life-preservers and all the appointments required by law. Mr. Merellly, Acting Chairman of the Steamboat Board of Inspectors for Ontario, made a thorough inspection of the steamer last season and pronounced her in every respect a model craft, and her machinery to be A1. She was registered at Port Stanley; gross tonnage, fifty-eight tons; net, thirty-eight tons. The steamer cost about $5,000.

ONE OF THE WORKMEN

who was employed in building the Victoria was interviewed this afternoon on what he knew about the construction of the craft. He stated that up to the guards she was properly trimmed, well caulked, and tight, but from that point she was a perfect shell, having been patched together in the most flimsy manner. The apertures in the guards were not properly closed, some being partly filled with pieces of shingle and plastered up with different substances, and, in consequence, when the water came up to a certain point, because of the heavy load, nothing could prevent it running in. It was not necessary for the boat to sink so far in the water as to allow the water to touch the floor of the lower deck in order that the hold would begin to fill. He states, further, that very probably the water had been leaking in for a considerable length of time, the hold filling gradually and the weight becoming heavier, especially on the down trip as well as returning. Had the boat not capsized she would have ultimately sunk. A large quantity of water in the hold, like loose grain for instance, forms a most dangerous cargo. A little movement of the crowd above to one side sends the bulk of water flooding very rapidly in the same direction.

IN THE NEXT PLACE,

the Victoria was loaded beyond all reason, and at last, what with the weight of the water and the swaying of the people, the steamer rolled over. Then the stanchions or supporters of the upper deck (small posts about seven feet in length), were merely nailed, and not properly braced. When the unnatural side strain came from the inclined portion of the deck, nothing could prevent the supports breaking off like pipe-stems, precipitating the people into the water. With thorough bracing of the stanchions our informant considers that probably only thirty or forty might have been drowned. The boat was constructed, he declares, just on the principle that there would never be a crowd or danger. It was nothing but

A MURDER-TRAP.

"I would not have run the concern with more than 300 on board." The inquest will be resumed this afternoon. Some forty or fifty witnesses have been summoned. The County-Attorney, it is understood, has determined to probe the causes of the accident to the bottom, and the indications now are that indictments will be found against Rankin, the Captain, and James Meneilley, the Assistant Steamboat Inspector. The boat, while under the management of the Thames Navigation Company, belonged to Thomas Washie, now in Manitoba, to whom was paid a percentage of the pooled earnings.

THE MANAGERS.

To the Western Associated Press.

LONDON, Ont., May 26.—In an interview with a member of the Thames Navigation Company to-day, a reporter was informed that the Company had no direct interest in the steamer, and did not own a stick of her timber. She was run in connection with their line by an arrangement to pool receipts, but was under separate management. A high character for ability was given to Capt. Rankin, who left the Company's service last season to join the Victoria. It was said he was a cautious and careful officer, and if his judgment and directions had been followed there would have been no accident.

HOW IT LOOKS

WITH THE WATER DRAWN OUT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LONDON, Ont., May 26.—Your correspondent visited the scene of the awful tragedy this afternoon. It is about 400 yards south of the railroad bridge, so frequently mentioned in these dispatches. The banks of the river are not more than ten feet above the ordinary stage of water since the dam was built at Springbank. The hull of the unfortunate boat was completely stripped of her upper works. Her nose was run head on the south bank. Owing to the fact that the river had been lowered five feet by the opening of the dam-gates at Springbank, about one-third of the hull was visible.

Half the wheel-house stood out from the water's shore. Three of the frail deck-stanchions and a portion of the guard-rail remained as if to show the flimsiness with which the craft had been constructed. Right in front of the bow, close to the edge of the bank, was a huge cottonwood tree.

A PHOTOGRAPHER

was busily engaged in taking views of the scene for illustrated papers in New York and London, England. On the north shore, about six feet from the bank, lay the boiler, on her side, half out of water. Near by, scattered along the edge of the river, on the green sward of the bank, lay portions of the upper works, pipe-stem scantlings, ten-penny nails, and thin telegraph wire forming the support and stays of the hurricane-deck. Lying close to the water's edge were fragments of baby carriages, lunch-baskets, empty ale bottles, and cans which once contained potted meats and preserved fruits. The smashed baby-wagons eloquently but sadly told the tale of the horrible tragedy. Three or four policemen and as many volunteers were engaged in dragging the river in the vicinity of the boiler, while here and there, above on the bank, were groups of curious people, who rushed pell-mell down to the water whenever the drag brought in a portion of the wreck or piece of wardrobe. Half a dozen parasols and as many woolen shawls constituted the achievements of the men at the time your correspondent visited the scene. The party was engaged in searching for the bodies of William Hay, a school-teacher, who resided in the eastern part of the city, an old man named Mills, and a boy by the name of Caldwell. The river current was scarcely perceptible, and the yellow, sandy-bottom was easily seen for some distance in the bright sunlight.

THE SCENE IN ITS ENTIRETY

was one that the traveler on Southern rivers frequently encounters, and which during the War were of very frequent occurence on the Mississippi, Tennessee, and Cumberland Rivers. The arduous labors of the searchers were rewarded later in the afternoon by the recovery of the body of Hay, the school-master. It was immediately taken to his late residence, and will be buried to-morrow.

RANKIN.

THE RESPONSIBLE MAN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LONDON, Ont., May 26.—Rankin, the Captain of the steamer Victoria, who had a narrow escape from meeting the same watery grave which welcomed 200 of his passengers, was sufficiently recovered this morning to submit to an interview with the following result:

"What were the first symptoms of danger that you noticed?"

"I never noticed any until near the place where we went over. I knew we had a good load on, but, after leaving the water-works, the people were all sitting quietly in the boat. At Springbank, however, I told the people who were crowding on board that unless some of them got off I should not leave the dock."

"You thought there were too many getting on?"

"Yes; but after we got fifteen or twenty persons off, I did not feel so anxious. She was crowded there is no doubt, and still there was quite a bit of room left on the main or lower deck. There were perhaps twenty-five or thirty there, and

NOT OVER FOUR HUNDRED PASSENGERS IN ALL."

"When you reached the point where the accident took place what was done?"

"Oh! there was something done before reaching there. On coming around the bend at the cemetery, a lot of those on board rushed over to one side to see the Princess Louise go by. The Victoria listed over badly at that point, and did not right until we had reached Elliott's Creek. She straightened up then, and we started for the Cove bridge. Then just as we reached the point of the accident she lurched again."

"HOW MUCH WAS SHE LEANING OVER?"

"Well, the engineer said there was ten inches of water on one side and the boat about two feet out of the water on the other."

"What was done then?"

"I sent a little boy down to ask the engineer if there was any danger. He sent word back that unless we got her straightened up there was great danger. We were then within sight of the Cove bridge."

"Was there any excitement among the passengers?"

"Not the slightest."

"Didn't they seem to recognize the danger?"

"Not a bit of it. Then young Parish came to me and said: 'We cannot get the boat straightened. The more we try to move the people over to the other side, the more persistently they cling to their present places.' The deck-hand has since told me the same thing. The people who were spoken to only gave abuse. I asked several gentlemen near the pilot-house to go down and get some men who were

A LITTLE THE WORST OF LIQUOR

to go over to the other side. The engineer also says that these parties laughed at him when he went out and told them of the danger. Some of them said, in a joking way, 'Get your life-boat out.' The Frenchman who acted as deck-hand told them there was great danger, and they just laughed at him, and said, 'Then we'll go down with her.' When the little boy came back to me he said they would not get over. Mr. Wilson, who was near me, tried his best to get the men and women over and near the pilot-box. They moved when we were within about two lengths of where this accident took place. Two row-boats passed by, and the cry being raised down below, "There's a race!"

THERE WAS A BIG RUSH

made over to the side by the people downstairs. She took a sudden lurch then and went clean over."

"What followed?"

"The boiler, which in some manner got loose, went out through the side of the boat. The deck did not give away until this time, and would never have moved had the boiler remained in its place. But when it went out the stanchions were carried away, and the decks slid clear out. I was in the pilot-house, and as she went over I jumped out."

"Did the boiler carry any people with it?"

"Yes, it must have carried those on the lower deck. There was a girl whom I know of who got burned by the boiler as it went, but she was saved."

"What was

THE SCENE, AS YOU SAW IT?"

"When the boiler went out it broke the steam connections, and there was quite a rush of steam. That did not cease until the pipes were sunk below the water. I got right on the upper deck, as it lay on the water, and did all I could to help those around."

"Didn't that deck cover any people?"

"Yes it went over those who were on the upper deck. There was a space of about ten inches, where the roof was rounded, and under this several came up. I lifted the hurricane deck up, and the first man I pulled out was dead. He had evidently been killed. I took a woman and child out and three or four more. I think one of the girls was dead. By this time people commenced to climb on this deck, until it sank down considerably.

I KNEW THERE WERE PEOPLE UNDERNEATH,

so I got about twenty over on the hull and pulled off some boards. The head of George White was the first one I saw, and he looked up and said: 'For God's sake get me and my daughter of this.' He had been under there in the space left by the rounding of the deck, and was holding his daughter up. I got them out."

"Did you get any more out of there?"

"No. Others did, however, but they were either drowned or insensible. By the time we could swing the deck around those in the water

WERE ALL GONE.

When I saw there were no more living ones in the water, I jumped ashore and asked several to go to the city. I ran myself, but was overtaken by two young men, whom I told to go and get all the assistance possible. Then I turned and went back to the wreck."

"What was being done then?"

"Others had arrived and they had commenced to take out the dead."

"How did the people appear in the water?"

"OH! IT WAS AWFUL.

They were thrown one on top of the other, and those below never came to the surface. Those on top were saved."

"Do you think that boat with that load would have been safe under ordinary circumstances?"

"Quite safe. If the passengers had behaved no accident would have occurred."

"Was the boat in as good a condition as she was last year?"

"Better. We did a great deal of repairing on her. Wherever we saw the least scratch Mr. Rodgers had it mended. I imagined there was water in the boat, but Mr. Roberts assures me there was not. She went down forwards, the boiler slid out, the supporters to the deck gave way, and the people slid out into the water."

"When the accident occurred did those who were saved make strenuous efforts to get others out?"

"YES, I MUST SAY

every one worked for all they were worth. Yes, everybody appeared to be very sorry. There were people there last night who said I was to blame. If there is any one to blame it is me, but I don't think I am. I was certainly in charge of the boat, and if the people had obeyed me no accident would have occurred. We were sailing along very smoothly before that. When I found there was such danger, I prayed to God to keep her afloat while I could run her on the sand-bar. Three minutes more would have done it."

CAPT. RANKIN FURTHER SAID

that it was not true as stated, that he had been requested to stop at Ward's, about a mile west of where the accident occurred. If the boat had stopped there more people would have got on. The ordinary capacity of the boat is 300. The closest calculation would not admit of her holding more than 400.

NICHOLAS FORKE,

THE FRENCH DECK-HAND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LONDON, Ont., May 26.—Nicholas Forke, the French deck-hand alluded to by Capt. Rankin, was also subjected to reportorial inquiry, and told the following story of the catastrophe:

"At the time of the disaster I was working on the lower deck. As soon as the boat had left the wharf the passengers commenced to go from one side to another. When we were approaching the Cove bridge some one shouted, 'There's a boat race,' and then the crowd rushed to the starboard side. I heard the Captain, who was at the wheel, shout, 'Try to trim her in, boys!' Seeing that something serious would happen did the passengers not keep still, I shouted to them: 'For God's sake make for the other side of the boat or we all will go down!' The reply came, 'If we go down, you will go with us!' The boat then began to fill, and when there was about two feet of water on the lower deck on the starboard side the crowd made a rush for the front side. The water dashed after them, and the boat lurched over. I then made for the upper deck, and saw the passengers go overboard

IN A HUGE MASS.

Just then the boiler became loosened and went over with a tremendous noise onto the struggling people in the water. A moment after the hurricane deck slid off and was about to follow the boilers. As the boat was about to go in the centre, I jumped off from the starboard side. I seized hold of a lady and two children and brought them safely to shore. I then set to work and rendered all the assistance in my power, and, being a good swimmer, succeeded in saving quite a number.

MY OPINION

is that the boat was not overloaded, but that the true cause of the disaster was the recklesness of some of those on board, for had they listened to us it would never have happened."

IN REPLY

to an inquiry, Mr. Forke said that he never heard any of the passengers request to be let off at Ward's, or any other place on the route, nor did he believe any such request had been made, because from what he knew of Capt. Rankin he did not think him to be a man to refuse such a favor.

BEYOND CONCEPTION.

NO NEW WORLD COMMUNITY EVER BEFORE SO STRICKEN.

LONDON, Ont., May 26.—Intense gloom pervades the community to-day, unrelieved by the brightness of the sun. From an early hour bells have been tolling and funeral processions wending through every street on the way to the several cemeteries. All the business places are closed and the city wears an aspect of Sabbath, with a mighty solemnity pervading all. No one speaks or thinks of anything else than the great calamity, and it has had a paralyzing effect on all classes of citizens. It has been decided to erect a memorial in Mount Pleasant Cemetery. All the day one could not walk a block without meeting some solemn procession.

ADDITIONAL DEAD:

Emma J. Box.
Annie May.
Daniel Dillon.
A young Englishman, lately out.
Elias Chapman.
One of Miss Ryes' boys.
John Vickers, of Kokomo.

THERE ARE MANY STRANGERS ON THE STREETS

from the country and neighboring towns. In several cases entire families, with one or two exceptions, are wiped out. An instance is the family of Mr. Joseph Coughlin, whose children and grandchildren, numbering five, are lying dead in the house. His daughter Jennie was married to a man named Swazzie the day before the accident. The couple were both drowned. The family of W. Hall loses five in one house. Every kind of coffin is in use, and the dead are being conveyed to burying-places by every class of vehicles. The remains of Mr. William McBride were carried in a light-wagon, followed by a procession a mile long.

MEN CAN HARDLY SPEAK TO EACH OTHER

without breaking down. The scenes in the afflicted households are terrible, and trying to the strongest nerves. The clergymen, who have worked nobly all through, are tired out, and cannot reach the graves fast enough. In many cases the members of different families are put in one grave. The different societies are on hand and doing their utmost to facilitate the burial. The longest procession to-day was that attending the remains of Willie Glass and Miss Cooper, who were engaged to be married next month, and died together in the water. A couple of hundred well-filled vehicles followed the hearses, which passed along side by side. The searchers for the dead this morning raised two little girls, clasped tightly in each others' arms, as they no doubt had fallen together.

JACKALS AND HYENAS.

Several cases of robbing the dead are reported. Among articles missing is a gold watch and chain which Mr. Millman had worn, and the gold necklace of a young lady. The "For hire" wagons were busily engaged, and, in some cases, to make money and count as much as possible, corpses were hurried into the houses in an unceremonious manner and the drivers hurried off for another load. In one instance the driver brought a body to a certain number, and, finding no person in and the door locked, pitched the body through the window and left it until the people came home.

JOHN R. LAW,

A PASSENGER.

LONDON, Ont., May 26.—The following statement has been made by John R. Law, a passenger, who says he was one of the upper deck passengers, and in considering the causes of the disaster feels that not one of the least was the efforts put forth by a number of men, some of whom were intoxicated, to create excitement among the passengers before the disaster by a series of cries of "Get to the other side!" "Get on life-preservers," "there she goes," etc.; and feeling well able to take care of themselves, seemed to get some gratification in the nervousness and excitement they were producing among those who are always most helpless when disaster comes. Could the excitement have been kept down and the crowd quiet till the steamer got above Cove bridge into the shallow water, the loss of life would have been less.

LABOR.

THE IRONWORKERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 26.—Secretary Martin informed your correspondent this evening that the scale submitted by the special committee of the Amalgamated Association has been agreed to by the manufacturers, with the exception of the price put on "crop ends," or the additional iron over the regular lengths. The scale differs from that of last year only on special sizes. The Committee had another meeting this afternoon, at which the matter was further discussed, but without result. The Secretary said that an agreement will be reached to-night or to-morrow. The proceedings are of the star-chamber order. Mr. Martin says there is no doubt of an amicable settlement of this, the only point in dispute.

THE ST. LOUIS BREWERS.

ST. LOUIS, May 26.—The Brewers' Union have made a formal demand on the bosses for a reduction of the hours of labor and higher uniform wages. They propose to work twelve hours a day and ask $65 per month for kettle, cellar, and malt-house men, and $60 for wash-house workers. They also demand that Sunday labor shall be reduced to five hours. If this schedule of hours and wages is not acceded to on the 1st of June there will probably be a strike.

THE ANTI-CHINESE TROUBLES.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 26.—The Miners' Union in Bodie has declined to take action against the Chinese on the Mono Lake Railroad, and the Superintendent declined to discharge those he had employed. Seventy men signed the roll for volunteers to go to the Chinese camp and drive the Mongolians out of the country, but it is thought nothing serious will result, as the camp is twenty-five miles distant, with an alkali plain to be traversed.

THE CINCINNATI STREET-CAR MEN.

CINCINNATI, O., May 26.—It is now believed that a strike of street-car employés has been averted. The meeting called with a big flourish was only attended by a few discharged employés.

WATER-WAYS.

Conclusion of the Meeting at Davenport in the Interest of River and Canal Improvement—General Proceedings of the Body.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., May 26.—The Hennepin Canal Convention resumed its sessions at 8 a. m., Congressman Horr in the chair. The first business was the appointment of a Committee on resolutions, which was done by the State delegations as follows: Iowa, Edward Russell and Sam M. Clark; Missouri, John F. Phillips; Illinois, T. J. Henderson; Ohio, N. N. Howard; Wisconsin, B. J. Stephens; Michigan, William Chamberlain; New York, John L. Switz; Minnesota, O. C. Merriman; California, S. C. Hazings.

The Committee retired for deliberation, and speeches were called for. Ex-Gov. Stannard, of Missouri, complained of some strictures made by the Davenport *Gazette* editorally this morning with reference to the position of the St. Louis delegates. He denied that there was opposition to the canal project, but Missouri men do not want to see the Mississippi River improvement slighted. They had thought the list of Committees and the earlier form of the Convention had a little too much Chicago in them. But that was all.

Ex-Gov. William Bross, of Chicago, replied to the St. Louis representative, and said Chicago was as much interested as St. Louis in the improvement of the Mississippi. There could be no difficulty between St. Louis and Chicago. Gov. Stannard had talked about the shipments of wheat amounting to 6,000,000 bushels. That amount would not fill one Chicago warehouse. Illinois paid last year $23,000,000 internal-revenue tax, and all she asked from the General Government was 5 per cent of that amount for the improvement of her water ways.

The Hon. Julius C. Starr, of Peoria, pronounced in favor of improving all internal water ways and developing all possible highways of commerce. For this purpose the combination of all interests was needed. It was only by this means that Congress could be brought to appropriate money for improving the rivers and canals of the West.

An invitation from the Board of Trade of Council Bluffs to participate in a meeting to be held in that city June 21 for the purpose of advocating the improvement of the Missouri was received and ordered printed.

The Hon. John H. Hogan, of St. Louis, said he voted in 1836 in the Illinois Legislature for the Illinois & Michigan Canal, and was as anxious as then to develop the water ways of the West. He wanted to see Lake Michigan drained through the Illinois River to the Mississippi and the Gulf of Mexico. On behalf of St. Louis, he disclaimed any antagonism to Chicago, although not willing to concede to her the control of the universe. He thought the Wisconsin & Fox River Canal and slack water navigation should not be neglected, and that everything possible should be done to improve the navigation of the Mississippi.

A number of resolutions handed to the Committee were reported back without recommendation and without being read.

Mr. Ednussen, of Davenport, read the resolutions in regard to the continuance of the Canal Commission, which the Committee has not considered germane to their work, but highly approved of.

Sam M. Clark, of Keokuk, moved to adopt the report.

A delegate from Council Bluffs moved to include the words "and Missouri Valley" where the word "Mississippi" occurred.

Mr. Henderson said the Committee had been unanimous throughout, and there had not been a ripple on the surface to disturb their harmony.

Mr. Starr, of Peoria, wanted something said about the Copperas Creek and Henry improvements in the resolutions.

Mr. Henderson thought it would do no good for the Convention to say anything as to the cession by the State of Illinois to the General Government of these improvements.

Murry Nelson, of Chicago, moved to lay the Missouri Valley amendment on the table. The vote was taken on the amendment direct, and it was sustained by a large majority.

Mr. Starr's resolution about Copperas Creek was carried amid some confusion.

The report of the Committee on Resolutions was adopted unanimously, and the resolutions offered by Mr. Russell were also adopted.

Mr. Howard, of Toledo, called up and advocated the passage of the two resolutions in regard to Ohio canals.

Mayor Harrison opposed the resolutions as inopportune.

Lieut.-Gov. Campbell, of Missouri, favored, and Mayor Lake, of Minneapolis, opposed the resolutions as not germane.

Mr. Grinnell, of Iowa, pleaded for harmony, and asked the withdrawal of the Toledo resolutions.

They were voted down by a considerable majority.

Charles A. Randolph, of Chicago, paid a well-deserved compliment to the citizens of Davenport, Moline, and Rock Island for the handsome manner in which they had entertained the Convention, and offered a resolution accordingly, which was unanimously adopted, and the Convention adjourned after passing the customary resolutions of courtesy.

In the afternoon the delegates were dined and wined at the Rock Island Arsenal, and were driven around the city by the Reception Committee.

The National Sewing Machine Company's Superintendent, Mr. Frank Bean, Boston, Mass., writes: My wife used St. Jacobs Oil for severe pains in her back, and was immediately cured. I was cured of rheumatism by it. Can most highly recommend it to those likewise afflicted. I intend to purchase more this day, as I would not be without it.

CONKLING.

He Fails to Secure the Necessary Number of Legislators.

Postponement of the Caucus So Loudly Called for by the Minority.

The Ball Opens Quite Briskly in the New York State Senate.

Cogent Statement of the Bad Position in Which Conkling Stands Before the People.

Conkling Personally "Boning" Members of the Legislature for Aid.

Conkling's Canvass Crippled by Payn's Absence at His Mother's Death-Bed.

The Last Lordly Sentence Which Conkling Addressed to the President.

Conkling's Agents Hard at Work to Connect Blaine with the Star Routes.

ALBANY NEWS.

NO CUACUS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 26.—The caucus was not held to-night, as the Conkling men two days ago announced it would be. As this has been the chief feature of their campaign, the mere fact that it was not held is a sufficient proof that fifty-four signatures were not obtained. The ex-Senator's friends, however, assert to-night that fifty-seven Republicans have signed the call, and that a caucus will be held some time before next Tuesday, probably on Monday night. Postmaster Creigh, of this city, one of Boss Smythe's protégés, said to-night: "I understand that fifty-seven men have signed the call, and eleven or twelve more have signified their intention of attending the caucus when it is called. I don't know when that will be,—probably on Monday night, possibly to-morrow." Another machine man, who is close in the councils of the leaders, said: "There will be no caucus to-night. Three more than a majority of the Republicans have signed the paper, but it was impossible to have the caucus this evening, as there was not sufficient time to notify all the members."

THE ADMINISTRATION MEN LAUGH

at these statements, and are positive that not more than forty-seven men have appended their names. Assemblyman Hurd, one of the signers, asserts that enough of the Republicans have not yet been secured. Another Assemblyman whose signature is on the document states that there are fifty-five signers. It is difficult to say which is correct, but it is evident that the Stalwarts do not look over happy. Mr. Conkling has been personalty soliciting members to support his cause. The following is a specimen of the kind of notes he sent to-day to numerous Assemblymen and Senators:

MY DEAR SIR: I would like a few minutes' conversation with you as soon as may be, at a time and place of your convenience. Will you let me hear from you? Cordially yours,
ROSCOE CORKLING.

THE FAILURE TO HOLD A CAUCUS TO-NIGHT

is likely to cause the machine men considerable extra trouble. The paper which was circulated for signatures was a call for a caucus on Thursday evening, but it was not called. Some of the signers refuse to allow their names to be used on a call for some other evening, and say they will not sign another paper of that kind. Ex-Senator Platt is not seen outside of his rooms, and every one speaks of him with contempt. A shrewd figurer is positive that, if a caucus has been held to-night, he would not have received a nomination. Recognizing the strength of this opposition, it is reported that Conkling is considering the advisibility of taking up Cornell as a candidate in Platt's place. This combination would be no more acceptable to the Administration men, who are bitterly opposed to the reelection of Conkling on any terms. Gov. Cornell has two or three lengthy conferences with Conkling and Arthur daily, which is regarded as giving some foundation to these rumors.

THE LEADERS OF BOTH SIDES

held lengthy consultations this evening, but with no result which has been made known to the public. The evening has been very barren of news or rumor, all efforts being directed toward discovering the number of signers to the machine call and the future policy of Conkling. Marshall Payn says Conkling will fight to the bitter end, and carry Platt with him. The Administration men are sure he will withdraw before next Tuesday. One imaginative gossip thinks that, after two ineffectual ballots in joint convention the Stalwarts will join with the Democrats and vote to adjourn sine die. The ex-Senator will then make a stumping through the State, explaining his position. In this way he expects to cause a reaction in his favor, and then, when public sentiment is ripe, Gov. Cornell is to call an extra session, at which Conkling will be triumphantly vindicated.

THE PRESENTATION OF PETITIONS TO THE SENATE,

asking members not to vote for Conkling and Platt was kept up to-day. Senator Bardsall presented one from his district, on Long Island, which bore over 2,000 names. Senator Woodin, the wiliest of the Administration party, made the presentation of several papers of this kind from his constituents a pretext for a forcible and carefully prepared speech on the Senators' resignations. A long and sharp debate followed, which lasted all the morning. The best speakers on both sides took part in the debate. Since the machine side have issued orders to their subordinates to forward petitions for the reëlection of Conkling and Platt, the other side have gone into the same business to some extent, and petitions and remonstrances are being circulated with great vigor in every part of the State. The Administration men have

A BIG LEAD

in this direction now, and feel confident of being able to more than keep their end in the business. The discussion of candidates on the Administration side has begun on a small scale. Friends of Vice-President W. A. Wheeler are here from St. Lawrence County, working in his behalf. Chauncey M. Depew, who has been here since the fight began, has many warm friends among the railroad men in the Senate, and Sherman S. Rogers, of Buffalo, has his brother-in-law, Senator Davenport, to look after his interests. Other candidates will spring up thickly enough by Tuesday.

THE DISORGANIZED CONDITION

of the Conkling canvass has been commented on very often. It was not neglect, it seems, but rather the result of unforseen circumstance. It is stated that the letters of Senators Conkling and Platt, embodying the reasons for their resignations, and the resignations themselves, were committed on Sunday, the 15th, to Marshal Louis F. Payn, to be handed to the Governor. Payn left Washington Sunday night at 10 o'clock, reached New York early Monday morning, and arrived at Albany at 1 p. m. of Monday, and placed the letters and resignations in Governor Cornell's hands less than an hour before the country was informed by Washington dispatches that the New York Senators had resigned. He was commissioned to perform

NOT ONLY THIS DUTY

but another no less important. He was to acquaint the friends of Senator Conkling with his wishes, and to institute measures to secure a prompt reëlection. But here there was a providential arrest of the plan. Mr. Payn was summoned by telegraph to the death-bed of his mother. This summons he obeyed, having discharged only the formal part of his mission. The Legislature will probably adjourn to-morrow until Monday night or Tuesday morning, Monday being Decoration Day.

DENIAL.

To the Western Associated Press.

ALBANY, May 26.—Speaker Sharpe says the story concerning a quarrel between Senator Conkling and Vice-President Arthur is absolutely false; that nothing of the kind has ever occurred, nor has there been any event of a nature to suggest such report; that the story is simply ridiculous. No man living possesses more absolutely Senator Conkling's confidence and affection, and no man has shown that he was more deserving of both. The story is a pure invention. In an interview with Messrs. Conkling and Arthur in regard to the stories published concerning the rumored rupture and misunderstanding between them, Conkling said: "There is absolutely no foundation for the story. Nothing has ever occurred which could possibly give the least excuse for the invention of such a falsehood. The whole matter is a groundless invention." Vice-President Arthur said: "The whole story is a sheer and false fabrication. There have never existed any grounds for even the invention of such a story."

Later dispatches contradict the statement of the Stalwarts that they have enough votes to hold a caucus this evening.

CONKLING, ARTHUR, AND THEIR ASSOCIATES

continued their levees at the Delavan House today, and it is said that not a few members of the Legislature received notes reading as follows:

"THURSDAY, May 26.—MY DEAR SIR: I would like a few minutes' conversation with you, as soon as may be, at a time and place of your convenience. Will you let me hear from you? Cordially yours, ROSCOE CONKLING."

This note, it is said, was sent to such members as had not already called on Conkling, or were known to be unwilling to give expression to their sentiments. The division remains to-night as the past twenty-four hours, and there is not the least chance of it changing before the day of election,—next Tuesday. The rumor that the Democrats will assist the Conklingites if they will vote for a Democrat was renewed again, but the Democrats point to the fact that they have called a caucus as a sufficient denial.

THE DEADLOCK

—and there is a certainty of one—will have to be broken in some other way. It is also said Conkling will make a public address next Monday evening, in which he will say more than was expressed in the letter of explanation. A leading adherent of the Conkling section to-day pronounced the report that Tilden was enlisted on the side of Conkling as unfounded. He said Conkling would take Republican support only. It was claimed to-night that the Conklingites have secured fifty signatures to their caucus-call, but this is denied by the Administrationists, who insist they know the number does not exceed forty-six, and that it will stop there.

Some forty-seven members agreed to meet Mr. Conkling in a friendly conference to-night, to talk over the situation. When the hour of 8 arrived, but half the number responded and

THE CONFERENCE WAS NOT HELD.

It is said the Administration men, learning of the proposed movement, and fearing it might result in some sort of nomination for Conkling and Platt, prevailed upon a number to refrain from attending. The Administration men meet to-night for conference and talk freely over the situation. The conclusion reached, was they would not go into a caucus, but attend a joint meeting of both Houses Wednesday and vote for two candidates, to be agreed upon hereafter. The names of the Hon. Rufus H. Choate, Chauncey M. Depew, and Controller Wadsworth were talked of.

IT DOES NOT SEEM LIKELY NOW

that Conkling will at any time command a majority of the Republican members, but he will have no trouble probably in commanding at all times the votes of enough members to prevent a choice, and this is all he is accomplishing now. If he were out of the way, two Senators would in all probability be promptly elected Tuesday next, and they would be Republicans who would never throw the control of the United States Senate into the hands of the Democratic party.

NEW YORK SENATE.

THE BALL OPENED.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 26.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Woodin presented a remonstrance against the reëlection of Messrs. Conkling and Platt, and made a long speech in its support. He said: "Presumably the reasons publicly announced by Messrs. Conkling and Platt for their resignations are the best and all that can be given, and, if so, history will award to them the credit of having committed the most stupendous blunder of modern times. Their action has not one extenuating merit which charity awards on account of a mistake or error of judgment. It evinces neither wit nor wisdom; nor sense nor cunning. Though not altogether a thoughtless act, it is absolutely barren of statesmanlike purpose.

STRIPPED OF ALL IMMATERIAL MATTERS

with which the resigned Senators have skillfully invested the subject, the case may be stated with absolute truth as follows: The President, in the exercise of an unquestioned constitutional prerogative, nominated for the office of Collector of the Port of New York a distinguished citizen of this State without first consulting Messrs. Conkling and Platt. The power and duty of the President in respect to nominations is not a divided one. He cannot, with due regard to his official oath, share it with another. It must be his act and his alone, and such is the true intent of the Constitution. The act of confirmation or rejection is the act of the Senate alone. That right the President has exercised; that duty he has performed—fearlessly, independently, and with proper regard to the official oath which he must observe. Our Senators would have done their whole duty had they remained at their posts and voted conscientiously to confirm or reject. That duty thus performed, would have paralyzed all criticism, and they would have stood before their constituents justified and honored for their courage and their independence."

MR. WOODIN RIDICULED THE IDEA

that proper self-respect demanded the resignations, and inquired why it did not occur to the senior Senator that self-respect required him to desert his post when President Hayes appointed Evarts a member of his Cabinet, and removed Merritt. No one or two men are essential to the life of the Republican party. No man or set of men own it. Mr. Woodin made an eloquent plea against the return of the two Senators, saying that "to send them back, is to say we justify and defend you in the indictments of the President." Mr. Woodin concluded as follows: "These remonstrances are but the faint expression of the popular voice, which speaks under the inspiration which led to the brilliant achievement at Chicago. It will not, cannot, be suppressed. Neither principalities nor power, or things present nor things to come, nor hights nor depths, nor any other creature or thing shall be able to disrupt the Republican organization or depose it.

MR. STRAHAN REPLIED.

He read the names of the persons signed to the telegrams favoring the reëlection of Conkling and Platt. These signers, he said, were high-toned gentlemen from New York, who poured out their money freely last year for the election of James A. Garfield to the Presidency of the United States. The people of this State desire Conkling's return to the Senate, as he understands the interests and needs of this State. The speaker gave a résumé of the appointment of Roberson as Collector of the port. "The resignations have forced us to meet the question. Shall we sustain the Senators in their views of Republicanism? The Senators here refuse to go into caucus because they assert the right to their individual views. Shall we maintain the integrity of our organization? If not, the disintegration process will take place as rapidly as possible. When the public see this question in its reality, and find there will be no readier hands to sustain the Administration than those who have borne aloft the standard, the resignations will be looked upon

AS A HEROIC ACT,

and their action indorsed. I am for Conkling's return solely because, in the exercise of my best judgment, I believe the interests of the party should be supported, and because these new heresies shall not prevail. Conkling cares not whether he will or will not meet with success. Doubtless he would be pleased to be returned, but he would like to have his principles maintained. He is too great a man to be controlled by circumstances, and, whatever may be the issue, it will not be the last of Roscoe Conkling, should the position of those who refuse a caucus be maintained. Those who oppose Conkling do so for the patronage it gives them, but born Republicans care naught for patronage."

Mr. Foster opposed the return of the two Senators.

Mr. Halbert said there were several versions of

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION,

only one of which had been given. "The future cannot wipe out the record of the events which happened prior to that Convention in the Senate Chamber of this building. Is it best to accept a trust and betray it, or have a record which none can point at with suspicion? Has any man a right to report what is said in caucus when such proceedings were secret? Conkling and Platt are willing to go to the rear at any time should it be so desired. They have a noble, patriotic, hearty desire to act for the welfare of the party, and I believe that no man would, if he could, destroy it. All there is in a man's life is his honor. A hailstorm of insult has fallen upon Conkling. Grant that he has made a mistake. Who has not? Roscoe Conkling may be thanked for saving the State from being swept by the Greenback party."

MR. M'CARTHY SAID:

"I fear to send Mr. Conkling back is to reënact the course he pursued under Hayes, when, with sarcasm and ridicule, he made open war upon the President. Mr. Conkling will go back to private life to display his great abilities, and I wish him every success. The telegrams read came from the power of the machine. The opposition has no machine."

Recess.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

CONKLING'S HATRED OF BLAINE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 26.—A report has been current here for some time that Mr. Conkling, in the threatened speech in New York, would do something to the injury of Mr. Blaine, whom he regards as his personal enemy, and that he would endeavor to implicate the Secretary of State in the star-route business, and that Gen. Butler was likely to be of service to him in that matter. A friend of Gen. Butler, who recently had a talk with that gentleman, says that Butler told him that he had no information of the character alleged against Blaine, and, if that is all the foundation upon which it rests, there is nothing in it. Conkling had his agents at work in the Post-Office Department in this matter for weeks, but they have utterly failed to discover anything against Blaine. Some of his own friends—among them Dorsey—have been uncovered and badly damaged. Conkling ascribes all of his troubles to Blaine, hence his determination to destroy him, if possible.

CONKLING'S LAST REMARK TO THE PRESIDENT.

A gentleman who knows makes the following statement relative to the President and Mr. Conkling: The President was very anxious that both sides of New York Republicanism should be recognized. At the only considerable conference he had with Senator Conkling, which was immediately after the appointment of ten of Mr. Conkling's supporters to important offices, the President stated that he should soon proceed to appoint representatives of the other wing of the party. To this Conkling replied, with one of his magnificent sneers, "Well, send them abroad, or give them some place outside of New York. I suppose I can hold my nose or retreat into the cloak-room while I permit them to be confirmed." This is, perhaps, the last statement which the magnificent New York Senator condescended to make to the President of the United States in the privacy of the Executive office. Within a few days the President sent to the Senate the name of Judge Robertson to be Collector, and Mr. Conkling failed to hold his nose or to retreat to the cloak-room.

REMINISCENCES.

A good deal is said in the Albany dispatches as to Conkling's statements relative to the attempts of compromise between the Republican Senators and the Administration, but the nature of that compromise Mr. Conkling does not disclose. It is ascertained here that it was proposed that all the New York nominations—Grant-Conkling nominations, and that of Robertson—should be rejected by the constitutional majority of the Senate, and that then the field should be open for the future policy of harmony between the two Governments,—that of Roscoe Conkling and President Garfield. There are said to have been but three Senators who at any time actively opposed some effort of compromise, and these Senators are believed to have been Hale of Maine, Hawley of Connecticut, and Burnside of Rhode Island. At one stage of the proceedings every Senotar present stood up and voted in favor of a compromise.

CONKLING'S PLAN OF BALTLE.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 26.—A Republican just from New York, and who spent several days there, says Conkling cannot be reëlected at present, and that Conkling's friends know it. One plan much talked of by Conkling and the Stalwarts is to make a short fight, and then bring about a recess of the Legislature, with the understanding that the Senators shall not be elected until after the November election: that, if the election shall show the sentiment of the Republicans of the State to be Stalwart and with Conkling, the present Legislature shall again meet, and then Conkling will claim the election. If something like this is effected Conkling will go right to hard work to make the Stalwart sentiment assert itself in every locality, and for every officer to be nominated and elected. This Senator says Conkling will endeavor to defer the Senatorial election because he cannot muster the force to win now, and should the Legislature take a recess, Conkling could do much during that recess. This Senator further said that the Republicans of New York are

ANYTHING BUT CONFIDENT OF CARRYING THE ELECTION

next fall; that to postpone the Senatorial election takes the issue into the canvass and divides the party, while the Democrats seem inclined to heal up their past differences.

SECRETARY BLAINE

was in New York to attend a meeting of the Directors of the Richmond & Allegheny Railway. Blaine is a member of the Board of Directors and interested in the enterprise. This was the business which took him to New York.

CANADA.

A HORRIBLE OUTRAGE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. CATHARINES, Ont., May 26.—The particulars of an outrage committed on a young orphan girl named Sarah Jane Potter have come to light, which discloses a case of almost unparalleled brutality. The details of the affair are substantially as follows: The girl, who had for some time been in the service of Mr. William Carlisle, of Woodstock, left that gentleman's place about two months ago and went to reside with a Dr. Thrall, of the same place. About three weeks ago Dr. Thrall sent the girl on to Merrilton by train, believed to be the home of her uncle. On getting off the train she stopped for a few minutes at a shanty occupied by a Mrs. Sexsmith. On leaving Mrs. Sexsmith's she proceeded along the railway track in the direction of her uncle's, and had not gone far before she discovered that she was followed by a man, who ultimately came up to her and inquired whether she knew what Mrs. Sexsmith said about her. The girl replied, "No." Upon which the man said, "You stay here," at the same time he pushing her to the side of the track, where, in answer to a whistle, he was joined by another man. They then placed her with her feet towards the fence and tied her with a rope, which they placed around her neck and both legs. The two scoundrels then left, but they returned again accompanied by four others, bringing with them a bottle of liquor, cheese, and crackers. They then bandaged the poor girl's eyes, and putting the bottle to her lips tried to get her to drink of the contents, but she would not. They then proceeded to carry out their fiendish purpose, keeping her tied there for hours, until they had satisfied their brutal lust. Then one of the six (a one-eyed ruffian) took their miserable victim to her uncle's house and there left her, hurling at her a parting threat that if she told any one of what had occurred, he would murder her. He said also that he would call on the following Sunday and see her. Notwithstanding the threat the girl told her aunt what had happened, and the latter that same evening informed her husband of the affair. Some ladies used their influence to get the ill-fated girl a bed at the hospital, and to that institution she was removed on the evening of Sunday last. She died there at half-past 6 o'clock yesterday morning. Previous to her death she told her story, as related above. Her story varied slightly in some points, but her condition and the statements of the doctors clearly prove that an atrocious outrage had been perpetrated. A post mortem examination will be at once made and an inquest held.

THE PRINCESS LOUISE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, Ont., May 26.—A special cablegram, based on the authority of the London *Morning Post*, states that the Princess Louise, acting under the advice of her physicians, who do not consider her equal to the task of accompanying the Marquis of Lorne on so long a journey as he contemplates undertaking in July, has postponed her departure from England till a later date.

ON A TOUR OF INQUIRY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, May 26.—Mr. John Jones, a prominent man from London, England, is in the city on business with the Department of Agriculture. He visits Canada and the States to report principally on the condition of the two countries and their adaptability as homes for the emigrants.

SUICIDAL.

A PAIR OF THEM.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, May 26.—The youngest daughter of James Westover, aged 16, living at Markesan, near Ripon, this State, suicided to-day, because her father forbade her lover calling. She poisoned herself by swallowing a large quantity of baking-powder, sodine, and strychnine. Her lover, Dan Murray, aged 18, was so grief-stricken when he heard of the death of his fiancée, that he also suicided by taking strychnine.

UNREQUITED LOVE.

ERIE, Pa., May 26.—George P. Rogers, aged 21, a very respectable and highly esteemed young man, shot himself in the head twice to-night at his fatheer's residence, West Eleventh Street, this city. The supposed cause was unrequited love. He is still alive but will probably die before morning.

ATLANTA.

ATLANTA, May 26.—The Board of Health asserts that no contagious, infectious, or pestilential disease is prevailing in the city.

NEW YORK.

More of the Conkling Hue-and-Cry to Besmirch Blaine.

The Bulls Succeed in Holding the Stock Market Well in Hand.

Prospective Boom in Union Pacific and Western Union Stocks.

Cyrus W. Field Gives Intimation of a Conspiracy to Destroy Railway Property.

He Says that Among the Conspirators Are Many Men of Prominence.

Trouble Over the Body of the Late Commodore Nutt, the Dwarf.

Max Strakosch Makes an Assignment for the Benefit of His Creditors.

CONKLING'S REVENGE.

HE THINKS HE HAS GOT BLAINE INVOLVED IN STAR ROUTES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 26.—The *Sun* to-morrow morning will publish the following sensational dispatch concerning Secretary Blaine's recent visit to this city:

WASHINGTON, May 26.—The object of Mr. Blaine's recent visit to New York was twofold. Which comes first each reader may determine for himself. He has been caught in the "star-route" swindles, hence his business in New York was urgent, as well as private and personal. Weeks ago Brady and Dorsey gave Mr. Blaine notice that, if the proceedings against them were not stopped, they would foreclose on him. I conclude Blaine has not been able to stop the proceedings, hence the beginning of the foreclosure against him. His visit to New York was to fix things up. This is the shortest way to tell the story, and it is none the less true for being short.

The *Sun* will also publish another dispatch of the same tenor, as follows:

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Different motives are alleged for

MR. BLAINE'S VISIT TO NEW YORK

at this particular time, when of all other times it was clear that reserve and non-interference in the Senatorial campaign ought to have been the only policy of the Administration. The Secretary-President may make plausible explanations of his appearance on the disturbed scene, but everybody will still believe he never would have taken so hazardous a step without some extraordinary cause to impel it. If he went to advise the Half-Breed leaders in regard to the fight, he selected a most unfortunate moment for his counsel. If he went to suggest a compromise of the complication by consenting to the reëlection of the disaffected Senators, upon condition that they go into the caucus at Washington and act in harmony with the party hereafter, accepting the Administration as its head,

HE MADE A GREAT BLUNDER.

It is alleged that his sudden departure from Washington was prompted by personal reasons, which may be soon disclosed in an unpleasant form. Brady and the "star" service jobbers do not mean to die and make no sign. They have already shown Garfield up in his correspondence with "My dear Hubbell" to levy contributions on the contractors. They were inside the Republican machine, and knew all about its management. They are familiar with all the leaders, and with their operations. They are fully informed of the methods used in the attempt to nominate Mr. Blaine at Chicago. Elkins, McCormick, and other near friends of Blaine, who now live in New York, were

CONNECTED WITH THE "STAR" RING.

Did the star-service contractors, jobbers, and middlemen put up money to aid Blaine's nomination? If they did, is there any existing evidence of that alleged fact? These are perplexing questions, and the answers to them would be difficult if it should happen that establishing proofs have fallen into the hands of Mr. Conkling. Mr. Blaine is an impulsive letter-writer. Mr. Mulligan is a good witness in that respect. There are other witnesses of the Secretary's capacity who have not surrendered compromising correspondence into his keeping. If there are letters of Mr. Blaine in the hands of his adversaries which would not help him in public estimation, perhaps they may explain

WHY HE HURRIED OFF TO NEW YORK

at this critical moment. It may be possible for the Administration to prevent the return of the recalcitrant Senators by refusing to go into caucus, by standing out separately, and thus throwing the election over, or by a purchased coalition. If either of these alternatives should come to pass, the victory will be a costly one. Mr. Conkling may perhaps be beaten; but if he falls he will be like the strong man, and the pillars of the Republican party will go down with him. It is certain in that contingency that exposures will be made which must astonish the country, and which will make Mr. Garfield and Mr. Blaine regret they ever provoked this deadly quarrel. There is some consolation in knowing that, when swindlers fall out, honest men will have a chance to get their dues.

STREET TALK.

THE BULLS CONTROL THE MARKET.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 26.—The stock speculation to-day was somewhat irregular, but in the main strong, the bulls holding the market well in hand. In fact, at every concession numerous and confident buyers appeared. Consequently the offerings of the shorts and the manipulators of the pools were to a certain extent arrested by the inherent strength of prices displayed. The "slump" of the morning was said to be to a certain extent caused by the calling in of the very cheap loans on the part of banks, which hastened a rush to realize, the leading operators selling for a turn. The great financial movement on the part of the Secretary of the Treasury in funding the 5s and 6s having played its important part in the stock market, crop-prospects and

FURTHER RAILROAD COMBINATIONS

were to-day discussed with animation.

"The market," said a broker this afternoon, "has shown larger advances than were recorded yesterday, and the buying has been more confident. There has been a decline in Lake Shore and New York Central, partly on a considerable selling movement, and partly, perhaps, on the reports of what the Boston, Hoosac Tunnel & Western line would do. Western Union, old, and Union Pacific seem to be racing to see which realizes first the promises of its friends. Report says, as it has been saying, that Union Pacific is bound for 149. Western Union is pledged to 148 or more. Strong parties are buying Western Union to-day, and insiders are telling their friends to fill for 135. There is

A RUMOR

that half of the Western Union stock is going under the London Exchange. Lackawanna has been strong all day, and advanced considerably this afternoon on a report that the coal companies had agreed upon a policy for next month. The report could not be traced, and my own impression is that Lackawanna advanced in sympathy with the market. The elevated stocks have all been stronger and higher. After hearing for two months that Manhattan was good for nothing, it is refreshing to be told that it is the best purchase on the list. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy has advanced upon large buying, said to be upon foreign orders."

STRAKOSCH-HESS.

A FINANCIAL SMASH-UP.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 26.—Manager Max Strakosch, after what is said to have been a disastrous operatic season, has made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors, without preference, to his brother-in-law, Mr. Charles H. Neilson. Mr. Strakosch has been exceedingly unfortunate recently in his business ventures, having entered into many contracts, it is said, which he found himself unable to fulfill. In order to settle matters, he determined to make an assignment and divide what assets he had among his creditors. The amount of his liabilities is not definitly known, as many are contingent in the shape of damages. The assignment was filed in the County Clerk's office on Wednesday. Inquirers at Mr. Strakosch's residence this evening were told that he went to Philadelphia in the morning. A theatrical manager said that Mr. Strakosch

STRUCK A BAD STREAK OF LUCK

early in the season. His company was known as the Strakosch & Hess English opera troupe, and Mr. Hess must bear his share of the liabilities of the firm. The company had Marie Röze as its principal artist in the beginning of the season. Shortly after her withdrawal, the Strakosch & Hess troupe was reorganized, the plan being to permit the leading artists to share in the profits. But ill luck followed Mr. Strakosch whichever way he turned. The last performance of the troupe was at the opening of a new theatre in New Britain, Conn., on Tuesday of this week.

ALLEGED CONSPIRACY.

A TALK WITH CYRUS W. FIELD.

NEW YORK, May 26.—Cyrus W. Field, in an interview to-day, said: "I expect to devote much time to the exposure of one of the foulest conspiracies ever devised for the destruction of a railway property."

"Are you willing to give the names of the persons engaged in the conspiracy, Mr. Field?"

"You will find out their names when I call upon them to testify as witnesses under oath to facts I intend to bring to light."

"Are they well-known men?"

"Among them will be found men who have held high official positions, and some who now hold such positions, Railway Directors,

BROKERS IN WALL STREET,

representatives of the press, men who fought for the Union, and men who conspired to destroy it,—in all a large number of men whose names are familiar to every one. Young man," continued Field, "if the time you have taken during the last week to interview me had been spent in Wall street in a search for many persons who have sold short in Elevated Railway stocks, and in ascertaining who their principals are, you would not need to come to me to find out the names of the conspirators."

NORTHERN PACIFIC.

THE VILLARD INTEREST.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 26.—T. F. Oakes, recently elected a Director of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company in the Villard interest, left this city to-day to spend a few days at St. Paul, Minn., and at other points on the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad. It is stated that he is to be Vice-President of the road, and also that Gen. Haupt, recently appointed General Manager, will be retained in that position. In conversation recently, Mr. Villard said that the statement that the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company is in the pool that has secured control of the Northern Pacific was absurd, and that he did not know any body connected with that Company.

THE TRAMPS

STILL PLODDING ALONG.

NEW YORK, May 26.—The walking score at 2 o'clock stood: Vint, 391; Hughes, 371; Listlewood, 368; Sullivan, 363; Clow, 362; Howard, 345; Fitzgerald, 340; Hazael, 331; Perry's unknown, 321; Curran, 319; Duframe, 314. Between 8 and 10 o'clock to-night it is estimated that there were upwards of 10,000 persons present at the walk. At 11:35 o'clock Littlewood returned to the track after an absence of nearly four hours, during which it is said he suffered from inflammation in his hips. Some of the best pedestrian work on record was accomplished to-day by Clow, who traveled about 106 miles. At midnight the score was: Howard, 373 miles; Fitzgerald, 383; Hughes, 410; Vint, 429; Sullivan, 397; Perry's unknown, 369; Littlewood, 383; Curran, 351; Dufrane, 357; Hazael, 367; Clow, 410.

ENGLISH RED TAPE.

A SPECIMEN.

NEW YORK, May 26.—The *Spirit of the Times* says, editorially: "The visit of the Cornell University crew to the Henley-on-the-Thames Royal regatta has received a most unexpected set-back. Passage had been engaged by the steamer England, and the oarsmen intended to sail Saturday, proceeding at once to Henley, and making their regatta-entries in person immediately on arrival. They had inadvertently overlooked the fact, published and commented upon at some length in the *Spirit* May 17, 1879, that April 29, 1879, the Henley Stewards met in solemn conclave and decided that, from and after Jan. 1, 1880, all foreign entries must be made on or before March 1 of each year. As the intended visit of Cornell to Henley was announced in all the English sporting papers many times before March 1, it seemed probable that the Stewards would accept this extended public notice, as to all intents and purposes a genuine entry, and not demand their pound of flesh in accordance with the strict letter of the law. To avoid a fruitless journey, Cornell telegraphed the facts last Wednesday to the Henley Stewards, who held a meeting Thursday, and, just as we go to press, we learn by cable that the entry will not be accepted.

"We defer until next week comment on this remarkable example of stupid stubbornness."

ITEMS.

BRUTAL OUTRAGE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 26.—A daughter, aged 16, of Samuel Otterway, of Stony Road, a suburb of Paterson, N. J., was, it is charged, seized this afternoon by a neighbor named George Rowbottom and dragged to his room. When he came down-stairs he was met at the outer door by a large crowd of women from the neighborhood, who demanded to know where the girl was, and forced him to go back up-stairs and unlock the door. Rowbottom fled, but the women gave the alarm, and he was overtaken a few miles distant in the bushes. He threatened to use his revolver, but was overpowered and taken. Bail was refused by the Recorder.

COMMODORE NUTT'S REMAINS.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, May 26.—It was reported at the Coroner's office to-day that the physician who attended the late Commodore Nutt had refused to grant a certificate of death to his friends, who were anxious to remove the dwarf's body to New Hampshire, because of a dispute over his bill. Coroner Etlinger said if the certificate was not granted he would make an autopsy on the body to-morrow, and then furnish the necessary authority to bury it.

MRS. ANNIE MORGAN.

The suit of Mrs. Annie Morgan against Dr. Lewis H. Sayre to recover $25,000 damages for alleged unskillful treatment was concluded today with a verdict for the defendant.

THE PERSECUTED ISRAELITES.

Simon Wolf, of Washington, member of the Union American Hebrew Congregation, had an interview with the Secretary of State on the subject of Jewish persecution in Russia. The Secretary of State informed Wolf that instructions in the matter, so far as regarded American subjects, were being prepared for transmission.

THE GREENBACKERS.

The State Committee of the National Greenback-Labor party adopted resolutions containing instructions for Epenetus Howe, Delegate of the National Committee, which will meet at St. Louis June 2. After preparing an address the Committe adjourned to meet at Elmira Aug. 23.

PROMINENT ARRIVALS.

Among the prominent arrivals at the principa hotels during the past twenty-four hours were: Gen. Negley, Pittsburg; Senator Saunders, Nebraska; Ex-Gov. Washburn, Wisconsin; S. H. H. Clark, Omaha; Gen. Pitcher, U. S. A.; Rear Admiral Smith, Commodore Creighton, U. S. N.

RECEPTION TO THE FRENCH CONSUL-GENERAL.

The French citizens of this city tendered a reception to Consul-General De Breuil to-night at Tammany Hall as a testimonial of their appreciation of his services and their sorrow at his coming departure from this country. Delegates from all the French societies in the city were present.

ALLEGED NEPHEW OF BEN BUTLER.

DENVER, Colo., May 26.—W. H. Canty, who is sentenced to hang at Colorado Springs June 17 for the murder at Buena Vista last April of Deputy-Marshal Perkins, is a nephew of Ben Butler. His right name is William H. Salisbury, of Salisbury, Mass. He was forced to leave home on account of recklessness, went to California, made a fortune in the gambling and saloon business, afterwards lost it all, and came to Colorado three years ago. He has two sisters, one married and wealthy, living at Lawrence, Mass. Since the murder his friends have been doing everything to save him. Massachusetts lawyers are here working in his behalf.

PERSECUTED JEWS.

A Meeting to Consider Their Situation Held Last Evening.

Vigorous Protests Against the Brutal Treatment of Hebrews in Russia.

Remarks by Prof. Swing, Rabbi Hirsch, Thomas Hoyne, and Others.

The meeting held in Standard Hall last night—called by the Jewish citizens to protest against the persecution of their race in Southern Russia, and to take such steps in the premises as might be deemed wise—received a most cordial support. The attendance numbered upwards of 300 people, including a good many ladies, and included the most prominent Jewish citizens of Chicago, as well as other prominent gentlemen. There were present Mr. Henry Greenebaum, Judge Rogers, Prof. Swing, Herman Feisenthal, Morris M. Hirsch, Rabbi E. G. Hirsch, Julius Rosenthal, Adolph Moses, Godfried Snydacker, Tom Hoyne, Adolph Loeb, Leopold Meyer, Abram Hart, Bernard Loewenthal, Henry L. Frank, M. A. Meyer, H. F. Hahn, L. Silverman, Morris Einstein, Adolph Kraus, Max Sonnenschein, Morris Oesterreichen, Dr. Gersoni, H. Eliasoff, Jacob Newman, Mr. Mitchell, Dr. Ellis, H. Lowy, and others.

Mr. Rosenthal called the gathering to order about 8:30 o'clock, and nominated Mr. Syndacker for Chairman. Mr. Snydacker took the chair, and Mr. Adolph Loeb acted as Secretary.

A long list of Vice-Presidents was read and approved, the list including about all of the names already mentioned.

A letter was read from Mr. Adolph Moses, who had been requested to attend and preside at the meeting, in which letter he expressed regret that illness prevented his appearance, but hoped for the accomplishment of much good by the meeting called in so noble a cause.

Mr. Feisenthal moved that a committee of five gentlemen be appointed to draw up resolutions expressing the sense of the meeting. The motion was carried and the Chair appointed Rabbi E. G. Hirsch, Julius Rosenthal, Herman Feisenthal, D. Nooden, and Philip Stein. The two last-named gentlemen were not present, and the other three acted as the committee.

Mr. Snydacker then announced the object of the meeting in a few words, said he was no speaker, and introduced Prof. Swing, who was received with hearty applause.

PROF. SWING

said he had contracted with the gentlemen who invited him to speak that he should not be compelled to make a formal or lengthy address. Therefore he should be brief. The occasion, however, was one that demanded careful attention and thoughtful speeches. All great orations, all great literary efforts, were founded on just such crimes against humanity as were being perpetrated against the Jews of the Old World. The were being treated in a manner to disgrace this boastful nineteenth century. Three years ago, when 30,000 people of Spain were made destitute by floods, Victor Hugo said that Paris, claiming to be the heart of the world, should feel the deepest concern for the wretched people of Spain, and should therefore relieve them. As America was the home of liberty, the people of this country should feel the deepest concern for the crimes perpetrated against liberty, no matter in what land the perpetration was found. Meetings here in the cause should be crowded to overflowing, and all possible aid should be extended to the suffering people. In this age of railways and telegraphy the whole world was a community, and atrocities committed at one locality should be felt by all the others. A protest from New York or Chicago would be felt in an hour at St. Petersburg, and resolutions adopted at meetings like that of last night would form an important part of Jewish history. Moses, who led the people of Israel out of bondage, was the first man to formulate the doctrine of charity and give illustrations for great works of literature on the subject. He always left sheaves, olives, and grapes for the gleaners, the widows and the poor. The Jews, however, should not think the present case a peculiar one. They were simply getting the last knocks of barbarism. Quakers, Christians, Dissenters, and all had gone through with a like experience, for it had been a mean and bloody world. There was one country where a flag waved over all, and for all alike. But the Jews in Europe had much of the arts, literature, beauty, and also seats in Parliament. Their sky was not all dark—the largest part of it was bright and sunny. It was true that hotel-keepers and dancing-masters sometimes ruled them out, but they could forget the dining-room and the dancing-hall when remembering how much of civilization they possessed. The heart of the true Christian blushed when he heard of the outrages said to have been committed in Russia in the name of Christianity. Christians, of course, disavowed the whole thing,—their motto, as taught by Christ, was "Love." The Jews should not forget that these outrages were being committed on the very confines of civilization. Humanity was suffering, though, and the meeting should send over expressions of sympathy and that which would go to relieve poverty as well as spiritual suffering.

Prof. Swing's address was enthusiastically applauded.

RESOLUTIONS.

Rabbi Hirsh, for the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following, as recommended to express the sentiments of the meeting:

"We, the Israelites of Chicago, having heard with deep concern of the persecution which our brethren in faith have to endure at the hands of infuriated mobs in Southern Russia, deem it our duty publicly to give expression to our sympathies with the poor unfortunates, and to condemn, in the name of outraged humanity, these excesses. We deeply deplore the fact that in this, our nineteenth century, the boasted era of enlightenment and progress, such outbursts of fanaticism and hatred should be possible, recalling, as they do, the worst scenes of those times which justly are styled the dark ages. We are confident that with us all the well-wishers of true humanity and liberal civilization regret this revival of the spirit of the middle ages and that their sympathies are with the weak sufferers. No provocation was given by the hapless victims, and in the conduct of the Jews in the disturbed districts not the slightest pretense of an excuse will be found for the ill-will and grudge borne them by their neighbors. It is the religious duty of the Israelite to be a good and law-abiding citizen in the land in which he dwells, and we claim that our unfortunate brethren in Russia have been loyal to this obligation. They are entitled to the fullest measure of sympathy from all those who acknowledge the right of each man to worship his Maker in accordance with the dictates of his conscience as an inalienable prerogative vested in man as such, and who refuse to draw invidious lines of distinction between man and man on account of race and religion.

"We rejoice that the Russian Government has recognized its duty to come to the rescue of the persecuted, and has so rapidly taken measures to give them protection. The words of his Imperial Majesty the Czar, as reported by a recent cablegram, lead us to hope that these measures, taken with such fullness of heart, will soon succeed in terminating these disagreeable riots and bring to account the instigators. We are sure that all efforts of the Czar's Government tending to this end will have the unqualified approval and support of all civilized nations.

"We would most respectfully request the Government of these United States to instruct our accredited Minister at St. Petersburg to convey the assurance of its great gratification at the Czar's endeavors to protect the Jewish inhabitants of the realm against their agressors, who not only break the laws of Russia, but are guilty of the gravest crimes against the laws of humanity, in the supremacy of which all Governments have a legitimate interest. We would furthermore most respectfully urge the Honorable the Secretary of State to instruct the Consuls Consular Agents of this Government resident and in the disturbed district to extend all the aid in their power, and afford all the protection possible to the victims of the prosecution as far as the best usages regulating the intercourse of the Government of the United States with that of a foreign State will admit.

"Above all we acknowledge our obligation to come to the aid, materially, of our persecuted brethren. Their condition must indeed be pitiable beyond conception. The reports, so far received, though the frightful details are lacking, lead us to infer that thousands and thousands of thrifty artisans, merchants, and farmers have either been robbed of their all or been driven from house and home and forced to seek shelter across the Gallician frontier, in most cases not even having the barest necessities of life for themselves and their families. Such distress commends itself to all the charitably-inclined. In the name of humanity we plead for them, and we hope that the response will be in keeping with the urgency of their necessity. The Jewish community of Chicago owes it to its record to add one more leaf to the wreath earned by many deeds of love and charity."

The report of the Committee was unanimously adopted.

RABBI HIRSCH

addressed the meeting at considerable length. He said the Jew was the political barometer of a country wherein he lived. It was not in the name of religion that the Jews of Russia were being murdered and having their property burned. The infuriated and misguided mobs were excited by envy. The Jew always adapted himself to his situation, avoided politics, and seemed contented. When others were dissatisfied through political upheavels, they wreaked their dissatisfaction upon the harmless but contented Jews whom they envied. History showed this to be a fact. Political discontent was the lever of these persecutions. The cause, however, was not so much to be considered. Sympathy should be expressed, and in this century sympathy possessed a subtle force—traveled like wild fire. It would go from here to England, France, Germany, and Austria, growing in might and in the accomplishment of good results. But eloquence should be given to these expressions of sympathy in that form which would go to feed the starving and clothe the naked, because the rich had been made poor and the poor still more wretched.

JUDGE ROGERS.

spoke briefly. He thought religious fanaticism had a great deal to do with the persecution of the Jews. But it was barbaric, and the whole of the civilized world should rise up and demand redress.

THE HON. THOMAS HOYNE

spoke next. He said he had not read much about the persecutions, and had learned most of what he knew of them from the speeches that preceded his remarks. Humanity at large was called upon to go promptly to the relief. If Russia was unable to quell the mobs, America, as the creation of great national liberty, should attend to the matter herself.

Mr. Henry Greenebaum and Dr. Ellis spoke briefly but earnestly in favor of securing the fullest sympathy and most extensive financial aid from citizens of this country for the persecuted Jews.

While the speeches were being made Messrs. Rosenthal, Hart, Lowry, Einstein, and Meyer circulated through the hall securing subscriptions. These aggregated $889. The gentlemen who acted as a subscription committee were continued as such, and then the meeting adjourned.

SUPERHEATED WATER.

The Prall System of Cooking and House-Warming.

It Is Shortly to Have a Trial in This City.

There has recently been organized in this city and duly incorporated a company known as the Chicago Superheated Water Company, whose corporators are gentlemen of prominence and wealth, who intend shortly to make application to the City Council for the necessary permission to commence operations in the way of supplying families with superheated water as a generator of the heat to be used in the warming of houses and the preparation of meals. With bases of operations at various points of the city, so situated that one generating centre of the superheated water will supply a section of about 500 residences by means of a connecting system of underground pipes, it is expected eventually that the whole city will receive its supply of heat in this manner, but in the meantime the Company intend to put the merits of the system to the test on the South Side, locating its boilers, etc., near the Illinois Central track at a point between Sixteenth and Twenty-second streets, and distributing its rented water through the surrounding district, the intention being to supply 500 houses as an opening experiment.

Attempts have already been made, but, for various reasons which need not be recited, without success for supplying rented steam heat to neighboring residences, but it is believed that the Prall system of supplying heat to cities by means of superheated water will successfully solve the problem of how a minimum of fuel, applied on the coöperative plan, will supply a maximum of heat to be used for warming residences in the winter and for cooking the whole year round

THE PLANT OF THE PRALL SYSTEM

consists substantially of a hot-water main, the superheating boilers, the circulating force-pumps maintaining the current through the hot-water main and the feed-pumps, which put back into the boiler the warm water delivered by the return-main. The mains, in districts intended to be heated by this system, are laid in closed circuits one or two miles long, the hot-water main starting from and returning to a battery of boilers of sufficient capacity to supply the heat required, the return main, open at both ends, terminating in a collecting tank for the reception of the return water. The hot-water main is a wrought-iron pipe from three to four inches in diameter and of ample strength to hold a pressure of 2,000 pounds per square inch, and conveys the superheated water at a temperature of 422 degrees F., corresponding to 300 pounds pressure. The return main is also of wrought-iron, from four to six inches in diameter, carrying a pressure of 700 pounds per square inch safely, with a working pressure of not over twenty pounds. These pipes will be covered with non-conducting material to prevent radiation, enclosed in wooden boxes which will be sunk four feet below the pavement of the streets. From these main pipes branches will be laid from which the small service pipes will run into the houses to be supplied with the heat. Along this circulating system of super-heated water, tapped at the house of each patron, will flow a constant stream of intense heat, no appreciable part of which is lost by radiation, preparatory experiments having shown that the superheated water, after having circulated a distance of less than a mile, has lost

ONLY TWO OR THREE DEGREES OF ITS HEAT BY RADIATION.

The service-pipe, after entering the house, passes the water into a metre measuring quantities as small as two and half gallons per hour; then it branches, one branch leading up to the kitchens on the several floors, delivering water under full pressure to the cooking ranges, where it is required at its highest temperature, the other leading to a reducing valve and converter in the basement, where the pressure is reduced to twenty pounds, and the water decomposed into about 200 volumes of steam to one volume of water, to be used for house-heating either by indirect or box coils or by radiators. The pipes leading to the ovens are three-eighths inch extra-heavy pipes, covered to prevent radiation, and encased in another pipe, so that if by accident or otherwise the inside pipe should spring a leak, the steam and water formed will be conducted down the outside casing to the street. The ovens and cooking apparatus for all kinds of cooking are made of pipe coils cast in metal; the heating pipes are connected to the end of the coils which project outside the casting, and the flow of water through the ovens is regulated by a needle-point valve at the discharge end, permitting of a maximum discharge of two cubic feet per hour only, which has been found ample for all cooking. The price charged is one cent for four cubic feet. The ovens are arranged with several chambers for toasting, baking, and broiling, for which purpose the highest temperature is required; the water then passes to the boiling-pots, where its temperature is lowered still more. From the cooking-range the water is passed through a heating-coil in the kitchen boiler to heat water for domestic purposes, and then it leads to the lower part of the box-coil in the basement, where it is discharged through the traps along with other condensed water. The stove is enclosed in a non-conducting exterior which so effectually shuts in the heat and prevents loss by radiation that when the heat within is at 400 degrees the hand applied at the outside only experiences a gentle warmth.

After this exposition of the superiority of the cooking powers of superheated water over steam it is only necessary to call attention to

THEIR COMPARATIVE VALUE AS HEATING AGENCIES.

One cubic foot of water heated to a temperature of 410 contains 26,000 units of heat, while 1 cubic foot of saturated steam of 410 contains only 679 units or less than 1-38th part of that of water. Among the other advantages possessed by the Pratt system over any steam system are the fact that the amount of heat used by each individual consumer can be measured, while steam can not; that the circulation can be maintained by mechanical means, thus insuring a uniform high temperature and a definit and predetermined amount of delivery; a great saving in cost of pipes, and in loss by radiation and condensation; capacity for large storage for sudden demand at certain hours, which cannot be done with steam; a dispensing of the leaky joints common in the steam-pipe system, and the practicability of laying water pipes over uneven ground without stagnation—all of which points will readily recommend themseves to practical people, and also be easily understood by those not so practical, with a little thought.

As far as the expense is concerned, it has been calculated that for a house whose cooking now costs $85 per year the total expense by the new method would be $14.75; and that while the warming of a similar house for the season by the new system would amount to only $8.83, making the total expense of fuel for the year only $23.58. The amount of saving in table and annoyance in the lighting of fires that have gone out by accident or design, in the constant feeding with coal, in the constant carrying of the coal, in the chopping of kindling, in the dirt from dust and ashes, in the soot from stove-pipes and chimneys, in the loss of half the heat up the chimney,—in all these there will be a saving of work, material, and temper sufficient to make the new system a very welcome improvement upon the old one.

As has been already stated, the Prall system is shortly to have a trial, and every housekeeper in Chicago will watch the result of it with deep interest.

AN ALLEGED WHEAT "CORNER."

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 26.—It is alleged in commercial circles here that a wheat "corner" exists, and that Armour & Co., of Chicago, and W. J. Kershaw & Co., of this city, are the controlling spirits. The price of wheat has been advancing for some days past, and local dealers affirm that the "corner" really exists.

OFF THE TRACK.

MILWAUKEE, May 26.—A freight train on the St. Paul road was thrown from the track this evening at Brookfield Junction, fifteen miles from the city. Several cars were broken up but no one was injured. A construction train went out from this city to clear the wreck.

THE SCHOOL BOARD.

The Haverly Theatre Matter Still in an Unsettled State.

An Entirely New Proposition from the First National Bank Officers.

No Closing of Schools on Decoration-Day—Miscellaneous Business.

The Board of Education met last evening, President DeLaney in the chair, and all of the members present except Inspector Bartlett.

The Committee on Buildings and Grounds asked for authority to advertise for filling around the Jackson street and California avenue and Central Park schools; also for authority to repair and construct certain sidewalks; also for authority to give up the rented buildings in connection with the West Lake street, Central Park, Huron, and North Clark Street Schools, and to renew the leases for rented buildings in connection with the Kinzie Street, Dorr, Douglas, Wicker Park, Lawndale, and South Union Schools. The reports were concurred in, and the authority asked was granted.

The same Committee reported in favor of purchasing a lot 109 by 200 feet, northeast corner of Wells and Wendell streets, for the erection of a High-School building, at a cost of $23,760, which was adopted.

THE OLD POST-OFFICE.

Inspector Keith, from the Committee on School-Fund Property, brought up the question of the occupancy of the old Post-Office property by the First National Bank, and spoke at some length, going over ground already several times covered in the dispute. His Committee, he said, had held two meetings since the last meeting of the Board, and had considered an entirely new proposition from the bank officers as individuals, and reached a conclusion which he thought a very favorable one for the Board, and the best that could possibly be obtained. The report had been signed by all the members of the Committee except Mr. Burroughs, and he presented it and caused it and the proposition to be read, both of which are appended, as follows:

To the Board of Education of the City of Chicago—GENTLEMEN: Your Committee on School Fund Property would respectfully report that since the last meeting of the Board they have held two meetings to consider the accompanying proposal for leasing the premises known as the old Post-Office property, and after a full interchange of views between your Committee and the officers of the First National Bank, your Committee are convinced that if the Board insists on carrying out the arrangement heretofore made with said bank, the old building will be allowed to remain on the premises, while the present proposal will insure the construction of a first-class modern building to cost not less than $300,000, which, together with the removal of the bank thereto, will, as your Committee confidently believe, so enhance the rental value of the large amount of School Fund property in the vicinity as to more than compensate for the proposed reduction from the late appraisal of the old building, and in view of the facts your Committee recommend the acceptance of the proposal which is herewith submitted.

E. G. KEITH,
CONRAD L. NIEHOFF,
I. N. STILES,
E. FRANKENTHAL,
Committee on School-Fund Property.

To E. G. Keith, Chairman School-Fund Committee—DEAR SIR: In lieu of all propositions for the renting of the old Post-Office premises heretofore made by the First National Bank, the following proposition is now respectfully submitted:

The First National Bank will procure the bond of Samuel M. Nickerson, Franklin D. Gray, Samuel W. Allerton, Nelson Morris, Henry M. Wilmarth, Lyman J. Gage, Henry H. Porter, Horace M. Singer, and Edward F. Lawrence, in the penal sum of $300,000, to be called "The National Safe Deposit Company" or some similar name, and the execution by said Company of a lease of said premises for fifty years, the form of the lease to be the latest in use by your Board, the rent reserved for the first five years to be equal to 6 per centum per annum of $345,600, the lease to date from July 1, 1881, or from such earlier date as the present tenant may make feasible by the surrender of his lease; provided that for any period prior to July 1, 1881, the rent reserved shall be the same as that of the present tenant.

The taking of the lease by such company instead of by the bank is deemed advisable from considerations arising under the National Bank act.

Second—The acceptance by such company under the lease of the building now on said lot (not including any personal property which the present tenant has the right to remove) at a valuation of $15,000, the lease to provide that on that amount said company, its successors or assigns, shall pay annually to the Board of Education, its successors or assigns, interest at the rate of 6 per centum per annum for and during the full term of the lease.

Third—The erection, to replace the present building on said premises, of a modern first-class building to cost not less than $300,000, to be begun and finished without unnecessary delay after organization of said company.

Fourth—The removal of its office into said buiding by said First National Bank as soon as said building is completed.

The foregoing proposition is made conditional upon its acceptance at the next regular meeting of your Board, to be held on the 28th inst.; and it is to be understood that the naming of $345,600 as a basis for fixing the rent of the land for the first five years is made in pursuance of a valuation fixed by your Committee of Appraisement, but under protest that the same is in excess of the true value of the land, and the naming of the same as such basis is not to prejudice us or said company on the question of the value of the land at any time.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO,
By Samuel M. Nickerson, President

Inspector Burroughs submitted

A MINORITY REPORT,

as follows:

"The undersigned, a minority of the Committee on School-Fund Property, believes that from the acceptance of the proposition of the First National Bank to take a lease of the grounds and building of the old Post-Office at a rental of 6 per cent on a valuation to be ascertained in a given way, the city became vested with whatever value there was in that contract, of which valuable interest this Board are the Trustees, and that as it is not competent for Trustees to give away interests which they hold in trust, it is not competent for this Board to give back to the bank a large amount of this valuable contract for a consideration wholly speculative and uncertain, and therefore that the original contract be insisted on." J. C. BURROUGHS.

Inspector Burroughs spoke to his report, maintaining that the bank had already entered into an advantageous contract with the Board, and that it was to its interest, and the interest of the School Fund, to adhere to the original proposition

INSPECTOR STILES

spoke in favor of adopting the new proposition, and said his views had in the last two weeks undergone a radical change. He had talked with the bank authorities, and their explanations had convinced him that it was very doubtful whether the bank had authority in law to enter into a fifty-year lease as it had first proposed. The proposition to make the lease to individuals or a corporation not subject to the National-bank act he regarded as an exceedingly favorable one, and one which had been reached by the making of concessions on both sides. Furthermore, he was in favor of the erection of a new building on the Post-Office lot for the reasons given in the report, and for the further reason that a new building would be subject to taxation, whereas any additions made to the old building would not be subject to taxation, for the reason that the ownership of the property would remain in the School Fund. The proposition, too, was a new one, and one made by the Committee which the bank authorities had accepted.

Inspector Dunne was opposed to the new proposition and said he was unable to see anything new in any of the arguments, except that Inspector Stiles had changed position. He was in favor of adhering to the original proposition.

The question of whether any new proposition in the matter could be entertained, since the action accepting the original proposition had not been reconsidered, was then discussed, without action, and finally the whole question was laid over until the next meeting, and the attorney of the Board was instructed to furnish at that time an opinion in writing as to the validity of the contract already entered into, or the power of the bank to enter into a fifty-year lease, and also on the question of whether the property would be taxable after being transferred to the bank.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The text-book question then came up as a special order, and was postponed for two weeks.

The President appointed Inspector Frankenthal to act upon the Finance Committee in the place of Inspector Bartlett, who is abroad, and promises to remain for some months. The appointment was concurred in.

Inspector Hoyne moved that the schools be closed Decoration-Day, and Inspector Stiles opposed the motion in a vigorous speech.

The motion was lost by the following vote:

Yeas—Hoyne, Brenan, Frankenthal, Curran, Maas—5.

Nays—English, Armstrong, Stensland, Stiles, Burroughs, Dunne, Niehoff, Delaney—7.

The Board then went into Committee of the Whole and took up the revision of the rules, but accomplished very little.

Adjourned until Monday evening.

Emigration from the United Kingdom.

Mr. John James Jones, member of the School Board for London and Director of the London Samaritan Society, left England May 12, on behalf of the working-classes of the United Kingdom, to make himself personally and practically acquainted with the vast resources of the United States and Canada, and their facilities for absorbing English-speaking people. Those wishing to communicate with him can address Mr. John James Jones, care of Mr. T. Board, Box 340 Windsor P. O., Ontario, Can.

EDUCATIONAL.

Our Colleges Modeled After Continental More Than English Patterns—Advantages of Academic Diversity Here, but a Need for Unification as Regards Professional Schools.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, May 24.—Those Europeans who have called our American progress in civilization essentially a Colonial progress have utterly mistaken the direction of our advance within the last fifty years. This is nowhere more clearly shown than by the fact that our institutions are to a great extent more nearly modeled after Continental than English patterns. Thus our colleges are in few respects similar to the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, while they have all the principal characteristics of a German university,—at least in a very great measure.

Of late, in this country, much interest has been awakened, not only in our general system of college-education, but particularly in the management of our professional schools, which are usually parts of our colleges, as they are of the foreign universities. In this letter I propose to touch especially upon our Schools of Law, only speaking incidentally of our college academical courses. In various letters written to THE TRIBUNE while I was abroad, I called attention to many features of the foreign schools and universities in general, but not to any extent to their special professional schools.

It must be apparent to any one acquainted with both countries that our "universities," containing as they do only *one* academical department, and embracing the special schools all in one single college, are very different from Oxford, for example, with its host of separate colleges, from Brazenose to Christchurch, each with its own separate professors, tutors, and examinations,—each competing with all the others in a considerable spirit of rivalry, yet all forming together but one University.

On the contrary, we have obtained our models in France and Germany to a very great degree, except that in the latter country the immense freedom given the students furnishes them, I believe, an opportunity for individual development such as they could have nowhere else in the world. (I am pained to see that Harvard has within the past year taken a step backward from her hitherto most creditable advance in this same path). A most decisive indication of a striving—conscious or unconscious—after Continental models, must be found in the wish recently expressed by the President of one of our best-known colleges, that our universities might all be so managed that students could go from one to another at will, studying a year, or any length of time, at each, and finally graduating at whichever fancy might dictate,—adding that such was the custom abroad. Of course this could be true only of Germany,—possibly too of Switzerland.

Unquestionably the guiding thought which lies at the bottom of this plan is an eminently National one, and a cosmopolitan one as well,—both of which qualities are assuredly most characteristic of this country's progress. Nevertheless, there is a vast difference between the conditions of *our* social and business life and those of such a country as Germany. In the first place, the latter country is governed most rigidly by a thoroughly centralized power, in whose hands the whole universities of the Empire are placed, and at whose arbitrary will they either exist or disappear. There is nothing to prevent all of them from having exactly the same courses of study, exactly the same examinations, exactly the same kind of buildings and lecture-rooms, if the powers at Berlin so desire. Indeed, there is no reason why a word or a glance from Berlin should not seat or unseat every lecturer in every university from Leipzig to Wuerzburg.

Moreover, the avenues of advancement in almost all directions are so completely closed to every one who has not passed the full prescribed series of governmental examinations, that any young man who should diverge from the beaten track would find his path leading to social and professional ruin. All these circumstances make the German network of interstate university courtesies an absolute necessity, and as natural as inevitable.

But we should greatly mistake our people if we were to apply German measures, without modification, to American affairs. Our tendencies are not toward centralization,—at least not in the sense in which the word is used in France and Germany. If with us in any matter there is to be ever any concert of action, it must spring from individual voluntary effort. A system of National colleges would be with us at present, I fear, an impossibility; and I doubt whether it would be desirable if possible. We cannot bring to bear upon young men any influences stronger than friendly persuasion, the need felt in his own being for a broader development, or perhaps a greater hope of a possibly more brilliant career, to induce him to follow out patiently a full course of four years' classical education. We cannot tell the student that his future success absolutely depends upon this, or that professional life will otherwise be closed to him. Every boy of 15 knows better.

Hence we have gained a great point if we can maintain *local* colleges in the different States and Territories, and if we can get the young men of the surrounding country to attend these. I am inclined to believe, also, that the very diversity of training in these different institutions will be an advantage rather than an injury. I think that each one, calling together as it does youth from its more immediate neighborhood, will be likely to find for them such facilities for learning and culture as are best adapted to the average wants of that community; and that they will be thus most likely to progress in a healthy manner as fast as the growing needs of the people require. I fancy, too, that many young men, by going to such a college near home, are often kept quietly at their work for several years, in cases where, if they were going about from college to college, they might lose their enthusiasm for study, and turn aside toward some glittering "business chance" which seemed to offer them a quicker advancement,—especially when we bear in mind that there is no such outside pressure acting upon them as the necessity I mentioned in Germany for passing the series of Governmental examinations.

But, if these and similar considerations would deter us from deprecating too strongly our diversity of local *colleges*, which are indeed with us only preparatory schools, speaking strictly, yet many of these reflections have far less weight in respect of the special *professional schools*. This very diversity of *preparatory* training, though it be as great as the diversity of channels into which human action must turn, may even be an immeasurable blessing. Yet with the professional work the case seems to be different. The same skill is required of a surgeon, whether he amputate a limb in New York, Chicago, or San Francisco; and little reason can be perceived why the requirements should not be essentially the same in these different cities, as, indeed, they doubtless are.

In the Law this is to some extent even more striking still. Almost all over our country (excepting, of course, the limited territory of the Civil Law), the different States have founded their jurisprudence upon the broad basis of the English Common Law, and our United States Courts have tended in many ways toward a further similarity both of the substantive Law and the Practice, as such. All this might easily furnish reasons for striving gradually to model our Schools of Law into a more National type.

Among others there is one important distinction between the now existing schools, namely: that some—particularly in the East, I believe—are obliged to depend very largely for the support upon the tuition-fees charged the students,—fees which vary from $10 to $150 a year; whereas, I am under the impression that some in Illinois, and to my knowledge in certain other Middle and Western States, are so situated as to offer students very great advantages quite gratuitously, or merely at a nominal charge. Each system has a value of its own, but I have not space in to-day's letter to discuss their respective merits at length. However, it is certain that every one must, upon serious reflection, recognize the incalculable result sure to result to the social and commercial world from whatever raises the standard of ability and integrity demanded of lawyers. No other one profession touches so vitally, for good or evil, every nerve of our civilization; and all that has for an object any wise and moderate improvement in the administration of our laws ought to be welcomed heartily by every patriotic citizen. If, then, in any way libraries can be so maintained and universities so managed as to make it possible for those young men to obtain a more extended legal education who are willing to make the personal sacrifice of their time and labor, no one can seriously doubt that this must result not only in adding dignity and trustworthiness to the profession, but also in simplifying so far the great complexity of our legal machinery as vastly to reduce the expenses of necessary litigation, which, if it could be attained, would unquestionably repay to the country many times such trifling outlays as might be required in the beginning.

The great interest awakened across the water by the far-reaching plans of the present British Lord-Chancellor, and the increasing interest noticeable in our own country, must be my excuse for writing so much to-day upon a subject which might at first glance appear to concern a limited number only, yet whose importance to the whole community must be seen upon a moment's reflection. TYLER B. KING.

L.L. B., L.L. D., Titulary Member in the International Association of Professors at Paris.

MATRIMONIAL.

Wedding of Mr. C. L. Hutchinson and Miss Frances A. Kinsley.

The Services at the Church and the Reception at the House.

One of the Most Brilliant Social Events of the Season.

One of the most stylish weddings that has occurred in Chicago during the past season occurred last evening at the Second Presbyterian Church, corner of Michigan avenue and Twenty-first street. The contracting parties were Miss Frances Angeline Kinsley, eldest daughter of Herbert M. Kinsley, Esq., and Mr. Charles Lawrence Hutchinson, eldest son of B. P. Hutchinson, Esq. Both of the young people are well known in social circles of the city, and their union has been the talk of society for some weeks past.

The church last evening was filled with handsomely-dressed ladies and gentlemen, the wedding being a card affair, and only those who had been favored with cards were admitted. The sidewalks were filled with a large crowd of curiosity-seekers, and the streets in the vicinity were blocked with carriages. The interior decorations of the church were simple, and in excellent taste. At the altar was a pyramid of green foliage plants, callas, and oleanders, and pots of flowers were ranged around the base. The seats in front were reserved for the intimate friends of the bride and groom, and the aisles were partitioned off by coils of white satin ribbons. Mr. Hood presided at the organ and rendered the "Priests' March" from "Lohengrin" and other selections before the arrival of

THE BRIDAL PARTY.

At a few minutes past 8 o'clock the ushers extended white satin ribbons down both sides of the isles, and the front doors were closed. Mrs. H. M. Kinsley was escorted to a seat in front by Mr. Jay G. Davidson. The organ then pealed forth the strains of Mendelssohn's "Wedding March," and the bridal procession entered the church by the south door and passed up the south aisle in the following order: Ushers—Frank A. Goodnow and W. F. Drummer; George Bass and Robert G. Clark; bridesmaids—Miss Rosalie Webster, of Baltimore, and Miss Isabel F. Temple; Miss Lizbette Ness and Miss Emily G. Kinsley, cousin and sister of bride; Miss Eleanor Spalding and Miss Clara M. Kinsley, sister of the bride; the bride and her father. The groom and his best man, Mr. Watson P. Griswold, entered the chancel from the vestry, and met the bridal party as they came up. The ushers and bridesmaids formed a large half-circle in front of the altar, and the bride stepped forward and was joined by the groom. The ceremony was then performed by the Rev. W. H. Ryder, pastor of St. Paul's Universalist Church. At its conclusion the bride's younger sister stepped forward and removed the bride's veil, and the bridal party then marched down the north aisle to carriages which were in waiting, were driven at once to the residence of the bride's parents, No. 20 Sixteenth street, where the reception was held.

THE BRIDE'S TOILET

was the handsomest that has been displayed in this city for some time past. It was composed of white brocaded velvet, with stripes an inch in width. The back of the bodice and long, round train were of handsome brocade velvet, which also formed the sleeves. She wore a deep, pointed corsage, finished with a point-lace ruffle, kept in place by an elegant scarf-pin of diamonds. The bride's hair was dressed in long curls, and she wore a fine veil and half wreath of orange blossoms. She carried a large hand-bouquet of white flowers.

The bridesmaids all wore mull, and each carried different flowers.

THE RECEPTION

hours were from half-past 8 to 9 o'clock, and the bride and groom received the congratulations of a large number of friends. The floral decorations of the parlors were very handsome and tasteful. Wreaths of smilax suspending rosebuds were suspended from the ceiling, and directly over the place where the young couple received was hung a handsome floral love-knot. On the mantels were banks of flowers, and unique floral designs were scattered about the rooms in profusion.

On the lower floor a room was set apart for the presents, and they were very handsome and costly. They attracted the universal attention of the guests.

Immediately off the back parlor, on a leve with the first floor, a large forty-foot pavilion had been erected, and under this was a circular table, about twelve feet in diameter. This was laid in a handsome manner. In the centre was a globe, composed entirely of rosebuds. It was about two feet in diameter and three feet high, resting on a standard of flowers. Scattered about the table were ornamental ices in unique designs, fancy frosted cakes, silverware in new designs, and bouquets of cut flowers. In this apartment the supper was served, and the guests were attended to by an efficient corps of waiters.

An excellent orchestra of nine pieces was stationed in the small room off the hall. It was under the direction of John Hand, and the following program was gone through with during the evening:

Overture—"Zanetta."
Selection—"Olivette."
Fantasie—"Faust."
Finale—"Lohengrin."
March—"Tannhäuser."
Waltz—"Roses from the South."
Galop—"Frances."
Selection—"Juanita."

After the departure of the bride and groom, the guests indulged in dancing.

As each guest left the house he was presented with a box of wedding-cake as a souvenir of the happy event, which will long be remembered as one of the most brilliant weddings of the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Hutchinson left on the 9 o'clock train over the Michigan Central Road for a trip through the large cities of the East. On their return they will be "at home" after July 1 at No. 5115 Cornell avenue, Hyde Park, and would be glad to see their friends.

AMONG THOSE PRESENT

were Mr. and Mrs. B. P. Hutchinson, Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Murphy, Mr. and Mrs. Asa Dow, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Singer, Mr. and Mrs. N. B. Judah, Miss Alice Haskell, Ald. Swayne Wickersham, Dr. W. H. Ryder, Miss Carrie Ryder, Maj. and Mrs. E. P. Tobey, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Lancaster, Miss Clara Hunter, Miss Carrie Higginson, Mr. Frank Gilman, Miss Jennie Dickenson, Mrs. Temple, Miss Lizzie Temple, Miss Belle Temple, Mr. and Mrs. M. M. S. Marsh, Mr. and Mrs. Gage, Mr. and Mrs. George B. Marsh, Mr. and Mrs. George C. Morton, Mrs. Higgins, Miss Carrie Higgins, Mr. Harry Law, Mr. O. T. Bright, Miss Mary Nutt, the Misses Sallie and Bettie Carter, Mrs. H. O. Stone, Miss Emma Preston, the Misses Forsythe, Mr. George W. Murison, Miss Gray, Dr. Z. Grover, Mrs. L. L. Coburn, Mr. H. Clarence Eddy, Mr. Frederick Grant Gleason, Mrs. Brown, Miss Bessie Brown, Miss Williams, Dr. and Mrs. Lyman Ware, Miss Annie Morton, Mrs. L. M. Johnson, Mrs. John B. Lyon, Miss Lyon, Mr. Charles Hough, Miss Kellogg, Miss Gertie Hoyne, Mrs. Sexton, Miss Fannie Hopson, Miss Tobey, Mr. James Price, Mr. Myers, Mr. and Mrs. Julius Steele, Mr. and Mrs. Swan, Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Cobb, Mr. and Mrs. Joel Walters, Mrs. Edson Keith, Mr. and Mrs. James H. Dole, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Steele, Mrs. Dr. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Dyer, Miss Gilman, Mr. Sherwood, the Misses Sherwood, Mr. and Mrs. Courtney Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Ingalls, Mr. and Mrs. Crossman, and Miss Ingalls, all of Lynn, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. Loring, of Minnesota; Mr. Haskell, Mr. and Mrs. Winterbotham.

Swift's Lonesome Little Comet.

Providence Journal.

Thus far comets have played a small part among the protents of this momentous year. Four months have passed without one trailing wanderer in the celestial depths. That inveterate comet-seeker, Prof. Swift, succeeded on the 1st day of May in picking up an infinitesimal member of the family, too small to be seen in anything less than a powerful telescope. No other observer has thus far had a peep at the stranger, and there seems to be little probability of its growth into one of those monstrous prodigies, spanning the heavens, that a few centuries ago were such frightful omens of evil to those who witnessed them. The comet that made its appearance May morning will probably do little harm to our planet. It seems to be a bearer of good fortune instead of a prophet of disaster, for the discovery will win a prize of $200, as well as a gold medal. Comets must hurry their footsteps to make this a comet year. More than one-third of the "great year" 1881, as astrologers call it, has already slipped away with only one tiny comet recorded on its annals. Prizes of $200 each are in readiness for seven more comets to be discovered before the year fulfills its course. These astronomical tidbits are therefore more earnestly desired by comet-seekers than they are dreaded by those whose superstitious fears regard them as heralds of destruction. The nineteenth century chronicles the advent of two superb comets, that of 1858, or Donati's comet, and that of 1861. According to the law of averages, we can hardly expect again visits from such distinguished members of the family before the century closes. But we shall see as time passes what the future has in store, for nothing is more uncertain than the advent of these mysterious strangers, and one may suddenly beam upon our vision when we least expect it. There are but two things to fear, a great comet plunging headlong into the sun, or one coming into collision with the earth. The probabilities that these events may occur are of the slightest kind, and need not give the least anxiety.

The Tribune.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.—1319 F street.

AMUSEMENTS.

Hooley's Theatre.

Randolph street, between Clark and La Salle. Engagement of the Steele Mackaye Company. "Won at Last."

McVicker's Theatre.

Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Engagement of the Madison-Square Theatre Company. "Hazel Kirke."

Grand Opera-House.

Clark street, opposit new Court-House. Engagement of Miss Rose Wood. "Frou-Frou."

Olympic Theatre.

Clark street, between Lake and Randolph. Minstrel entertainment.

White-Stocking Park.

Lake-Front, opposit Washington street. Game between the Chicago and Providence Clubs at 3:40 p. m.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

WAUBANSIA LODGE, No. 160, A. F. & A. M.—This evening at 76 Monroe-st. Important work at 8 o'clock. Craftsmen requested to attend drill at 7 o'clock.
JOHN C. BARKER, W. M.
FRED W. PORTER, Secretary.

LUMBERMAN'S LODGE, No. 717, A. F. & A. M.—Special Communication on Friday evening, May 27, for important work. Visiting brothers welcome. By order of HARRY FORBES, W. M.
E. M. ASHLEY, Secretary.

FRIDAY, MAY 27, 1881.

THE German Government intends to fortify the seaport of Kiel, in Holsatia. Gen. Biehler, one of the departmental chiefs of the War Office, and Maj. Schulz, of the Engineer Department, have arrived at that port from Berlin for the purpose of examining the ground around Kiel as to its fitness for foundations of heavy works of defense. Two plans are proposed. The first is to establish nine forts in a semi-circle 3,000 metres from the docks, and the other to construct fourteen forts in the same manner 5,000 metres from the docks. The last plan, which is the most acceptable, will cost the Government 28,000,000 marks, or $7,000,000.

ACCORDING to an official statement of the Russian Government 85 per cent of the whole number of former serfs are at present in full possession of their lands allotted them by the ukase of emancipation. There remain 1,553,000 peasants whose obligations have so far not been liquidated. According to late St. Petersburg dispatches these obligations will now be settled by the Government. These 1,553,000 peasants are divided among the different Provinces as follows: Smolensk, 38,000; Ssaratow, 37,000; Pensa, 38,000; Moscow, 43,000; Novgorod, 80,000; Kaluga, 48,000; Twer, 66,000; Tambow, 67,000; Pultowa, 65,000; Pskow, 39,000; Wladimir, 80,000; Rjasan, 94,000; Perm, 89,000; Orel, 90,000; Kostroma, 87,000; Tula, 114,000; Nischnij-Novgorod, 119,000; Wologda, 34,000; and Kursk, 160,000. The number of peasants who bought their lands out of their own savings is 644,000. The great majority of the rest, 7,940,000, were driven into the clutches of the usurers and money-lenders (chiefly Jews) by the nobility, the former landowners. This accounts in part for the present persecution of the Jews in Russia.

ROSCOE CONKLING was, of course, a shining mark for the caricaturists, and they have all made centre-shots on him this week. *Puck* represents the late senior Senator as an immensely inflated balloon rising and bursting in the Senate Chamber, while far below, attached by a string, is a little toy balloon, in the likeness of Platt, also bursting in imitation of his greater companion. The legend underneath is "A Harmless Explosion," and the Senators are represented as dancing about in high glee, forming a circle hand-in-hand around the exploding globes. Nast's cartoon in *Harper's Weekly* is almost equally good,—an unusual distinction for Nast in these days. He represents Conkling as a discouraged-looking sheep, carrying his tail, marked "Platt," well between his legs, and traveling the road from Washington to New York. The text is: "Now he's come home, leave him alone." *Chic* represents Conkling as *Bully Bottom* with the ass' head on his shoulders, and New York as *Titania* sitting by his side, and saying:

> Come, sit thee down upon this flowery bed,
> While I thy amiable cheeks do coy.

Three more slashing cartoons have seldom been seen in one week. But then the subject was a great one.

THE *Iowa State Register* opportunely calls attention to the fact that Judge Robertson has never been a "bolter." He has always been a Republican. He voted and worked for Gen. Grant for President in 1868 and 1872; and, what is more, he voted for Roscoe Conkling for Senator in 1873 and 1879, and for Thomas C. Platt for Senator in 1881. This disposes of all the partisan charges of infidelity against Judge Robertson, except the statement that he violated the pledge made at Syracuse last spring in failing to vote for Gen. Grant at Chicago in June. On this point Charles E. Smith, editor of the Philadelphia *Press*, who was President of the Syracuse Convention, writes as follows, in response to a letter addressed to him personally:

> It was well understood before Judge Robertson was elected a delegate to the Chicago Convention that he was not a Grant man. His preference for Blaine had long been publicly avowed. As a delegate to the Cincinnati Convention of 1876 he voted with all the other New York delegates, except George William Curtis, for Mr. Conkling so long as Mr. Conkling's name was kept before the Convention as a Presidential candidate. When it was withdrawn all of the New York delegates except nine voted for Hayes. The nine voted for Blaine, and Judge Robertson was one of them. His sympathies and position were thus clearly indicated, and he was at heart for Blaine even when voting for Conkling. He was chosen a delegate to the Chicago Convention with a full knowledge that he had thus four years before separated from the majority of the New York delegation in order to vote for Blaine, and that he was still as earnestly for him as then. His colleague, Gen. Husted, was equally a Blaine man. Both were understood throughout the district to be against Grant, and were elected with that knowledge.

This statement is important, inasmuch as the author of it was President of the Convention which appointed Robertson, and he was elected to that position as a representative Conkling man.

WE print from our foreign exchanges two admirable letters by Emile de Laveleye on the question of bimetallism, and written with reference to the Monetary Conference now in session in Paris. We publish also the Paris letter of the London *Times* of May 7, including a paper submitted to the Conference by Mr. Horton, one of the American Commissioners, in which the whole question was presented in a series of interrogations. The American readers will find in these papers a very full presentation of the general question, and especially from the American standpoint; and will see that in Europe the question of bimetallism is regarded strongly as an issue between Europe and America as to the future control of the monetary condition of the world. Those nations, like France, which wish to avoid such a struggle, and desire to make permanent peace and union with the United States upon an international system of coinage, have no question as to the ultimate result of that issue. They do not, however, wish to prolong the disastrous consequences of the attempt to destroy property values by making scarce and insufficient gold the exclusive money of the world. They do not want a monetary famine, and therefore desire to have gold and silver both recognized by international arrangement as constituting the money of all nations. They want stability and permanency, and to avoid scarcity and fluctuation. These papers are well worth reading.

ALTHOUGH the world has been induced since 1870-'71 to look upon the German army as the very acme of military perfection in organization and every other respect, ominous sounds are occasionally heard that everything is not in the shape it should be. Especially is this the case with the corps of army officers. When papers like the Cologne *Gazette*, strongly devoted to the German cause and everything that is German, dare to call attention to the state of affairs prevailing among the army officers there must exist a danger somewhere. According to that paper the class of society from which the corps of officers replenishes itself is such that an increase in expenditure of money is necessary on the part of every officer in order to appear in accordance with his position before the public. An increase of salary being out of the question, the consequence is that the number of those officers who fall into the hands of the usurers is constantly increasing. Many give up their positions and go to America; others go to Russia, to Turkey, to Egypt, or other places, wherever inducements offer themselves to better their condition. "And what is worse than all," says the *Gazette*, "those who stay are less stanch in character than those who go. They lead a dubious existence at home, making up what they are lacking in means by dark and questionable practices. Many officers who see the impossibility of satisfying the demands made upon their purses by their positions resort to the gaming-table, thus leaving it to chance whether they remain in their positions or abandon them."

THE Chicago *Times* of yesterday asserted on such responsibility as it pretends to possess:

1. That THE TRIBUNE did not receive a line of special telegram from London, Ont., Tuesday night or Wednesday morning.

2. That it did rewrite the Associated Press dispatch and claim to have received it as "special."

These statements are distinctly and deliberately false.

There is one plain way to put down charges of this nature,—the way that THE TRIBUNE invited and challenged the *Times* to adopt in the case of its fraudulent "cable" dispatches, and which to this hour it has not adopted. The following correspondence will show how easy it is to meet all question of the genuineness of a dispatch, *if only the dispatch be genuine:*

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, EDITORIAL ROOMS, May 26, 1881.—*George W. Felton, Esq., Manager Chicago Office Western Union Telegraph Company*—DEAR SIR: Did you receive over the wires Tuesday night, May 24, a *special* dispatch addressed to THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, dated "London, Ontario, May 24," signed M. G. Bremner, containing 428 words, and reading as follows:

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LONDON, Ont., May 24.—A shocking and terrible disaster occurred on the River Thames this evening at 6 o'clock. The pleasure steamer Victoria left Springbank, four miles down, with 600 passengers on board, and, being a cranky craft and lightly built, foundered under the great strain of so many people, careening in the middle of the stream with half her living freight undermost. There was an instant, frightful panic, and in the life-and-death struggle which ensued some 150 persons were drowned or killed by the falling deck and timbers. The whole ship collapsed like an eggshell, and her various parts lay flat upon the water. The news was brought to the city by some of the survivors, who came in at 7 o'clock, wet and dirty, and terribly bedraggled. Their statements were wildly conflicting, and they acted like men out of their minds. At length the full extent of the calamity became apparent, and a simultaneous rush was made for the river banks by citizens, panting and sobbing with the anguish of uncertainty. When your reporter reached the spot there were some forty or fifty bodies rescued, and lying on the greensward under a neighboring hill. The new-comers crowded frantically around to see if they could identify any of their relatives, as about eighteen hundred families were represented on the excursion, many by nearly their whole membership. The extent of the anxiety and grief can be imagined. Men were still at work landing bodies, which were brought to the surface every few minutes for identification. The scene of parents clasping their dead children in hopeless despair, while others tried by every means to revive those dear to them, was heartrending. Among the more prominent persons lost were: Mr. James Robertson, Manager of the Bank of British North America. Mr. J. C. Meridith, Clerk of the Division Court, an old and respected resident. Mr. William Millman, a Montreal commercial agent, and his two children. Up to midnight about 150 bodies had been recovered and brought to the city by the steamer Princess Louise, special railway trains, and vehicles of every description. Among the dead are very many young children and working girls and young mechanics. The river banks and steamer landings are still thronged by thousands of citizens, anxious to witness the latest arrivals from the scene of the disaster.

By answering the above inquiry, "Yes" or "No," you will oblige yours very truly,

S. J. MEDILL,
Managing Editor Chicago Tribune.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH OFFICE, CHICAGO, May 26.—*S. J. Medill, Esq., Managing Editor Chicago Tribune*—DEAR SIR: YES. Yours very truly,

G. W. FELTON, Manager.

THE TRIBUNE, having already convicted the *Times* of fraud, has now convicted it of misrepresentation. There is no escape from either conclusion. Having led the way, and shown that fraudulent concern how it may prove the genuineness of its cable dispatches, *if they are genuine*, THE TRIBUNE has a double claim on its gratitude. We invite the fraudulent newspaper to produce receipts or any credible evidence whatever to show that the following "cablegrams" were not forged out of whole cloth:

1. The alleged dispatch recounting an interview with Rochefort.

2. The pretended "cable" reporting an interview with Louise Michel.

We also challenge the fraudulent newspaper to prove that the whole, or the greater part, or the half, or the quarter, or any part of either of the following "cablegrams" was genuine:

1. The pretended report of the wedding of the Princess Stephanie.

2. The forged account of changes contemplated in the New Testament.

The *Times* will not accept these invitations or any of them. It cannot. It dare not.

THE Grand Duke Constantin Constantinowitsch, sentenced to imprisonment for life in consequence of his connection with the Nihilists, has been sent to the Fortress of Dünaburg. His young wife, the daughter of a civilian in Orenburg, shares his captivity, as she refuses to leave him. By many the Grand Duke is declared to be a man of considerable talent,—in fact, the only possessor of talent in the Romanoff family,—but entirely devoid of all moral sense and responsibility. Others say he is half demented in consequence of a too restricted life and arduous study during his younger years under the tutorship of the religious fanatic, Baron Mirbach. And others declare that his wild pranks and capers are enough to have sent any other man to the lunatic asylum, but every one coming in contact with him is charmed with his intelligent conversation and fine bearing. A Grand Duke who steals the diamonds of his mother and presents them to his mistress can certainly not be in full possession of his senses. But against his insanity testify the scientific works of which he is the author. His work on the Amu-Daria country induced the Geographical Society of St. Petersburg to offer a resolution presenting him with the Constantin medal as a token of merit, but his father, President of the Society, induced the members to desist from their intention. In the quiet retirement of Dünaburg, entirely under the influence of his beautiful, highly educated, and gifted young wife, the young scapegrace will have ample opportunity to reform.

THE ALBANY GRANT CLUB ADDRESS.

The address of the Grant Club of Albany inscribed "To Republicans," but presented to ex-Senator Conkling, is so peculiar in style and tone as to warrant a careful analysis. Note first the language of the address in describing the character of the Club,—"whose guiding principle has been *fidelity to party organization* and loyal support of the *regular nominations* of the Republican party." On its own showing the Grant Club of Albany is a mere machine with but two doctrines in its creed,—unquestioning fidelity to party, right or wrong, and loyalty to "regular nominations," good, bad, or indifferent. It follows, of course, that the Club has no opinions except such as are formed for it and laid down for its guidance in the regular orders of the day issued by the Boss. Next follows an assault on Secretary Blaine: "No one can forget the gloom and darkness which settled like a nightmare upon the party when James G. Blaine, humbled and defeated in his own State, was powerless to give one gleam of hope, one ray of light." Connecting this with a later passage in the address,—"with most unworthy motives James G. Blaine has sought to mislead the President and strike a blow at the representatives of the Republicans of New York,"—we find that the Grant Club has been instructed to hate the Secretary of State, because, on its own confession, it is no part of its creed to love or hate anybody. It is no part of its creed to think,—only to act. Its whole duty consists in "fidelity to party" and loyalty to "regular nominations." Hence the conclusion is irresistible that the address was either written or inspired by a Boss. The address proceeds: "The great leaders who could rally the party to battle had been insulted, maligned, and betrayed, and the masses were sullen, dissatisfied, and almost hopeless." From the machine standpoint this passage is plain enough, though from no other is it comprehensible. The Bosses gave orders to all the clubs in the United States, like the Grant Club of Albany, to nominate Gen. Grant as the Republican candidate for the Presidency; and all the members of such clubs, who hold no opinions except those that are promulgated by the Bosses, tried to the best of their ability to carry out the orders. But when the delegates assembled at Chicago they declined to nominate Gen. Grant, and proceeded to nominate Gen. Garfield. This, in the opinion of the Bosses, was to insult, malign, and betray them, and the Grant Club of Albany recites this bit of history, and adds that "the masses were sullen and dissatisfied." Why? Because their great leaders "had been insulted, maligned, and betrayed," of course. In the opinion of the Club it is as absurd for "the masses" to have opinions and seek to enforce them politically as it is for the 4-year-old boy to assume to think for his father. Politics, to them, is a mere squabble between rival Bosses for control of patronage, a game of chess, in which the masses are mere knights, bishops, castles, and pawns to be moved hither and thither, and saved, if possible, but sacrificed if necessary to protect the queen; and in this particular case the queen represents the offices in the Custom-House from Inspector to Collector. "The masses were sullen, dissatisfied, and almost hopeless"! The great leaders had been "insulted, maligned, and betrayed," and "the masses" stuck their knuckles in their eyes and pouted. "The masses" didn't care whether Grant was nominated or not; they didn't know what they wanted. But they knew what their "great leaders" wanted, and they bellowed like calves because they had been "insulted, maligned, and betrayed." "Then it was," proceeds the Grant Club of Albany, "that U. S. Grant and Roscoe Conkling, casting aside the indignities and insults which had been heaped upon them, guided only by loyalty to the party organization and love for the grand old party which had saved the life of the Nation, entered the conflict and came to the rescue of the country." Here we learn for the first time upon whom the "indignities" were put. Platt does not appear to have been "insulted," Arthur was not "maligned," Cornell was not "betrayed." How Conkling was "insulted and betrayed" does not plainly appear, except upon the presumption that "the masses" thought that he ought to have been permitted to name the Presidential candidate, and were ready to cry their eyes out because he had been thwarted in his darling wish. But Grant was "insulted, maligned, and betrayed"; there is no doubt about that. And Conkling felt "insulted" because he had proposed Grant; and the Grant Club felt "insulted" because Conkling felt "insulted"; and the masses were "sullen and dissatisfied," because the Grant Club of Albany and the other clubs of the country felt "insulted." Then the address insinuates that Garfield would have been defeated in his own State if U. S. Grant and Roscoe Conkling had not "come to the rescue of the country." Then it says that the President has not treated Mr. Conkling and Mr. Platt "respectfully." Then it insinuates that Mr. Blaine is "envious and jealous" of Mr. Conkling's "brilliant and triumphant career." Then it stabs the President again, by charging that Mr. Blaine controls him. And, finally, it appeals to "all those who hold the interests of the Republican party higher in esteem than the 'loaves and the fishes' to rally round" Conkling and Platt; which, being interpreted, means Conkling, and not Conkling and Platt. The expression of a lofty contempt for "the loaves and the fishes," sounds very queer in connection with the subject of the proposed reëlection of Mr. Conkling, who resigned solely because the President had the temerity to give one of the "loaves" to Judge Robertson. It is plain that the writer of the address was too mad to be logical. Besides, the average machine politician of the understrapper order is neither malicious nor vindictive. He "runs with the machine" as faithfully under one as another commander. Having no opinions, he needs only to know that his superior officer is regularly commissioned by the reigning Boss. Now, the address is both malicious and vindictive, such as could have been inspired only by passion. It will be observed that Mr. Conkling remarked on receiving it that he "would not be able to read it at present." He evidently knew it by heart. We suspect he wrote it, as has been charged.

THE CAUSE AND EFFECT OF CONKLING'S RESIGNATION.

The validity and extent of Mr. Conkling's claims for reëlection to the United States Senate can only be fairly determined by careful scrutiny of the cause and the effect of his resignation, because had he and Platt retained their seats there would have been no vacancy for three years to come. If the cause for his resignation was not sufficient, or if the effect of such course was bound to be damaging to the interests of the party which sent him to the Senate, and also to the public welfare, then it follows as a matter of course that Conkling should not only not be returned to the Senate in the present instance, but that he should never again be trusted with a party or a public responsibility. That is the honest way of looking at his case.

There is only one theory which warrants the conclusion that Conkling had sufficient provocation for resigning his seat—viz.: the State-sovereignty theory. If the State of New York has the right under our form of government to dictate to the National Executive how the Federal offices in that State shall be bestowed, and the particular citizens of that State who shall, as well as those who shall not, be appointed to office; and if, furthermore, the United States Senators from New York are really Ambassadors from that Sovereign State to the United States Government, and charged with protecting the international comity in regard to the selection of Federal officers within the confines of New York; and if Senator Conkling had made up his mind that he could no longer furnish his State with the protection which was expected from him in his Ambassadorial capacity, then he was justified in withdrawing from all official communication with the United States Government. It is for the Republicans of the State of New York to decide whether or not they believe in the State-sovereignty theory.

No other view of the situation can discover a sufficient cause for Senator Conkling's resignation. The position of Senator of the United States is certainly not a personal perquisit, which may be abandoned at any time to suit the whim of the incumbent, only to be seized again when he desires to repossess himself thereof. It cannot be maintained that every sensitive assumption of affront or indignity warrants any Senator in resigning his seat, thus imposing a needless expense upon the public and perhaps serious embarrassment upon his party. Still less can it be contended with reason that a Senator has sufficient cause for resigning whenever he fails to secure a Government appointment for one of his favorits, or whenever some person not acceptable to him personally is appointed to office. If any such rule were established, Senatorial resignations would be so frequent as to jeopardize constantly the balance of political power in that body, and thus deprive the people of the power to shape legislation. But Senator Conkling had no better reason than this for resigning.

Mr. Conkling not only resigned without sufficient cause, but did so also with the full knowledge that his retirement from the Senate would be a betrayal not only of his own State, but of the people of the whole country, because his retirement and that of his colleague would give the control of the Senate for the time being into the hands of the Democrats and risk the loss of Republican control of Congress during the current two years. His retirement leaves the succession to the Presidential chair to the Democrats in case the President and Vice-President shall both die. It involves the possible election of two Democratic Senators from New York, in which event the Democrats would have undisputed control of the present Congress. Indeed, it was designed to make the Senate and the whole Congress anti-Republican, since Mr. Conkling hoped to be reëlected after resigning, and thus go back released from all obligation to act with the Republican party except as it might appear to his interest to do so. It was apparent to him that his resignation would thus overturn the existing balance of political power, and that this result would be a gross wrong upon the majority of the American people as registered at the Presidential election of last fall.

No one can argue out the Conkling case honestly without reaching the conclusion that the cause for his resignation was insufficient and its effect pernicious. Upon what, then, rests his claim for reëlection? Is it that he may go back to the Senate to complete his betrayal of the Republican party? That is certainly what he would do. Shall a Republican Legislature become a party to the conspiracy he has organized to that end? Shall Republican members of that Legislature be whipped into supporting an avowed traitor by any number of his tools and accomplices? If Conkling had received sufficient provocation for resigning, he might with some justice have claimed reëlection, even though the effect of his course was to inflict temporary embarrassment upon his party. If the effect of his resignation were beneficial, the insufficiency of excuse for such a course might be overlooked. But when the logic of the case shows that he resigned without cause, and that he knew and intended the effect to be a betrayal of trust and a punishment to the party which sent him to the Senate, it follows that his reëlection will be condoning a political crime and surrendering public interests to the erratic whims of a selfish and unscrupulous politician. The Republican party of the State of New York and of the country can much better risk the election of two Democratic Senators than indorse treason like Conkling's.

THE JUSTICE-OF-THE-PEACE NUISANCE.

Both Houses of the General Assembly have passed the bill amending the law concerning Justices of the Peace, and defining their jurisdiction. As no veto by the Governor is expected, the law will take effect as soon as it has been approved by him.

The object of this bill is to correct the scandalous abuse of jurisdiction by the Justices of this county. The practice has been for shyster lawyers, scoundrelly constables, and others of like character, to combine to extort and rob the poor and defenseless, and to levy blackmail upon corporations and business-men. The process has been to sue out a summons against a person residing in Chicago requiring the defendant to appear on a day named, at 9 a. m., at the office of a Justice of the Peace in one of the county towns of this county to answer to a claim of $5, $10, or $20. This office was generally some thirty to forty miles from the city, and the defendant to reach there in time to answer the summons would have to leave the city by rail at 5 or 6 o'clock in the morning. If the defendant reached there in time he would find that the case had been postponed to some future day; if he did not answer, then a judgment would be rendered against him. In the one case he would have to go out to that Justice's office as often as the conspirators might choose to prosecute their annoyance. In the other case, the judgment would be allowed to stand until the time for appeal or revision was passed, when two or three constables, armed with an execution, would suddenly invade the defendant's house, and forcibly seize and carry away property ten times the value of the debt; this property they would secrete, and eventually make return that it had been sold, never for more than enough to satisfy the execution, costs, cartage, storage, and other charges. In many cases no return was ever made. In the case of widows or defenseless women, these seizures were nothing less than wholesale robberies. On one of these fraudulent claims, say for $20, the entire furniture of a family would be carted off, and nothing more ever be heard of it.

Another plan was for these conspirators to bring suits against corporations or other employers of large numbers of persons. They would summon the corporations for the purpose of garnisheeing the wages of workmen. Sometimes there would be suits of this kind brought before one of these country Justices requiring the attendance at the country office of no less than twenty or thirty persons, representing as many corporations or firms, to swear that such corporation or firm was not indebted to the persons (most of them fictitious) whose wages it was sought to garnishee. To answer a summons of this kind required the better part of a day's time and considerable cost for car-fare. The suits thus disposed of one week would be renewed week after week, the effort being to worry the defendants into a failure to respond. One teamster in this city, who owed the so-called plaintiff nothing, who was summoned to a country village weekly for several weeks at last put an end to the annoyance by administering a severe personal castigation to the person responsible for the suits. For all this pestilential annoyance there was no relief and no redress.

The bill which has just passed the Legislature seeks to put an end to this business. It makes each county in this State a district, in which the jurisdiction of Justices shall be uniform; this county is made an exception, by being divided into two districts, that part of the county within the city limits to be one district, and the other part a second district,—the jurisdiction of the Justices to be limited to their respective districts.

This bill seems to be sufficient to remedy the great evil and abuse, provided the law itself will pass muster. The Chicago *Legal Adviser* pronounces the bill a "legislative absurdity." It declares the bill to be a "local law," and therefore unconstitutional. The Constitution provides, Sec. 21, Art. 6:

> Justices of the Peace, Police Magistrates, and Constables shall be elected in and for such districts as are, or may be, provided by law, and the jurisdiction of such Justices of the Peace and Police Magistrates shall be uniform.

The existing law provides that Justices of the Peace shall be elected in certain districts, composed of townships, less than a county, but grants them jurisdiction all over the county. The bill recently passed makes no change in this law except in the matter of jurisdiction, which it limits to districts, defining the district to be the county in every case except this county, which is divided into two districts.

The objection is, that the Legislature has no authority to change the designation of "counties" to "districts," as regarding the jurisdiction of Justices, and that it, especially, had no power to divide Cook County into two districts. How much there may be in this legal objection we do not undertake to say.

It may or may not have a bearing on the question that, while Justices of the Peace in all parts of the State are elected by the voters in townships and districts fixed by law, the Justices of the Peace in the City of Chicago are under the Constitution appointed by the Governor. It would seem reasonable that the Legislature should have power to define the jurisdiction of these and of all other Justices of the Peace within this district, thus especially separated from the rest of the county and the rest of the State, and whose appointment is wholly distinct from that of all other Justices in the State. Was it not intended by the Constitution, and was it not so provided, that the part of Cook County included within the limits of Chicago should, as regards the office of Justice of the Peace, be exclusive and exceptional and within the control and regulation of legislation distinct from that provided for other counties and districts?

So great and intolerable has been the evil complained of, so scandalous have been the practices of the Justices under the present law, that it will be regarded as a great misfortune should the bill just passed prove for any cause to be a failure.

THE Society of Brewers of the United States, which lately held its convention in this city, has done a good thing by electing Mr. H. B. Scharmann, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to the office of President. Mr. Scharmann is a man of liberal views, without prejudices and ill-feeling toward any one, and, besides, he is a Republican. The acknowledged organ of the Brewers' Society at Washington, D. C., is the Washington *Sentinel*, edited by Louis Schade. Mr. Schade is an accomplished beer statistician; he is intimately acquainted with all the entanglements of the Internal Revenue laws, and possesses all other necessary qualifications to defend the brewing interests of the country against the encroachments of fanatical and illiberal legislation. The Brewers' Society of the United States counts among its members Republicans as well as Democrats, and instead of making the promotion of the interests of the Society his main object, thereby gaining the good will and confidence of the liberal men of both parties, Mr. Schade persistently defends the idea that the Republican party alone is responsible for all the movements of temperance fanaticism, while it is a well-known fact that Democratic States and municipalities favor them just as much, if not more. Of course he has the privilege, politically, to remain what he is,—i. e., a blatant Democrat,—but he does not possess the privilege of using the columns of the organ of an incorporated society to defend and disseminate his own peculiar political views. The Society of Brewers does not spend its money to uphold and sustain a paper for political purposes, but for the advancement of the Society's interests. In a lengthy article, full of crisp and terse points, the *Freie Presse*, of Brooklyn, N. Y., President Scharmann's home, says:

> It is much to be desired that the proper persons and authorities should at last make Mr. Schade understand that the Brewers' Society is not a political campaign club, organized to make political capital for the Democratic party. And the sooner Mr. Schade is convinced of this fact, the better it will be for the brewers of the United States and for the editor of the *Sentinel*.

President Scharmann is a man of strong convictions and energy, and there is no doubt that he will demand that the Democrat Schade shall be separated from the editor of the *Sentinel;* that he must talk less Bourbon in that paper, and more in reference to the objects for which it was established.

AN English clergyman wrote to the Lord Chancellor concerning the Bradlaugh case, and received the following sensible reply, which was printed in the London *Times* of May 11:

> HOUSE OF LORDS, May 4, 1881.—DEAR SIR: It is part of my idea of Christianity that equal justice is due to Christian and infidel, and it does not appear to me to be just to assert against one particular man (however bad he may be) a power in the House of Commons to test the sincerity of an oath which he offers to take in the manner prescribed by law by an intrinsic evidence of his actual belief or disbelief, when no such power has ever been asserted or used against any other man, though other professed and notorious unbelievers have sat in the House of Commons, and perhaps may sit there still. And since the House of Commons has now chosen for the first time to assert for itself and to exercise this power, I see no possibility of refusing to extend by legislation to all who for any cause whatever may scruple to take the prescribed Parliamentary oath the same option to affirm which they now have under the acts relating to evidence in courts of justice. If there were any Divine law making it wrong for a nation to admit any unbelievers to share in the power of civil government, our laws ought to be made practically efficacious for that purpose, which every one knows they are not; and I cannot be persuaded that the cause of Christianity or of religion is likely to be advanced by making a martyr (even in a question of mere political franchise) of Mr. Bradlaugh or of any other such man. It appears to me to be rather a way to increase the power and influence of such men and of their opinions. I am happy to think that I share these opinions with some (like Sir George Grey) the sincerity of whose Christian faith no man who knows them can call in question, and who, having left forever the political scene, can be under no temptation whatever to prefer "party to principle." I am, etc.,
>
> SELBORNE.

Lord Selborne wrote to the *Times* the day after the appearance of this note, protesting that it was not intended for publication. But the mischief—if there was any—was done. It may have been an indecorum for the Lord Chancellor, who is a member of the Government, to write publicly on such a subject, but his opinions do him honor, and he may afford to forgive the person who without authority gave them to the world.

"YOU lie, you villain, you lie!" shrieks the dilapidated Mr. Storey. He is beside himself with rage. But his wrath is impotent. He cannot swear the letters off the bond. There are the facts imbedded in the columns of his newspaper. They cannot be wiped out by calling names. Mr. Storey is self-convicted in this case. He trapped himself first when he printed an alleged "telegram" from London concerning the Bible revision, and then showed it to be spurious a week later by printing the genuine version. He has been invited to prove by producing the receipt, or in any other manner, that so much as one-half of that dispatch came over any wire whatever. He has declined the invitation. *He dare not accept it!* There is confession No. 1.

Again, Mr. Storey convicted himself of fraud when he printed the King James version of the Bible, published in 1611, in his newspaper of Saturday as "a special telegram from New York," and followed it up the next day with the real revision. Both versions could not be true. Mr. Storey must have committed a fraud on the public Saturday or Sunday. When was it? Perhaps it is immaterial when. The event is not so unusual that it deserves special mention.

As to the practice of calling names which this disreputable old personage has adopted, there is not much to say. He is physically, mentally, and morally a wreck; and not responsible for his words or actions. Mark Twain called his horse Baalbec "because he was such a magnificent ruin." Mr. Storey ought to be distinguished in the same way. But THE TRIBUNE cannot honor this howling dervish by taking seriously anything he may say, or returning it in kind. It will not, therefore, call him a liar; but it will continue to print his utterances of one day by the side of his utterances of the next, and let the public call him whatever it may please.

THE Czar has ordered by ukase that the whole Russian army is to be furnished with the uniforms, cut according to the national or Slavic pattern. Peter the Great uniformed his army according to West European style. Czar Paul I., a great admirer of Frederick the Great, introduced the Prussian uniform into the different branches of the Russian military service, which has, in the main, been retained for officers as well as men to the present day. Czar Nikolaus I. allowed for the Tscherkessian, Baschkirian, Kirghisian, and Cossack regiments their own national uniform, in order to produce at great parades a picturesque effect. But now the whole Russian army is to receive the Slavic national uniform. The new uniform will consist of high boots, wide pantaloons reaching to the knee, the national Russian knatka or roundabout, and for a head-cover the Astrachan bonnet, made of black sheepskin, as it is now worn by the Persians and all the tribes living on the Russian steppes. The introduction of this Slavic uniform has a deeper political significance than all diplomatic notes and circulars. It demonstrates that the German party—the party of peace at the Russian Court—has suffered a severe defeat, and that the party of Aksakow, Katlow, Tschernajew, Ignatieff, and the inspirations of old Gortschakoff have gained a decided advantage. The Astrachan bonnet is for the Russian army of the same significance as the "Tickelhaube" or helmet for the German or the kepi for the French army. The Astrachan bonnet is the symbol that hereafter the Russian army will be used for different purposes than the maintenance of European peace.

IT has been noticed that the tendency of modern insurance is decidedly in the direction of large and wealthy companies and the wiping out of the smaller concerns. The reason for this is obvious. A large volume of business can be done at less expense pro rata, than a smaller volume. That is to say, the cost of taking $500,000 in premiums is not nearly five times as great as that of taking $100,000; probably the extra expense is not more than twice the original sum. The same rule holds true of many kinds of business, and especially newspapers. It is the first 20,000 that costs. Above that the percentage of profit on each 1,000 papers sold increases rapidly. For the same type-setting, stereotyping, editorial work, telegraphic bills, office-rent and publishing expenses answer for the larger as well as for the smaller number. The insurance companies have to pay out about so much regularly for office-rent, advertisements, and soliciting; and their commissions to agents are reduced in proportion as the volume of business increases.

THE sun will be eclipsed this evening to observers in Chicago and vicinity, though we shall see only a part of the obscuration. The calculation for the Dearborn Observatory gives 6:53½ p. m. as the time when the moon will begin to bite into the edge of the sun, on the right-hand side, or 31 minutes before the sun's upper limb disappears beneath the horizon. A line drawn on the map from Chicago to Springfield will nearly mark out the places to which the the eclipse will begin half an hour before sunset; and the further the observer is northeast from that line the greater will be the interval between the beginning of the eclipse and the time of sunset. A line from Cleveland to Nashville will pass near the places to which the eclipse will begin at sunset.

THE influential citizens who induced Mr. Conkling to be a candidate for reëlection to the Senate were John F. Smythe, "Jake" Patterson, "Johnny" O'Brien, "Barney" Biglin, and "Mike" Cregan. These were the eminent persons called into consultation with the "Boss" in Mr. Arthur's parlors last Sunday afternoon.

THE situation in Albany makes Mr. Conkling's hair curl more tightly than ever.

"ME, too, platt" realizes now that he made a capital blunder.

PERSONALS.

The late President of the Peruvian Republic is traveling in California with all his family and part of his name.

Miss Edith Longfellow, daughter of the poet, is 29 years old. She is said to be a charming young lady, and was never known to even attempt poetry.

Mr. Stephen Massett has just composed a song entitled "My Darling's Shoes." If his darling is a Cincinnati girl the subject is a very comprehensive one.

Mrs. Kate Chase Sprague is writing a life of her father. She will be remembered as the person who ran Roscoe Conkling away from Canochet with a shotgun.

The New England Women's Club is the place for Chicago boys to go when they want true, earnest wives who can solve the great problem of how to make home happy. The Club is composed entirely of Boston girls, and at its last meeting the subject for discussion was "The Origin of Sacrifice Among the Aryan People."

When they chatter together—the robbins and sparrows,
Bluebirds and bobolinks—all the day long,
What do they talk of? The sky and the sunshine,
The state of the weather, the last pretty song:

Such mild little slanders! such innocent gossip!
Such gay little coquetries, pretty and bright!
Such happy love-makings! such talks in the orchard!
Such chatterings at daybreak! such whisperings at night!

O birds in the tree-tops! O robins and sparrows!
O bluebirds and bobolinks! what would be May
Without your glad presence—the songs that you sing us,
And all the sweet nothings we fancy you say?
—*Roscoe Conkling.*

Miss Susan B. Anthony says that the work of the woman suffragists during the coming year will be to secure a special committee in Congress to attend to their petition, and that a Convention with that object in view will soon be held. As the exercises will undoubtedly be opened with singing, an intimation that "Sweet Spirit Hear My Prayer," is very pretty, may not be amiss.

A dull gray sky, sharply outlined against which as she stood on the summit of a little hill was a girl of perhaps 20 summers. Not particularly beautiful, the casual observer would say, but did he look again the clearly-cut features, rounded form, and delicate complexion would have shown that the picture was a lovely one, and that it was because of this perfection of detail that the effect at first was less striking. Herbert Lee had often told Nanette Fisher (this was the girl's name) that "her *tout ensemble* was perfect." She did not know what he meant, but concluded that her polonaise was the subject of his praise. She knew he was talking French, and, as she was not on speaking terms with that language, had only her womanly intuition to tell her what his words meant.

She did not know how badly she was left.

Young, beautiful, and her father the possessor of vast credit, it is not to be wondered at that Nanette had many wooers. But in spite of this, her *affaires du cœur* had all been tinged with melancholy. Twice had she loved, and twice had her affections been bestowed upon those not worthy of so great a trust. She had seen her idols shattered by ruthless hands, and the erstwhile rosy horizon of her existence overspread by the black clouds of doubt and despair. It is no wonder, then, that when Herbert Lee, the artist, told her of his undying affection, and asked that she crown his budding hopes with the bright chaplet of her love, she looked at him half doubtingly.

"Twice," she said, "has man glided across the pathway of my peaceful and happy life, like a serpent, and, after learning me to love him, cast that love aside as if it were a bauble. Can you blame me if I distrust every man?"

Her experience with ophidians had indeed been a sad one.

"I cannot blame you, Nanette," said Herbert, sadly: "nor yet do I know how to choose fitting words in which to tell you that my love is not of the ephemeral kind that burns brightly for an instant and then dies suddenly away, leaving the life it so lately illumed darker and drearier than before."

He spoke these words in a firm, manly way, although with evident emotion. Nanette blushed slightly, and turning her head said softly to herself: "He must have read the same book that the others did." Then, glancing hastily at a printed slip which nestled like a fluttering bird in her tiny hand, she looked him calmly in the face. "Do you know," she said, "for what you ask,—a woman's heart?"

Herbert bowed his head slightly, as if to indicate that it was her heart he was after, and that her liver and other vital organs were totally beyond the pale of his hopes. A slight smile, half playful, half scornful, hovered about his firmly-chiseled lips.

"She has struck the same piece in the papers that the other ones did," was his muttered exclamation.

"I love you deeply and devotedly," said Nanette, "and to show my love I will marry you at 10 o'clock to-morrow in you ivy-crowned chapel."

At 9 o'clock the following day Nanette stood at the window of her chamber. A coach, drawn by four powerful horses, was speeding over hill and dale towards London. Herbert Lee had a front seat.

Nanette was left again.—*Wilkie Collins.*

PUBLIC OPINION.

New York *Times:* Neither Mr. Conkling nor Mr. Platt can go back to Washington, providing they are reëlected, with any shadow of justification for their conduct, or for any portion of their conduct.

Washington *Post* (Dem.): "A woman in the case" is alleged in connection with some of the irregularities that are leaking out in the Treasury Department. This is more than probable. There are altogether too many women about the Treasury Building,—or, at least, too many of a kind.

Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* (Ind.): The New York *Times* is as savage as a meat-ax about William E. Chandler, the confidential friend of the *Tribune*. It remarks "that the 'friends of decency and honesty' will rejoice the Senate has sent the political tramp on his travels. What will the *Times* say if Bill turns up as United States Senator from New Hampshire? That is his card. The Granite State will be asked to "vindicate" its little son.

The Troy *Times*, a paper which has always been favorable to Mr. Conkling, says: There is no mistaking the drift of Republican sentiment throughout the State, as evidenced by numerous meetings and expressed through letters and dispatches received by members of the Legislature. The party is determined to uphold the President so long as his official actions are in consonance with Republican principles. Of these manifestations the strongest come from the most sturdily Republican sections.

Part I.—Senator Conkling Resigns.
There was a man in our town,
And he was wondrous wise;
He jumped into a bramble-bush
And scratched out both his eyes!

Part II.—He "Consents" to be Re-elected.
And when he found his eyes were out,
With all his might and main
He jumped into a bramble-bush
And scratched them in again!
—*Washington Post.*

Lowell *Citizen* (Rep.): Jenkins had just seated himself to read his evening paper before yesterday's supper, when a howl came up from the back yard, where his heir was playing with a crowd of boys. Clearly rang out the voice of the junior Jenkins that if the Jones boy wouldn't be the horse he "wouldn't play." Mr. Jenkins calmly raised the window and announced: "Young man, I don't want to hear any of that Roscoe Conkling business here in Massachusetts. You will be horse yourself this time, or I shall withdraw your supper and send you to bed. You hear my message?" The deadlock was broken.

Peoria (Ill.) *Transcript* (Rep.): Gen. Logan has shown a hundred times more political sense than any other of the third-term leaders. His course ever since the Chicago Convention has been consistent, straightforward, and manly. He has placed himself on good terms with the Administration, has represented the interests of his constituents, and done a great deal for good-feeling inside the party. Why should not Conkling have done the same? If Conkling had taken the same course followed by Gen. Logan it is safe to say that the best of feeling would prevail in the Republican party to-day, the differences of the past would be forgotten and all factions swallowed up in the common unity of the Republican party.

Ohio State Journal (Rep.): That noble Roman patriot, Caius Marcius Coriolanus Conkling, has, at the solicitation of his devoted friends, Titus Lartius Platt and Menenius Agrippa Sharpe (cousin of Becky Sharpe, of immortal memory), gone to Albany to show his wounds, and to talk to the "dissentious rogues (of the Legislature) who rubbing their opinions, make themselves scabs," as it were. Most likely he will, as he stands in the forum soliciting the voices of alleged Senators and Assemblymen, soliloquize like Coriolanus of old:

> —Most sweet voices!—
> Better it is to die, better it is to starve,
> Than crave the hire which first we do deserve.
> Why in this wolfish toge should I stand here
> To beg of Hob and Dick (Crowley) that do appear
> With their needless voices?

But, all's one for that, the great Roscoe will show his wounds, and beg the voices of Hob and Dick. Perhaps he is not Coriolanus, though he is preparing to play that rôle.

The Sunday Chicago Tribune.

Pittsburg *Post* (Dem.): The greatest journalistic enterprise of the age is the publication of the entire revised Bible by THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE on Sunday morning for five cents. Whether the new edition will be accepted by the evangelical churches or not, there can be no complaint against its cheapness. The whole work is considered in the light of an American enterprise; a sort of a Fourth of July edict against the old ways of the old world. The meaning of the revised text will be explained by the press, which completes its power in making it the expounder of the law and prophets, and the most intelligent authority in interpreting the Scriptures.

Boston *Journal* (Rep.): It is evident that the letter which Gen. Grant has written to Senator Jones relative to the conflict between the President and the New York Senators was not intended for publication, but has been used by Senator Conkling for the purpose of helping his waning cause. The country has great respect for Gen. Grant. It will never cease to recognize and be grateful for his great services during the War. It will ever regard him as a man of honest purpose. At the same time it has reason to believe that political infallibility is not one of his talents. It does not forget that he nearly wrecked the Republican party by allowing Mr. Conkling and his friends to shape his Administration during its last four years. It sees by this letter that, beyond discarding several bad men, Gen. Grant has learned nothing by that experience.

Quincy (Ill.) *Whig:* It must be conceded that THE TRIBUNE achieved a great moral "scoop" over Mr. Storey, who outrageously perverted the Scriptures in his eagerness to "lay out" his vigilant rival. His Saturday edition of the Gospels was a sort of Vulgate, that bore not the slightest resemblance to the authorized version, nor yet to the revised translation. It was full of glaring inaccuracies and of monstrous errors, that would have fattened Ingersoll and afforded handles to every obscure and cavilling infidel in the land. These defects, to be sure, may have been chargeable to wicked compositors or to ignorant proof-readers, who had no knowledge of the Word. However that may be, Mr. Storey palmed off upon his readers a corrupt and spurious version of the Testament that did no credit either to his scholarship or to his conscience. Not so THE TRIBUNE. Having full knowledge of its adversary's purpose to print the revision on Saturday, with such an exhibition of calmness and self-restraint as must command the applause of mankind, and with an admirable sense of propriety, THE TRIBUNE waited heroically till Sunday, on which day of rest it gave us a supplemental, scholarly, accurate, and complete edition of the Revised New Testament. Such deeds are not done every Sunday.

FOREIGN.

Chief Secretary Forster Has Gone to Ireland in a Towering Rage.

A Wrangle of Far-Reaching Character Bothering the Scotch Free Church.

If They Cast Out a Heretical Preacher, They Will Disfranchise Their Ministry.

An Editor Imprisoned a Month for Disrespect to the Tyrant Bismarck.

The Grecian Premier Will Aid in a Peaceable Adjustment of His Quarrel.

THE FREE CHURCH.

A HARD NUT FOR IT TO CRACK.

LONDON, May 26.—The *Times* correspondent at Edinburgh, discussing the case of Prof. Robertson Smith before the

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE SCOTCH FREE CHURCH,

says: "There has been no case in recent times which has provoked such intense feelings of resentment on one side and strong enthusiasm on the other. The resolution adopted by the General Assembly declaring that it no longer considers it safe or advantageous for the Church that Prof. Smith should continue to teach in one of her colleges, did not deprive Prof. Smith of his chair. It merely said he

OUGHT TO BE DEPRIVED OF IT.

It was simply a very strong vote of no confidence in Prof. Smith, and this form was adopted in the belief or hope that Prof. Smith might feel constrained to resign. But I believe he does not intend to resign. The Assembly, therefore, will be obliged to take on itself the responsibility of giving practical effect to its own censure. Dr. Adam, of Glasgow, has given notice of a motion to this effect, which will be discussed to-morrow (Thursday). The motion proposes to remove Prof. Smith from his chair, but in the meantime to

CONTINUE HIS FULL SALARY.

The intention of this is believed to be to prevent the case being taken into the civil courts. Perhaps there is also an expectation that before long Prof. Smith will be convicted of heresy in due form and regularly deposed, when his salary would immediately lapse. There is another aspect of the legal question which was brought before the Assembly by Mr. Guthrie, the legal adviser of the Church. He told the Assembly that by the law of the Church Professors held their chairs by the same tenure as that by which clergymen hold their churches—namely: for life, or until dismissed for misconduct, and if they dismissed Prof. Smith from his chair summarily,

THEY REDUCED THE TENURE

not only of Professors, but of ministers, to that of tenancy at will. At present ministers vote in Parliamentary elections on their manzes, because they are believed to be life tenants. But, if this decision is adhered to, the right of Free Church ministers to franchise would be liable to challenge in the registration courts, and it undoubtedly will be challenged. The Free Church, in that case, will be dragged into a conflict with the civil courts. To-morrow's vote will, therefore, decide

NOT ONLY THE FATE OF PROF. SMITH,

but also the status of all the Professors and ministers of the Scotch Free Church, in its political as well as ecclesiastical aspect. The effect of the proposed arrangement on Prof. Smith will be to retire him on full pay and give him leisure to write more heretical articles.

The announcement of the result of the voting on the resolution above referred to was followed by an unparalleled uproar. The cheers of the victors were nearly drowned in the howls, groans, and hisses of a large proportion of the audience.

GREAT BRITAIN.

FORSTER HAS GOT HIS DUTCH UP.

Special Cable.

DUBLIN, May 26.—There is a well-grounded rumor to-night that Mr. Forster, who has come to Ireland in a very bad temper, has determined to suppress, for a time at least, all land meetings in Ireland. Five meetings of first-class importance are announced for Sunday, and the attitude of the authorities is watched with some anxiety.

ALTHOUGH PROTECTED BY 600 TROOPS AND POLICE,

a process-server at Glangoslin, County Leitrim, was foiled in the attempt to serve processes on some of Lord Annesley's tenants by the threatening attitude of the people. All is quiet in County Limerick. The authorities have not yet intimated when they will renew the attempt to carry out evictions at New Pallas and Killmallock. A rumor has reached Carrick-on-Shannon, County Leitrim, of a serious process-serving affray at Geevagh, ten miles distant, but the details are indefinit. Two men are said to have been mortally wounded.

THE SULTAN'S WAY OF FINDING WHO ATE HIS WATERMELON.

Eight houses were burned by incendiaries in County Cork on Wednesday night. It is stated that the object was to get at one man whose house was not known.

THE OVER-CROWDING OF EMIGRANTS.

To the Western Associated Press.

LONDON, May 26.—The White Chapel (London) District Board of Public Works have felt compelled to take measures to check the over-crowding of emigrants there, en route to America from the Continent. They are consigned by hundreds at a time to agents in London, and sleep, crowded together, on straw in low lodging houses, without any regard to health or decency.

THE PRINCESS LOUISE.

Princess Louise, acting under the advice of her physician, has postponed her departure from England to a later date than July.

GOLOID.

The *Daily News*, in its financial article, referring to the new coin composed of gold and silver being struck in France for presentation to the Monetary Conference says: "It is impossible that the new coins should become international money in the full sense of the term, for their value would continually fluctuate, according to the value of silver in the bullion market."

THOMAS SEXTON,

Home Rule member of Parliament for Sligo County, has started for Dublin in the interest of the Land League.

EIGHT HOUSES

near Mallow, County Cork, belonging to farmers, have been burned to the ground, it is supposed by an incendiary. An affray, arising from process-serving, has occurred near Carrick, during which several persons were wounded. Two of them are in a precarious condition.

THE SPECIAL MEETING

of members of Parliament and other members of the Land League in Great Britain, convened to consider the urgent state of affairs in Ireland, and measures for obtaining an expression of English opinion on the subject, was presided over by Justin McCarthy, Home-Rule Member of Parliament for Longford. A resolution was passed summoning the Irishmen of England and Scotland and English sympathizers to evoke public opinion on the evictions of tenant farmers by a series of demonstrations. It was resolved to hold demonstrations in Hyde Park, Oldham, Middleboro, and other places.

EXPECTED PROHIBITION OF MEETINGS IN DISTURBED DISTRICTS.

A Dublin correspondent says he has reason to believe that it is contemplated to prohibit the holding of meetings in disturbed districts in Ireland.

EDWIN BOOTH AND HIS FAMILY

will sail for New York June 18. Booth expects to return here in August to fulfill his engagements.

JOHN M'CULLOUGH

will return to the United States in August.

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

by an order of the day for going into committee on the Land bill, the Speaker ruled several amendments out of order. After four hours' fruitless discussion on a motion that the Speaker leave the Chair, the House went into Committee, when progress was reported, and the debate adjourned.

LIMITING AMENDMENTS TO THE LAND BILL.

The *Standard* says: "In consequence of the great number of amendments to the Land bill, of which notice had been given, arrangements are making among members of Parliament generally favorable to the bill for limiting the amendments to those considered essential."

AUSTRIA.

A GREAT SCHOOL QUESTION.

VIENNA, May 26.—It is believed that a majority of the Upper House of the Reichsrath is averse to the bill reducing the legal school time from eight years to six years, and that the nomination of twenty new peers is imminent, in order to force the measure through that body. The bill is regarded as a concession to the Ultramontane and Tyrolese parties. It only passed the Lower House of the Reichsrath with difficulty, and amid scenes of the greatest excitement. On the last day of the debate, the demonstrations of the public in the galleries in favor of the opponents of the bill were uproarious, and the galleries were cleared by order of the President.

THE CROPS.

VIENNA, May 26.—According to the official returns to the 15th inst., the crops in Bohemia, Lower Austria, North Tyrol, and Dalmatia have suffered somewhat from frost. The prospects in the Central and Southern zones are good. In the North wheat promises well. Excellent results are expected from the vintage and fruit harvest.

THE EAST.

THE TURCO-GREEK CONVENTION.

ATHENS, May 26.—It is asserted that the Government has decided to assume the responsibility of ratifying the boundary convention with Turkey without convoking the Chamber.

UNFOUNDED.

SOFIA, May 26.—The statement that the Bulgarian Government had arrested ex-Minister Karaveloff and proclaimed martial law in Rustchuk, Widden, and Tirnova, is unfounded.

MORE ARRESTS OF "LEAGUERS."

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 26.—Dervisch Pasha, the Turkish Commander, has arrested the Albanian Governor of Prisrend, and almost all the other Chiefs of the Albanian League.

THE REPRESENTATIVES HERE OF THE POWERS

made urgent petition to Coumoundouros, the Greek Premier, to induce him to send immediate instructions to the Greek Minister at Constantinople authorizing him to sign the special convention between Turkey and Greece for facilitating the surrender to Greece of the ceded territory. Premier Coumoundouros replied that it will probably be necessary to summon the Chamber of Deputies before signing the convention.

THE TURKISH BUDGET

shows a deficit of 4,000,000 Turkish pounds, caused by warlike preparations.

WILL MAKE NO OBJECTION.

LONDON, May 26.—The Athens correspondent of the *Standard* says: "Premier Coumoundouros has assured me that he will not make any objections to the signing of a special convention with Turkey."

FRANCE.

THE PAPER-TAX TO BE ABOLISHED.

PARIS, May 26.—The Budget Committee and the Government have agreed to abolish the paper-tax, yielding annually 15,000,000 francs.

COMMERCIAL TREATY COMMISSIONERS.

The French Commissioners appointed to negotiate a treaty of commerce with England have started for London.

A NEW COIN.

LONDON, May 26.—The *Daily News* says a new coin is being struck in France for presentation to the Monetary Conference on its reassembling. It is composed of gold and silver in equal proportions, and is to circulate as a 5-franc piece.

FAILURE.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* reports the failure of Van Raalte, the Dutch diamond merchant, with 8,000,000 francs acceptances, mostly held by Paris bankers, who bought them without the guarantee of indorsers.

CHEAP ENOUGH.

PARIS, May 26.—The Budget Committee of the Chamber of Deputies report the cost of the Tunis Expedition not to exceed 14,000,000 francs.

GERMANY.

AN EDITOR SENTENCED.

BERLIN, May 26.—The *Frankfurter Zeitung* has again been prosecuted for disrespect to Bismarck, and its editor sentenced to one month's imprisonment.

FAVORABLE TO HAMBURG.

LONDON, May 26.—A Berlin correspondent says he learns that the convention incorporating Hamburg in the Zollverein was signed Thursday on a basis favorable to Hamburg.

VON BÖTTICHER.

BERLIN, May 26.—The action of Baron von Bötticher, Secretary of the Reichstag, yesterday, during the debate on Herr Richter's resolution relative to the inclusion of Hamburg and the Lower Elbe in the Zollverein, and in quitting the House, it is understood, was taken by Prince Bismarck's instructions, according to an agreement previously arrived at by a secret sitting of the Bundesrath. The difficulties of the Hamburg Commissioners have been increased by reports received at Berlin of the excited state of public opinion in Hamburg in regard to the customs question.

TUNIS.

"COMPENSATION."

LONDON, May 26.—The *Daily News* says: "It is confidently stated that evidence exists that a conversation occurred, the purport of which was that Italy might if she chose take Tripoli as compensation for the French absorption of Tunis, although Count Corti, the Italian Ambassador at Constantinople, was not one of the conversers."

FRENCH MILITARY INTENTIONS.

The *Times* correspondent at Tunis says: "I am informed on the best authority that the French are preparing to attack the Kronmir from Sontarba. They do not conceal the fact that they wish to justify the entry of so many troops into the regency by some military exploit, and with this object they likewise contemplate an attack on the Arabs at Mateur."

RUSSIA.

RESIGNATION TENDERED.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 26.—General Milutine has finally tendered his resignation as Minister of War.

GEN. ROEHRBERG

has been gazetted Governor of the Transcaspian territory and commander of the troops therein.

THE JEWS.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 26.—Jews here do not favor the steps taken by the Jews in England relative to the condition of those in Russia, and deprecate any intervention on the part of England as being calculated to retard promised reforms in their behalf in Russia.

ITALY.

THE NEW CABINET.

ROME, May 26.—The new Italian Cabinet will probably be constituted as follows: Signor Depretis, President of the Council and Minister of the Interior; Mancini, Foreign Affairs; Mazliani, Finance; Zanardelli, Justice; Baccarini, Public Works; Bacelessi, Instruction; Berti, Agriculture; Mazzacapo, War; Martini, Marine.

MEXICO.

GRANT AND EADS.

CITY OF MEXICO, May 26.—The Grant contract has been approved by the Senate. Grant and Eads leave for the United States to-night, and will sail to-morrow for New Orleans.

SPAIN.

CALDERON.

MADRID, May 26.—There was a great procession of students here to-day in honor of the poet Calderon. It traversed about one-third of the city. An immense crowd witnessed the procession.

FIRE RECORD.

CHICAGO.

The alarm from box 764 at 8:50 last evening was occasioned by a fire on the upper floor of a three-story and basement frame structure at Nos. 21 to 27 Illinois street, owned and occupied by George Keller, manufacturer of picture-frames, moldings, etc. The origin of the fire is unknown, bu is supposed to have been the spontaneous combustion of oiled rags. The blaze was discovered by Fritz Kuboitz, night watchman on the premises, who attempted to extinguish it with a portable Babcock. The smoke was so dense that he was unable to locate the blaze exactly, and relinquishing the effort he ran out into the street and gave the alarm. The department found the blaze under considerable headway, but managed to extinguish it before it spread to any other portion of the building. The damage has been variously estimated. The police report says Mr. Keller claims $500 loss on building, and from $6,000 to $8,000 to stock, machinery, and fixtures. These figures are undoubtedly too high. Superintendent Bullwinkle was of the opinion that the loss on both building and stock will not exceed $1,000, and this estimate is likely to be approximately correct.

The alarm of fire from Box 143 at 4:55 yesterday morning was caused by the discovery of a blaze in John H. Clough's ham-house, a two-story brick building located at Nos. 2635 and 2637 State street. The damage to the building amounts to about $50 and to the stock to about $300. The fire is supposed to have originated in the smoke-room from the dripping of fat upon the fire over which the hams were suspended.

AT KEOKUK, IA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KEOKUK, Ia., May 26.—A fire broke out in the Anschutz Brewery building at 4:30 p. m. to-day, and in less than one hour the property was wholly destroyed. The loss will amount to about $10,000; insured in the Hamburg Company, H. W. Rothert agent, for $3,000. The brewery is some distance from the city, on the river bluff, and before the engines could reach the place the fire had gotten such a start that it was simply impossible to control the flames.

NEAR SOMONAUK, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SANDWICH, Ill., May 26.—This afternoon a large barn, with a horse, several tons of hay, and corn-crib and straw-stack adjoining, on Thomas Brown's farm, near Somonauk, were destroyed by fire. The loss was about $1,000; insurance $300.

AT WEST BAY CITY, MICH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., May 26.—Howard's planing-mill at West Bay City burned this afternoon. The mill and machinery, dry-house, and 300,000 feet of lumber burned. Loss, $8,000; no insurance.

AN ALDERMAN'S EAR.

Ald. Peevey, of the Ninth Ward, was the victim last night of a cannibalistic assailant who successfully got away with the major half of the Alderman's left auricular appendage. or, in other words, "took the ear." Who the bloodthirsty and flesh hungry assailant was could not be learned. The story, so far as could be got at an early hour this morning, goes to the effect that at about 1 o'clock Ald. Peevey, accompanied by the well-known John Garrity, took a carriage and drove to the house of a well-known prostitute on Wabash avenue. There the two men remained for some minutes, and when they came out Peevey was minus the aforesaid very useful organ which all his life he has carried for use and beauty on the left side of the head. Whether the biting was done by one of the women in the house, or whether one of the three men who were seen to emerge shortly after Peevey and Garrity entered is responsible for the affair is something which no fellow was able to find out. However, the two reëntered the carriage and drove rapidly to Mike McDonald's "Store" on Clark street, —Peevey entering first with his hands to his head and Garrity following behind carefully carrying the chewed off ear between his palms,—and sent for Dr. Powell. The precious organ was sewed on, though there was no possibility of its growing into shape and place, and the whole party retired to their respective abodes. Besides the injury to the ear the Alderman's face was badly battered up on the left side. In the language of one of Mike McDonald's spectacled dealers, he looked "as though he had been run through a sausage-machine." The affair is regarded among men who ought to know as just the thing for which Peevey has been looking,—not expecting, but diligently courting. Hardly a week has passed since he was installed as a member of the Common Council that has not seen the doughty Peevey involved in some trouble of one kind or another, and rumor has it that not more than three weeks ago an indignant husband administered to Peevey a castigation in which a horsewhip figured as the instrument of correction. Now that his left ear has taken unto itself wings and flown away, the man and Councilman may see fit to let up, or, in street parlance, to "cheese the racket."

RECOVERED DAMAGES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DECATUR, Ill., May 26.—Mrs. Cortes, who sued the Wabash Road for $3,000 alleged damages resulting from personal injuries received at the Company's depot in this city in February, got a verdict this evening for $1,200. A motion was entered by defendant for a new trial.

A Diet of Toothpicks.

London Telegraph.

It is rumored that Servia, fired by a noble emulation, is about to follow the example recently set by Roumania to Turkey's emancipated vassals, by promoting herself to the rank of kingdom. To what extent she is justified, either by her military or political achievements of late years in entertaining this ambitious project, is probably best known to herself; but if the behavior of her legislators at table, as described by an eye-witness in the columns of a Parisian journal, may be taken as typical of the standard of culture obtaining in the higher classes of Czillak society, she can scarcely base her claims to advancement in State dignity upon her intimate acquaintance with those customs which "soften the manners, nor permit men to make beasts of themselves." To a grand dinner, given the other day at Belgrade by an august personage to some foreigners of distinction visiting the Servian Capital, several members of the Skuptschina, or national Parliament, had been invited. One of the alien guests, a well-known French financier, happened to sit next to a Servian member of Parliament, and was considerably diverted by his quaint expedients for dealing with certain attributes of civilization obviously unfamiliar to him. Toward the conclusion of the feast the Frenchman selected a toothpick from a small tray of those useful implements lying near him, and politely passed the receptacle on to his neighbor, who, however, peremptorily declined his offer, exclaiming: "No, Gospodin; I have already eaten two of the accursed things, and I want no more!"

A Lady Zoologist's Boxes.

New York Sun.

Among the baggage taken from a train at the Pennsylvania Railroad depot yesterday morning were a number of cage-like boxes, the property of a lady zoölogist, who had just returned from the South. A nervous old gentleman who happened to pass the boxes when they were deposited upon the platform turned pale and hurried away when he heard a loud chattering, followed by a hideous laugh, coming from the boxes. The noise attracted a crowd around the boxes. In the first box was a large ape, which grinned at his visitors and chattered loudly. As the crowd gathered close he became more loquacious. The next box contained thirteen small alligators, which wriggled their tails and winked upon being disturbed. In another box were two cockatoos, and the next box had an Australian laughing-bird, which greatly amused the crowd. Another box, marked "snakes," was generally avoided by the visitors.

RELIGIOUS.

Ascension-Day Services Yesterday—Father McKinna, the Dominican Preacher.

Meeting of the National Young Men's Christian Association.

Proceedings Yesterday in the United Presbyterian Assembly.

Meeting of Northern and Southern Presbyterians at Buffalo and Staunton.

ASCENSION-DAY SERVICES.

Ascension-Day services were held at Grace Episcopal Church yesterday afternoon, under the auspices of Apollo Commandery, No. 1, K. T., and of Montjoie Commandery, K. T. The Commanderies assembled down town about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the Montjoie (mounted) Commandery falling in on Dearborn street, south of Monroe, while the Apollo Commandery took up position on Monroe street, between Dearborn and State streets. At a few minutes after 4 the mounted Commandery got under way, and while moving to the van of the procession was saluted by Apollos. The procession, to the music of a military band, moved south along State street, east along Jackson, south along Michigan avenue, west along Fourteenth street, and south along Wabash avenue until the church was reached, when the Montjoie Commandery, acting as escort, dismounted, entered the church, and, taking open order, faced inwards and with their swords formed an arch of steel, under which the procession passed in the following order: Cross-Bearer, the officiating clergy, consisting of the Rev. Clinton Locke, D. D., Rector of Grace Church and member of Apollo Commandery; Mr. Jewell, of Evanston; F. Fleetwood, of St. Mark's; Henry Perry, of All Saints', Past Prelate of Chicago Commandery; Edward Ritchie, of St. Stephens; the Rev. H. C. Kinney, W. Harris, D. D., and member of Detroit Commandery, of St. James'; the Grand Commandery, represented by Eminent Grand Commanders Barnard, Forest, and Yale, the officers of Montjoie Commandery, Standard-Bearer with beauseant, banner of Apollo Commandery, officers of Apollo Commandery, Standard-Bearer with beauseant, Sir Knights (by twos) of Apollo Commandery. Having reached the altar, the clergy took places upon it, and the Sir Knights occupied the seats reserved for them in the centre of the church, the balance being filled by a large congregation of ladies and gentlemen who had gathered to take part in and enjoy the solemn services.

When all were in position the scene was at once beautiful and impressive. The glittering swords and floating banners of the Sir Knights, whose sombre uniforms and bright plumes filled the pews in the nave with a succession of waves of light and shadow; the bright hues of the toilets of the fashionable congregation; the altar crowded with choir and clergy, its lectern ornamented with a floral representation of the arms of Montjoie Commandery, the pulpit with flags of the Order, while between them stood a cross in white flowers surmounted by a white dove, typical of the Ascension; the organ and vestry studdied with beauseants,—all combined in producing an effect admirably in keeping with the occasion.

After the Processional Hymn was over the Knights were ordered to uncover, and then, at the command, "To your devotions, Sir Knights," they knelt and joined the congregation in a recital of the Lord's prayer. The musical service which followed was under the direction of the Rev. Canon Knowles, and was of a very pleasing nature.

The address was made by the Rev. William J. Harris, D. D., who had for his text:

"What think you of Christ?"—Matthew, xxii., 42.

In opening his address the speaker reminded the congregation that at a certain stage in the feast of the Passover the custom was for the son to ask the father certain questions regarding the meaning of the feast, the result being that its commemoration and the reasons for it were remembered from generation to generation. The question of what the meaning of services is should now be often asked, as too frequently they are performed in a very perfunctory way. Especially to the Knights Templar, of whom the speaker was proud to be one, the question of what the Ascension service means is of special importance. The day is a grand festival of the Christian Church, according the final fact of the great sacrifice,—the ascension of Him who died for us, and completed our salvation by taking our human as well as His divine nature into heaven.

What did the Knights Templar mean by the service; by asking a minister to address them; by the military display; by the motto "In hoc signo vinces?" Was all this mere display, or was there something underneath it all? To answer this question it was necessary to go back to his text, "What think ye of Him," of the Bible, of the New Testament which gives the life and teachings of the Man of Nazareth,—the divinely-anointed Son of the Most High?

There were multitudes in this nominally Christian land who did not think any more of Christ than of Confucius, who only used his name in adjuration. Again, there were those who would make Him out to be a myth; others that He was well-meaning, but a fanatic; others to whom He was a perfect man, sinless and a trustworthy teacher, to whom the Bible seemed the best of books, yet lacking divine sanction; others held that Christ was not a myth, but within the range of authentic history. As a fact it was impossible to deny the actual life of Christ on the earth. The histories of his life are at least as credible as those of Julius Cæsar and other ancients. Reading it, it becomes apparent that the Gospel story is substantially true, and it presents mankind with a superhuman character, evidenced, among other things, by His miracles and by the marvelous circumstances connected with His birth and death. Such things as these set Him forth with full divine attributes, and the reader was compelled to say with the centurion, "Truly, this Man is the Son of God."

Christ had not left the world without giving it a distinct declaration of what mankind had to do in order to be worthy to follow him into heaven.

The lower orders of Masonry were not Christian, the Knights Templar order being inaugurated during the crusades, when a body known as the "Poor Fellow Soldiers of Christ," who afterwards attained Masonic knowledge, was started. Hence a Knight Templar should be not merely a believer but a firm believer. His charge insisted upon this: that he must be a soldier of the Cross.

The preacher quoted from the open ritual of the order in proof of this, and said that in the Secret Manual all the obligations are intensified, so that the Knight Templar was compelled to say that he thought of Jesus as the divine Son of God, a propitiating sacrifice, an interceding friend at the Court of Heaven, and man's final judge.

An arch of steel having been formed by an escort from the Apollo Commandery, the clergy and Sir Knights passed beneath it, the choir singing "Abide With Me" as a recessional hymn, and the interesting service was at an end.

Yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock services were held at St. Paul's Reformed Episcopal Church, corner Washington and Carpenter streets, in observation of Ascension-Day. The Chicago Commandery, No. 19, Knights Templar, accompanied by Nevans' Military Band, was in attendance, and for these the services were mainly held. The program consisted of the Lord's Prayer by the minister, the reading of Psalms xxiv. (Jesus ascending), cx. (Jesus crowned), and ii. (Jesus reigning), and responses by the Commandery. The Rev. J. M. Worrall, D. D., the officiating clergyman, made an historical address, in which he recounted the causes which prompted the Crusade, and many of the incidents occurring in the course of its duration. He said that it was a spirit of benevolence and brotherly love that emulated the first Crusaders who went forth to battle and labor for the pilgrims who sought the Savior's tomb; the modern Templar or Crusader battled not for those seeking an empty tomb, but for those who are on a pilgrimage to the Redeemer Himself. The four principal things in the life and career of the Lord Jesus Christ to which he would call the attention of the Knight were first, His incarnation; second, His perfect life, in which not even his enemies could find fault; third, the resurrection; and fourth, His ascension, which event the Knights were then celebrating.

After services the Commandery formed in front of the church and executed the sword manual before an admiring throng of ladies and children, and marched to their headquarters, corner Randolph and Halsted streets, where they dispersed.

Ascension day was also commemorated by services in all the Roman Catholic and Lutheran, and many of the Episcopal churches.

THE CONFESSIONAL.

Father McKinna, the eloquent Dominican preacher now giving a mission at St. Jarlath's Church in this city, discoursed to a large congregation last night on "The Mysteries of the Confessional." The title was somewhat misleading. The following is a synopsis of the address, the text being:

"He breathed on them and said, Receive ye the Holy Ghost; whosoever sins ye forgive they are forgiven; whosoever sins ye retain they are retained."—*John xx., 23.*

The word religion was derived from the Latin religare, to bind back, and signified the renniting of the soul to God. Religion, to be true to its character, must satisfy all the legitimate wants of the heart, and any religion which failed to do this could not be true. One of these wants of the heart was the desire to have a faithful friend in whom to confide. The Roman Catholic religion supplied this want, offering such a friend to whom the soul could make known its sorrows. Another want was, when defiled with sin, to make known that sin. This tendency was seen even in the child, who, having done wrong, was unhappy as long as the guilt was unconfessed, and in the criminal who could seldom conceal the story of his crime in his own breast. Like the stomach which cannot retain the poison which it has taken, but struggles to heave it off, so the human soul was tormented with its sin and tried to throw it off. Several instances were given where notorious criminals and others had of their own choice made public their guilt, unable to bear it longer alone.

The Roman Church offered the opportunity of unburdening the soul without danger of being betrayed. Voltaire saw that human society had imitated the Church in establishing a tribunal, but while it aimed at the substance it only secured the shadow. In the civil courts there was great publicity, the wrongdoer was convicted and thrown into prison. But the State could go no farther. Conscience could not be touched by civil penalties. But in the Church the man was his own accuser, and stood self-convicted. His reputation was not blighted, though, for his sin had not been spread before the public, and if he had done wrong he must make restitution.

Was confession necessary? God, though he knew the sin of Adam and Eve, insisted on their admission of the same, and because Cain would not confess to the first murder on history's page, but lied about it, stamped on his brow the brand of degradation. In the book of Numbers the people were commanded to make known their sins, and if they had wronged their fellow-man to make restitution. The High Priest was required to make confession of sins for all the people, placing them symbolically upon the head of the scapegoat, which was then driven into the wilderness. How could he have known all their sins unless they had first come to Him. Grotius, the great Protestant authority, acknowledged that the Old Testament writings gave every evidence that auricular confusion was practiced among the Jews.

Did Christ give power to His Church to forgive sins? Even Luther, the father of Protestantism, insisted upon the Scriptural validity of the confessional. Christ said to Peter in effect, "Thou hast taken hold of my divinty as well as my humanity. Upon this rock I will build my Church, and against it the gates of hell shall not prevail; none shall perish save those who willfully let go the rock. Nay, more than this; I will give to thee the keys of heaven, and whatsoever thou shalt loose on earth shall be loosed in heaven, and whatsoever thou shalt bind on earth shall be bound in heaven."

What were these keys? surely not brass, or silver, or gold; that could not be. Whatever shuts heaven was sin, what opened its sacred gates was purity of soul. He gave to the Church the power of removing all obstacles and opening heaven to the soul.

Protestantism said confess to God; but could anything be told Him He did not already know? He had established an earthly tribunal, to which men refused to go at the peril of their soul. A man might as well say he would baptize himself, or he would accept absolution at his own hands. It was said, Who can forgive sins but God? The Apostles had this power, and Moses and Elias did such wonderful works. Dare men question the right of God to give that power? "Do I claim," said the preacher, "to forgive sins of myself? No! I am only the agent to pronounce the word. I do not exercise this power as Charles McKenna, but as Father McKenna I do." The one had no power to exercise over his fellow-man,—the other was clothed with the power of Jesus Christ. Did the Judge pass sentence as an individual? No: he only did so as representing the sovereignty of the State. What was the priest? He was God's agent. He was not the power,—he only put the power in motion. Did the power that moved the locomotive reside in the engineer? No; but he puts it in motion.

Some asked, Did not many go to confession whose lives were not blackened with sin,—innocent children, virtuous youths and maidens, why should such go? Even to these, on whose souls the light of heaven was thrown, there was a three-fold object: advice, counsel, and direction, and absolution was like the refreshing shower on parched soil, giving new life and vigor, making the life stronger and more beautiful in the sight of God.

The priest was the judge, the sinner the witness convicted on his own admission. It was his duty to tell not only the truth but the whole truth and nothing but the truth. If he told only a partial story to the priest and received absolution therefor, God would never ratify an unjust judgment, and, instead of its being confession, it would be a horrible sacrilege. The preacher urged his hearers, if they had ever concealed a sin, to make a clean breast of it. They might deceive the priest, but could neither deceive God nor themselves, and could never be happy. He emphasized the thought that this power of absolution was conditional upon true sorrow for sin and a determination to avoid repetition of the wrong act. Father McKenna had heard it said that the Catholic servant girls were accustomed to ask their mistresses for money with which to pay the priest for confession. He was willing to stake his life that no priest ever accepted money for such purpose. It was a base, malignant calumny against the Catholic religion. Another falsehood that passed current for truth was that the priest for a certain sum of money would permit the penitent to go on in his sins. From Peter to Leo XIII. there was not a Pontiff who had taught that there could be absolution without godly sorrow for sin. God himself could not pardon any other. There must be true contrition or the alleged confession would only damn the soul in deeper guilt. This, the speaker remarked, ought to be plain enough language.

SOUTHERN PRESBYTERIANS.

BALTIMORE, May 26.—At the session of the General Assembly to-day Dr. Mullaly presented a formal protest to the action of the Assembly in sending a fraternal greeting to the Northern Assembly. The protest insisted that the Northern Assembly should have taken the initiative, as much as that body had wronged the Southern Church, and that the wrong was as yet unatoned for. Another reason given was that the signers opposed any tendency to surrender the distinctive independence of the Southern Church. The protest was signed by Dr. Mullaly, Patterson Fletcher, D. L. Young, and George White, and was admitted to record. The Moderator appointed a committee to prepare a reply.

The retrenchment and reform question was decided against the reformers by a vote of 120 to 8. A protest against the action of the Assembly was entered by the Rev. Taylor Martin, on the ground that freedom of debate had been denied the Committee on Revision of the Book of Worship. Dr. Adger, the Chairman, presented a report of the many alterations made in the revision. The most important is the omission of all forms except the burial service used when no minister is present. The report elicited considerable discussion. No definit action was had.

The judicial case of W. S. Turner was decided in favor of the appellant by a vote of 90 to 22.

Adjourned.

UNITED PRESBYTERIANS.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 26.—At the morning session of the General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church, D. W. Carson, of Burgettstown, Pa., was elected Moderator for the ensuing year. Carson is in favor of the repeal of the old church-music rule, and the election is considered a victory for the conservatives, represented by Carson.

The Presbytery of San Francisco reported that the work among the Chinese is progressing favorably.

West Missouri Presbytery asked that the Bible songs in the new music-book be not excluded from church worship.

Other reports show that while the Church is at a standstill, it is still holding its own.

At the afternoon session Monmouth, Ill., was fixed as next place of meeting, the time the fourth Wednesday of May.

A paper on "Observance of the Sabbath," urges Congress to abolish internal postal service on the Sabbath, and a stricter observance of the Lord's day.

At the night session a memorial was read for a centennial celebration of the organization of the Associated Reform Presbyterian Church, and a committee was appointed for the purpose of making arrangements.

Y. M. C. A. CONVENTION.

CLEVELAND, O., May 26.—The Young Men's Christian Association International Convention resumed its session this morning. After a short praise-service, S. M. Sanford, of Massachusetts, delivered an address on the office and work of a State Secretary. The address was followed by a general discussion. At 11 o'clock devotional service was held, after which H. I. Porter, of Massachusetts, read a paper on the qualification and work of a President of a Young Men's Christian Association. This also elicited discussion.

The President then announced the following Standing Committees for the ensuing year:

Business—J. Howard Seal, Philadelphia, Pa.; Charles B. Dunn, Princeton College; J. A. McKenzie, Hamilton, Ont.; W. Woods White, Atlanta, Ga.; T. A. Harding, Binghampton, N. Y.; Frank Milligan, Detroit, Mich. Devotional Meeting—Mr. C. B. Willis, New Haven, Conn.; Mr. A. F. Robertson, Staunton, Va.; Mr. William C. Hall, Indianapolis, Ind.; Mr. C. W. Turner, Milwaukee, Wis.; Mr. J. C. Huntington, Minneapolis, Minn.; Mr. D. L. Mitchell, New Orleans, La.

International Committee Report—M. S. Crosby, Grand Rapids, Mich.; O. B. Morgan, Petersburg, Va.; William McAlpin, Cincinnati; Watts De Golyer, Chicago; the Hon. John Hill, Boonton, N. J.; J. C. Thomson, Quebec; L. V. Dodge, Berea, Ky.

Association—A. M. Dawson, Evansville, Ind.; H. W. Shaylor, Portland, Me.; J. P. Helfanstine, Shamokin, Pa.; R. H. Fitzgerald, Marion, Ala.; J. L. Grice, Washington, D. C.; G. C. Huntington, Denver, Colo.

Resolutions—R. Deming, Boston, Mass.; J. E. Defebaugh, Burlington, Ia.; Allen Folger, Concord, N. H.

GALENA, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GALENA, Ill., May 26.—The members of Galena Commandery, No. 40, K. T., attended divine service this evening at Grace Episcopal Church in commemoration of Ascension-Day. The Sir Knights were in full uniform, and presented a fine appearance. They were accompanied by members from Warren, Elizabeth, Scales' Mound, Shullsburg, and other places in this locality. Grace Church was crowded to overflowing. The impressive services were conducted by the Rev. W. W. Steel, Rector. The Sir Knights were under the leadership of Eminent Commander C. S. Merrick.

NORTHERN PRESBYTERIANS.

BUFFALO, May 26.—In the General Assembly a resolution concerning the opium trade way opposed by Dr. O'Brien, of San José, Cal., as an attack on the Chinese, and it was finally defeated.

The question of the use of fermented wine at the celebration of the Lord's Supper was left to the Church sessions to determine what was bread and what was wine.

The report of the Committee condemning Polygamy was adopted.

DECATUR, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DECATUR, Ill., May 26.—The members of Beaumanoir Commandery, No. 9, Knights Templar, their families and invited friends, observed Ascension-Day at the Fair-Grounds to-day by participating in a grand basket picnic and by appropriate religious ceremonies, conducted by Sir Knight Dr. Davies.

REVISED TESTAMENT AT YALE.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 26.—President Porter, of Yale College, has decided to hereafter use the Revised Testament at chapel. The city Congregational ministers are divided as to whether they shall bring the revision into immediate use. They will hold a series of meetings and discuss the revision chapter by chapter.

NASHOTAH MISSION, WIS.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

OCONOMOWOC, Wis., May 26.—Ascension-Day services were held at Nashotah Mission to-day, the Rev. E. R. Wellse, Bishop of this (Wisconsin) diocese officiating.

The Chapel was decorated with floral wreaths and house-plants very handsomely.

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 26.—The Women's Foreign Missionary Societies of the Presbyterian Church began their annual session this morning. Several interesting addresses were made on female education and mission work.

CASUALTIES.

SMASH-UP.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., May 26.—A disastrous accident occurred on the Lake Erie & Western Railroad near Dayton, Tippecanoe, about eight miles from Lafayette, shortly after 7 o'clock this morning. Train No. 50, with twenty loaded grain-cars, left the city at 6:20 a. m. As the train was descending a grade east of Dayton a number of cattle were noticed on the track. The speed was checked and the cars came almost to a standstill, the cattle leaving the track and entering the woods. As soon as the train started a cow reappeared on the track and directly in front of the locomotive, which killed the animal and threw her body to one side. Before the engine could be stopped another cow got on the rails and was drawn beneath the locomotive, throwing it from the rail, detached from the tank. J. B. Whitsell, engineer, remained on the engine, and was but little hurt. George Owens, fireman, attempted to jump, but was caught by the cars and tank, and his head crushed to pulp. The engine and eight or ten cars went down the ditch, and two or three cars are completely demolished. The engine, it is thought, is not much damaged. Owens was a single man, residing at Bradford, Ind., to which point his body was sent this afternoon. The track was torn up for a distance of twenty-five or thirty feet, and the accident will cause some delay to trains.

DOWN IN A COAL MINE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

STREATOR, Ill., May 26.—A very sad accident occurred at the Peanut shaft of the Coal Run Coal Company at noon to-day. William Stubbs, a miner, aged 26 years, was lying on his back and cutting some coal and slate above him, when it gave way and crushed him so badly that he died in about an hour. He was a young man of good character and highly respected by all who knew him. A miner by the name of Loubsby, in the employ of the Coal Run Coal Company, was dangerously injured this morning by the fall of a rock, which struck his left leg and did considerable damage to the knee-cap and joint.

FATAL KEROSENE EXPLOSION.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 26.—A fatal kerosene explosion occurred on the South Side this afternoon. Mrs. Egler attempted to start a fire with the fluid. An explosion followed, her clothing ignited, and then the dwelling, which was burned to the ground. The husband of the unfortunate lady, who set about saving their children, was badly burned in the face and hands. He forgot one child, whose charred remains were subsequently found. Some firemen were badly injured by the explosion of a Babcock.

Egler, since the fire, is frantic and raving mad, and knows not the fate of his child or wife, who will scarcely survive. Loss, $7,500.

A KEG OF BEER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JACKSON, Mich., May 26.—Jacob Maisch, an employé at the Haehen Brewery, was instantly killed this morning at 5 o'clock. He was engaged in hooking on kegs of beer in the cellar, while two others were hauling the casks up. It is thought he carelessly placed the hooks on one keg, for just as it reached the next floor it slipped and fell, striking Maisch on the temple. He dropped dead. Medical men think his sudden end was by concussion of the brain.

UNDER THE WHEELS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, May 26.—John Leahy, a brakeman on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Road, an old and reliable employé of the road, fell from his train at an early hour this morning and was frightfully mangled, dying instantly.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DANVILLE, Ill., May 26.—A notorious character of this city, commonly known as One-Arm Johnny, who some twenty years ago had his arm cut off on the Wabash Road, was this afternoon run over by a locomotive on the Chicago & Eastern Illinois, and had both legs cut off just below the knee. He lived but a few minutes. He was drunk.

BURNED TO DEATH.

CINCINNATI, May 26.—A special says: The barn of Andrew Lewis, four miles north of West Jefferson, Madison County, Ohio, burned this afternoon, and four small children of the owner perished in the flames. They had been playing in the barn, and it is supposed they set it on fire.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 26.—The steamer Tropic, laden with fruit from Jamaica, was damaged by fire this morning to the amount of $18,000. Insured. Two of the crew were burned to death.

DROWNED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DANVILLE, Ill., May 26.—Grant, a 16-year-old son of Capt. Clarkson, while fishing in the north fork at this place this afternoon, fell in the water and was drowned.

"Trancevoyance."

New York Tribune.

Some interesting scientific experiments demonstrating the truth of the disputed phenomena of clairvoyance have recently been made by Dr. G. M. Beard, of this city. The "sensitive" was a lady, the wife of a lecturer on mesmerism. A first experiment failed, but on a second trial the lady, whose eyes were covered with cotton and closely bandaged, was able to name accurately cards drawn at random from a pack and held by the Doctor upon her forehead. She also read the title-page of a volume which the Doctor took from his pocket. Other experiments with coarse print were equally successful, but she was unable to read fine print.

Dr. Beard calls the faculty trancevoyance, and thinks it may be developed to such a degree that the person gifted with it can read entire pages of ordinary print held against the forehead. The lady, describing her sensations while in the trancevoyant state, says that an electric light seemed to be thrown forward from the back of the brain upon the object held upon her forehead, illuminating it and enabling her to see it distinctly. A further study of this curious power of reading without eyes will no doubt be of great value to the development of the still rudimentary science of brain and nerve action. Such experiments as those of Dr. Beard are heavy blows at the theories of the materialists who claim that all mental action is a physical phenomenon depending on the organs of sensation. What power is it, will they tell us, that reads coarse print when the eyes are practically blinded? There must be a faculty of perception in the brain quite independent of the organs of sight, which under certain rare conditions comes into play. What is it that sees without the aid of optic nerve or retina? Here is a question which opens a wide and interesting field for speculation.

OBITUARY.

EBENEZER PECK.

A meeting of members of the Bar was held in the United States Circuit Court room yesterday afternoon to take action in reference to the death of Judge Ebenezer Peck. Among those present were Judges Drummond, Blodgett, Trumbull, Williams, Van Higgins, Wilson, and Lawrence; John N. Jewett, Cyrus Bentley, Burton C. Cook, Augustus Herrington, S. C. Judd, John Payson, Robert Hervey, Corydon Beckwith, Thomas Hoyne, C. B. Hosmer, D. L. Hough, John N. Barker, W. H. King, John Woodbridge, Samuel Ashton, George Campbell, John H. Thompson, Norman Williams, W. C. Goudy, and H. W. Bishop.

The gathering was called to order by Judge Lawrence, on whose motion Judge Drummond took the chair. Mr. John N. Jewett was chosen Secretary.

Mr. B. C. Cook moved the appointment of a committee on resolutions. The motion was agreed to, and the Chair named Messrs. Cook, Trumbull, Hoyne, Lawrence, and Beckwith.

Judge Lawrence moved the appointment of a committee of seven to attend the funeral as representatives of the Bar, expecting, however, as a matter of course that there would be a larger number present,—these seven to wear the ordinary signs of mourning.

The motion was agreed to, and the following were designated: Judge Caton, Van H. Higgins, W. H. King, E. N. Williams, Leonard Swett, Cyrus Bentley, and John N. Jewett.

Mr. Cook said the death of Judge Peck was so recent that no one had come to the meeting prepared to make any expression of the feeling of the members of the Bar inreference to it; and no resolutions had been prepared. He therefore moved to adjourn until 1 p. m. Monday.

The motion was agreed to.

GEORGE M. PHILLIPS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW ORLEANS, La., May 26.—George M. Phillips, the Confederate naval officer who commanded the gunboat Stonewall Jackson, that fired the shot that sunk the Varcena, Capt. Boggs, in the Farragut fleet passing the forts on the way to New Orleans in 1862, died in this city to-day. He commanded an army transport in the Mexican war.

COL. A. M. CLARK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, May 26.—Col. A. Mosely Clark, one of the pioneers of Pewaukee, Wis., died suddenly from a stroke of apoplexy this morning at his home near that village, at the age of 64 years. He was a prominent business-man and leaves a handsome fortune.

MEDICAL.

INDIANA HOMEOPATHS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 26.—The State Association of Homeopathic Physicians continued its session to-day, with increased attendance. Dr. W. H. Thomas, of Elkhart, reported for the Bureau of Gynæcology, and Dr. O. S. Rummels followed with a paper on "The Operation for Lacerated Perinællium." The report on chemical and psychological medicine was submitted by Dr. S. C. Whiting, of La Porte. Dr. F. L. Davis, of Evansville, read a paper on chemical medicine. Dr. W. L. Breyfogle, Chairman of the Board of Censors, presented the names of Mrs. Ellen P. Rogers, of Pendleton, and J. R. Hildreth, of Windfall, for membership, which were subsequently granted. Dr. Campbell, of St. Louis, spoke on the condition of homeopathy in that city. Papers were read by Dr. G. W. Bowen, giving an account of a surgical case; by W. R. Elder, of Terre Haute, on "Fatal Poisoning by Santonine Lozenges"; by F. W. Hunter, of Wabash, on "Our Public Schools; Are They Worth What They Cost?"; by W. L. Breyfogle, on "The Position of the Regular Practice," which the Institute indorsed in full. The report of the Bureau of Sanitary Science and Public Hygiene was submitted by Dr. Branstrup, of Vincennes, who also read a paper on "The Influence of Climate on Disease." Dr. M. T. Runnels, of Indianapolis, read a paper on "Drugs vs. Public Health."

The following officers were elected: President, C. S. Fahnestock, Lafayette; First Vice-President, B. F. French, Indianapolis; Second, W. T. Branstrup, Vincennes; Secretary, M. T. Runnels, Indianapolis; Censors, W. L. Breyfogle of New Albany, W. R. Elder of Terre Haute, C. T. Corliss of Indianapolis, T. L. Davis of Evansville, W. H. Thomas of Elkhart. The following Chairmen of Bureaus, Committees, and Delegates were appointed: Arrangements, B. F. French, C. T. Corliss, and J. R. Haynes, all of Indianapolis; Bureaus, Epidemics, A. P. Johns, Marion; Gynæcology, C. S. Fahnestock, Laporte; Clinical Medicines, T. C. Hunter, Wabash; Diseases of Children, Zimri Hockett, Anderson; Materia Medica, O. C. Link, Rensselaer; Ophthalmology and Otology, W. H. Armstrong, Lafayette; Sanitary Science, M. T. Runnels, Indianapolis; Surgery, H. L. Oberts, Paris; Obstetrics, W. H. Thomas, Elkhart. Delegates to the American Institute of Homeopathy, J. M. Partridge, South Bend; G. W. Bowen, Fort Wayne; W. H. Armstrong, Lafayette; W. T. Branstrup, Vincennes; J. R. Haynes, Indianapolis. Delegates to Western Academy of Homeopathy, W. L. Elder, Terre Haute; J. D. George, Franklin; T. C. Hunter, Wabash. Delegate to the Ohio State Society, J. D. Goodhill, Union City. Illinois State Society, H. L. Obets, Paris. Michigan State Society, O. L. Link, Rensselaer. Committee on Legislation, M. T. Runnels, B. F. French, and J. A. Crompton.

SMALL-POX.

CLEVELAND, O., May 26.—Among the party of emigrants who arrived last night was a German woman suffering from small-pox. She arrived in New York Monday on the steamer Vandalia. The party stop here, and it is feared that others of them have been infected.

Give me the Shakers' Sarsaparilla in preference to all others.—*C. A. Guilmette, M. D., Boston.*

BUSINESS NOTICES.

From Paris to Vienna on a Bicycle.—"I carried with me, among my scanty baggage, a small supply of Coca, an Indian tonic, by which I was able to assuage the sudden and painful hunger which sometimes accompanies continued exertion. When fatigue and sleep began to tell upon me, the marvelous Coca again supported me and gave me strength.

"M. LAUMAILLE,"

Who rode a bicycle from Paris to Vienna, a distance of 760 miles, in a little more than twelve days.

The unequaled tonic and reinvigorating powers of the Coca are embodied in the Liebig Co.'s celebrated Coca Beef Tonic, which is recognized as the standard tonic by the medical profession of every civilized country. Beware of cheap, worthless imitations, under ours and similar names. Cures dyspepsia, malaria, debility, and all who are run down.

To Consumptives.—Many have been happy to give their testimony in favor of "*Wilbor's Pure Cod-Liver Oil and Lime.*" Experience has proved it to be a valuable remedy for consumption, asthma, diptheria, and all diseases of the throat and lungs. Manufactured only by A. B. Wilbor, chemist, Boston. Sold by all druggists.

Arend's Beef, Iron, and Wine, with Cinchona, the standard medicinal tonic of this progressive age. It enriches the blood, promptly invigorates the brain and nervous system, improves digestion, etc. Result: A round form, bright eyes, happy state of mind. Arend's drug-store, corner Madison street and Fifth avenue.

No risks. Profits certain. Send for circulars. Garden City Grain Exchange, Chicago, Ill.

STORAGE.

STORAGE!

Hintze & Baker's Warehouse,

At Twenty-second-st. Bridge, Formerly Known as "Kent's Packing House."

Excellent facilities presented for receiving goods of all kinds by Boat and Rail. Heavy and light storage solicited at reasonable rates for any length of time.

THE RAILROADS.

Disreputable Practices Regarding Ticket Rates to Eastern Points.

The Meeting of the Southwestern Railway Association Again Postponed.

Judge Drummond Hearing the Chicago, Southwestern & Pekin Case.

Organization in New York of the Continental Construction & Improvement Company.

It Will Build the Boston, Hoosac Tunnel & Western Railroad.

"The Tribune's" New Enterprise—Mr. Gowen's Receivership Troubles.

A DISREPUTABLE PRACTICE.

The passenger rates to the East are again in a very unsettled condition. Rates to Eastern points are being cut all the way from $3 to $5. Limited tickets, first-class, to Boston were sold yesterday by some of the lines over the counter of their city offices for $16, while the regular rate is $21. Tickets to New York are being sold for $15, while the regular rate is $20. Only the initiated ones, however, get the benefit of this cut. If a man goes to any of the offices and wants a ticket he is asked the full rate, but if he says he can do better at a rival office he is quickly asked how much he is willing to give, and if he is willing to pay anywhere within $5 of the regular rate he is not allowed to go.

At the depot ticket offices no reduction in rates is made, and passengers are compelled to pay the full rate.

The reason of this is that a man who buys his ticket at the depot is ready to start, and has no time to go by another line. Not one in a hundred is willing to stop over to secure a reduction of a few dollars in the rate.

While, of course, no one will quarrel with the roads for cutting the rates when they find it necessary to protect their interests, it is certainly a mean act to charge different rates at the different offices. What is charged at one ticket office of the same road should be charged at another. Common fairness would require that all passengers be treated alike. By allowing parties who are interested to beat down the rates, the railroads place themselves on a level with Chatham street clothing stores. No respectable business house would think of charging more for the same class of goods of one customer than of another, and if a man should try to beat down the regular marked prices he would be quickly shown the door. The practices at present indulged in at the various ticket offices in the city are disreputable in the extreme, and unworthy large and wealthy corporations. If the railroads find that they cannot maintain the regular rates they should announce an open reduction and make the same rate to everybody that comes along. As things now are, the regular ticket-offices are no better than scalping offices, and in some respects even worse.

THE CHICAGO, PEKIN & SOUTHWESTERN.

Judge Drummond was engaged yesterday in hearing the application to set aside the decree of foreclosure of the second mortgage of $750,000 on the Chicago, Pekin & Southwestern Railroad Company. The application was made some weeks ago, and after partial argument was postponed to give the petitioning creditors time to get some additional evidence in support of their allegations. Under this order the depositions of F. E. Hinckley, Ralph Plumb, Moses Taylor, and Roswell G. Ralston, and the affidavits of J. H. Anthony and J. W. Dougherty were taken and read yesterday by Col. Cooper, attorney of the petitioning creditors. The claim is that the second mortgage bonds were invalid because not properly issued; and that Hinckley failed to make a proper report to the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners of the issue of the bonds. The second mortgage was dated Nov. 1, 1876, recorded in March, 1877, and transmitted to the trustee, the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, in May, 1877, with directions to hold to the order of Ralph Plumb, the contractor.

June 19, 1877, the Receiver was appointed. Ralston, the President of the Loan & Trust Company, testified that he did not actually certify the bonds until requested to do so by letter from Ralph Plumb, dated May 13, 1879.

On the other side, the affidavits of Jay Baker, Fawcett Plumb, P. B. Shumway, Ralph Plumb, Benjamin T. Lewis, and William P. Sisson were read. The case was only partially argued and will be resumed this morning. Col. Cooper and Mr. House, of Joliet, appear for the petitioning creditors, Judge Cothran for the Railroad Company, George C. Campbell for the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, and J. N. Jewett for Solon Humphreys, President of the Wabash Railway, and owner of about two-thirds of the first mortgage bonds.

THE PULLMAN DUMMY.

Commencing Monday morning the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company will run a dummy train to Pullman and South Chicago. The Company has built a number of cars which are now ready for this train. Conductor Isaac Holland, who has held the position of assistant conductor of the Blue Island dummy will be placed in charge of this train. The first one will leave Chicago at 7:45 a. m. and returning will leave Pullman at 9 o'clock a. m., reaching Chicago at 10 o'clock. In the afternoon it will leave Chicago at 4:30; returning will leave Pullman at 5:30. This dummy will make all the stops on the main line between Chicago and Auburn. The 4:05 p. m. Blue Island dummy will shorten its time, and will only stop at Twenty-second street, Thirty-ninth street, and Englewood, between the city and Washington Heights. The new Pullman train will accommodate a large number of workmen who live along the line of the Rock Island Road, and will be a great accommodation to the foundries and steel-works at South Chicago. After leaving Auburn the train will pass over the track which the Company has owned for a number of years running to South Chicago, which also forms a part of the Belt-Line of railroad.

ANOTHER POSTPONEMENT.

The meeting of the Southwestern Railway Association, which was to have been held here May 31, has again been postponed. It is announced that the meeting will not be held because some of the managers will not be able to be present on that day. No date has been fixed when the meeting will be held.

It is the general impression that the principal cause for the postponement is the fact that the affairs of the Association are in such a state at present that there is not the least likelihood that an amicable settlement could be made, and that the result of a meeting would be an immediate disruption of the pool. Such an outcome it is feared would at once bring on a war in rates between the various Missouri River roads. None of the roads would like a break in rates at this time, and it is therefore deemed best to allow the affairs of the Association run along for a while longer as they have for nearly a year. Unsatisfactory as the present condition of the pool is to all concerned, yet it is the unanimous opinion of those interested that nothing could be gained by forcing a conflict now, which is almost certain to occur if a meeting is held. By allowing things to remain in statu quo for awhile longer it is thought the situation may change and the entanglements become more easy of adjustment. New lines and combinations in the West are still being formed, and until these have taken sufficient shape to be taken into consideration in the formation of a new pool it is believed to be useless to attempt a settlement of the existing difficulties.

A SERIOUS BREAK IN RATES.

Although the managers of the Eastern roads contend that the rates to the East are being faithfully maintained, there cannot be the least doubt that considerable cutting is going on. But very little business, if any, is being shipped at the 30-cent rate, and it is even claimed that large contracts are being made for grain at considerably less than 25 cents per 100 pounds from Chicago to New York. It is reported that one road or line alone contracted yesterday for the transportation of half a million bushels of grain from Chicago to New York. The party with whom the contract was made claims that the rate he obtained is about as low as the rate by lake and canal would be. As the lake and canal rate is now about 10 cents per bushel, the rate at which this [illegible] contract was made yesterday could not well be more than about 18 cents per 100 lbs from Chicago to New York.

It is evident that this contract was made on the supposition that a serious break in eastbound rates will soon occur, and that line means to get a little ahead of the times.

AGAINST GOWEN.

The Philadelphia *Times* of the 24th says:

By a decision of a bare majority of the Supreme Court, delivered yesterday in Harrisburg, the judgment of the Lower Court declaring that the officers chosen at the meeting of stockholders held in the interest of McCalmont Bros. & Co. on March 14 are the legally elected President and Directors of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company, was affirmed, and the appeal of Franklin B. Gowen and his Board of Managers was dismissed at their cost. The Supreme Judges so deciding were Mercur, Gordon, Paxson, and Green. It had been only a little more than a week since the case had been argued before the Supreme Court. The attendance in the court-room yesterday was larger than usual. A dissenting opinion was given by Chief Justice Sharswood and Judges Trunkey and Sterrett.

When Judge Hare delivered the opinion of the Lower Court, and was asked to make a decree to the effect that the Gowen management retire and give complete possession to the Bond Board, he said that, owing to the great importance of the issue, he would not do so until the judgment of the Supreme Court should be obtained.

Before the text of the Supreme Court decision had reached him Mr. Gowen said: "If it decides that Mr. Bond is President of the Company such a decision would undoubtedly be a final one, and I would hand over to Mr. Bond the seal of the Company, and he would be authorized to sign the certificate of its shares, which is the only duty the President has to perform pending the Receivership. I will remain as Receiver of the railroad company and President of the other companies, and if Mr. Bond and his new Board should refuse to carry out the financial arrangements that I have made for the relief of the company no action could be taken upon them until after the next annual election, at which I will undoubtedly be reinstated as President, as I hold sufficient proxies for that purpose now, and my friends in England and in this country are organizing to maintain their right to control the company."

The Gowen Directors took the matter very complacently, I. V. Williamson, for example, remarking: "The Bond managers have only about six months to serve, and then another election will be held, when there will be an opportunity for a fair test whether or not the stockholders want Mr. Gowen back as President of the company."

A NEW CONSTRUCTION COMPANY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 26.—The Continental Construction & Improvement Company organized at the office of Hatch & Foote to-day. The full capital stock of $10,000,000 has been subscribed, and 20 per cent premium was offered to-day as subscriptions. The Company will build the Boston, Hoosac Tunnel & Western Railroad, which will establish a new line from Boston to Buffalo. The Hoosac Tunnel Road extends from North Adams to Schnectady. The route will be thence via Utica, Syracuse, and Rochester to Buffalo, utilizing the Syracuse & Chenango Road, lately purchased by the Burt Syndicate. A branch will be built into the soft coal regions; also, a branch to Oswego. Arrangements have also been made for a line to New York. The enterprise is in very strong hands. Some of the best railroad men in the country are identified with the scheme. The subscribers include several of the strongest banking houses in the city. The negotiations have been conducted with remarkable skill, and the enterprise bids fair to be one of the most successful of the year.

THE TRIBUNE'S ENTERPRISE.

The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* says:

Something new in the way of a hand-car was shipped to Chicago yesterday by M. M. Buck & Co. It is designed to carry Sunday morning papers for THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE to points within twenty-five miles of Chicago on the various railroads. The car was built for speed and economy of labor, and, if plan of construction and the dimensions are criteria, the object has been attained. The length of the whole car is six and a half feet, and it is of the standard gauge (four feet eight and a half inches). The front or guide wheels are twenty-four inches in diameter, but the driving-wheels are nearly five feet in diameter, and are built of light, but strong, material. The car is propelled by a long lever, by two men if desired, although one could do the work. A chair is placed between the front wheels for a look-out, who will be in command of the car. The weight of the whole affair is but 300 pounds, and a neat brake is handy, with power to stop the car in three lengths. Four more of these cars have been ordered by THE TRIBUNE.

CENTRAL IOWA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MARSHALLTOWN, Ia., May 26.—The regular meeting of the Joint Executive Committee of the first-mortgage bondholders of the Central Iowa Railroad was held in this city this morning. There were present President I. M. Cate of Baltimore, Edmund Wetmore, George F. M. Davis, Peter Starr, and G. E. Taintor of New York, Richard L. Ashhurst of Philadelphia, Thomas B. Reed of Portland, Me., and John U. R. Latrobe of Baltimore. The session was held in the Superintendent's office with closed doors. Shortly after its conclusion, accompanied by Superintendent Pickering and Secretary Alexander, the whole party left for the south by special train, intending to go east by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.

THE ROGERS & SILOAM SPRINGS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 26.—To-day articles of association of the Rogers & Siloam Springs Railway, to run from Rogers to the latter place, a distance of thirty-five miles, were filed in the office of the Secretary of State. The capital stock is $1,000,000. The directors are C. W. Rogers, A. G. Thompson, St. Louis; John O. Day, James Dun, Springfield, Mo.; Peter Van Winkle, War Eagle, Ark.; James A. C. Blackburn, Rogers, Ark.; E. P. Watson, Bentonville, Ark.; P. H. Van House and D. R. Davidson, Fayetteville, Ark. Work on the projected road will commence shortly.

CONDUCTORS' ASSOCIATION.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 26.—The members of the Railroad Conductors' Association met in this city to-day. Committees on Credentials, Increase of Membership, and Constitution were appointed. The new Constitution, differing but little from the old one, was adopted. Owing to a provision of the organization that officers cannot be elected at a meeting held outside of the State of Pennsylvania, ballots were cast for officers to be opened and counted at Philadelphia. No other business was transacted. Thirty-four representatives were present.

AN OFFICIAL INVESTIGATION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GREEN BAY, Wis., May 26.—A. J. Turner, State Railroad Commissioner, arrived here this evening, having occupied two days in making an official investigation of the Green Bay & Minnesota Railroad. He expressed much surprise in finding the road in such good condition after having heard so many detrimental reports. He found the bridges substantial and in good repair, the road well ballasted, thousands of ties laid, and a large amount of steel rails. Mr. Turner will make his report in a week, or as soon as he can get time.

MICHIGAN GRAND TRUNK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JACKSON, Mich., May 26.—President Eaton, Secretary Baucker, and ten Directors of the Michigan Grand Trunk have been in session all the afternoon and evening, but nothing was accomplished save the appointment of a committee—Dr. Page of Pinkey, Hubbard of Waterloo, and Osborne of Tekonsha—to receive propositions for the construction of the road east from Jackson. Another meeting is to be held when they are ready to report.

INCREASED DUTIES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 26.—It is stated with some degree of authority that from and after the 1st of June D. W. Caldwell will add to his present duties as General Manager of the Pan-Handle lines that of the general management of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Road, in place of D. T. Layng, who retires.

AN OFFCIAL DENIAL.

PHILADELPHIA, May 26.—The report that the Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia Railroad has been purchased in the interest of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is officially denied.

ITEMS.

The Michigan Central brought in yesterday 785 emigrants, and the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern 720. Still larger numbers are expected to arrive during the next few days.

Mr. Daniel Helmich has been appointed Northwestern Passenger Agent of the Little Rock & Fort Smith Railroad with headquarters at Chicago.

On and after Saturday, May 28, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad will run a car through to Oconomowoc on the train leaving Chicago at 5 p. m. This train runs daily except Sunday.

Sixteen car-loads of strawberries were brought in yesterday via the Illinois Central Road from Egypt. Two of these cars, one from Cobden and one from Alma, were taken to Detroit by the morning passenger train on the Michigan Central.

The Boston & Alton Railroad gives notice through Commissioner Fink that the following points can be reached by their road at Boston rates and percentage divisions; Haverhill, Mass., in car-loads only, Bennington, Vt., in any quantity.

Conductor David Tipton, who has for a number of years had charge of the Lake Shore South Chicago dummy, finds his health failing him, and will next week take a leave of absence, to be gone for some time, to try and recuperate.

The gross earnings of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad for the third week in May—15th to 21st inclusive—were as follows: Freight, $85,062.80; passengers, $36,973.16; miscellaneous, $100; total, $122,135.86. The gross earnings for the corresponding week last year were $44,975.76, an increase of $77,160.10.

The Duke of Sutherland and party left Omaha yesterday morning for Kansas City by the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy. The train consisted of four cars and engine, and made forty-five miles an hour, as good time as there ever was made on that road.

Commissioner Fink has just issued the following circular: The Central Vermont and Grand Trunk Railroad Companies have become a party to the agreement made with the Southern lines as to sail and water rates from New York to Western points—viz.: that their rates shall not be less than 12, 9, 7½, and 4½ per 100 pounds than the all-rail rates on insured bills of lading.

The Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad brought in 1,150 emigrants last night. A special train was brought into requisition, consisting of nine passenger-cars and three baggage-cars. The following disposition was made of those arriving on the special train: Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 95; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 60; Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, 65; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, 20; Chicago & Alton, 3; remaining in Chicago, 90.

The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad changes time next Sunday. The important changes in the arrival and departure of trains will be as follows: The night express for Omaha, Kansas City, Leavenworth, and Atchison, will leave at 9:30 p. m., instead of 10 p. m. The Peru accommodation will depart at 5 p. m., and arrive at 9:50 a. m. The fast express train will leave at 12:05 noon, as heretofore. Two new local trains will be put on to run to South Chicago, leaving at 7:45 a. m. and 4:30 p. m., and arriving at 10 a.m. and 6:50 p. m. The Blue Island accommodation leaving at 4:15 p. m. and arriving at 8:45 a. m. will make faster time than heretofore.

The Western Trunk Lines Association held another meeting yesterday, but no business of public interest was transacted. During the afternoon the Executive Committee—consisting of A. V. H. Carpenter of the Milwaukee & St. Paul, W. H. Stennett of the Chicago & Northwestern, and George H. Daniels of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific—held a meeting for the purpose of fixing the salary of the Commissioner. It is understood that they agreed to pay him $3,600 per annum, or $300 per month. Until a permanent office for the Association can be secured the Commissioner will make his headquarters at the office of the Western Weighing Association in the Lakeside Building.

The Chicago & Northwestern Railway will begin using its new and elegant palace dining-cars—the Leland, the Brunswick, the Delmonico, and the Illinois—on its Pacific express trains which leave Chicago for Omaha at 12:30 noon, and on its Atlantic express trains which leave Omaha at 3:40 p. m. and arrive in Chicago at 2:15 p. m. the next day. The Chicago & Northwestern will leave nothing undone to make this new feature on its road as popular as it has become on other Western roads that have been using dining-cars for some time past. Its cars compare favorably with those brought out by other lines. They are modern and complete in every respect, and will be run in the interest of the public without regard to expense in maintaining the table.

At the recent meeting of the "High Joints" the New York Central Railroad representative charged that the Grand Trunk was violating the agreement, inasmuch as it did pay for icing cars in which dressed beef was shipped, which virtually amounted to a cut in rates. Mr. Porteous, General Freight Agent of the Grand Trunk, indignantly denied the charge, and at his request an investigation was ordered, which resulted in a fine coat of whitewash for the Grand Trunk, as will be seen by the following correction of the proceedings just issued by Commissioner Fink:

"Subsequent investigation made at the request of Mr. Porteous has shown that the party who had informed the New York Central Railroad that he had positive proof that the Grand Trunk Railway was paying for icing, was in error, and that Mr. Porteous was correct. In justice to Mr. Porteous it is proper that this correction should be made in the published proceedings."

EDUCATIONAL.

PHI DELTA THETA FRATERNITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GALESBURG, Ill., May 26.—The Phi Delta Theta Fraternity of the State of Illinois convened in State Convention in this city to-day. There were about 100 delegates present, representing all portions of the State. W. R. Worrall, of Chicago, State President, presided, with W. O. Chambers, of Galesburg, as Secretary. Reports were read from various portions of the State, and letters from Senators Harrison of Indiana, George of Mississippi, Congressman Blackburn of Kentucky, Phillips of Missouri, Bicknell of Indiana, Sherwin and Stevenson of Illinois. The meeting has been one of more than usual interest, and will continue its session to-morrow, the close to be observed with a grand banquet.

STATE NORMAL UNIVERSITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., May 26.—The year's work at the State Normal University at Normal terminated to-day with the twenty-fourth annual Commencement. About 1,000 spectators were present in the college hall at 9 a. m., when the exercises began. The hall and the whole University presented a very attractive appearance, being decorated for the crowning event of the school-year. There were twenty-three graduates in the class, of whom twelve were ladies. The essays and orations were chiefly upon educational topics, and evinced thorough method and careful preparation. This evening a happy throng are assembled in the University hall, attending the President's reception and holding a farewell sociable.

GEN. BEN HARRISON.

His Arrival at Indianapolis from Washington—Indiana's Position in Connection with the Distribution of Offices.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 26.—Senator Ben Harrison returned from Washington to-day in good health. He remained after the adjournment of the session, he says, for the purpose of looking after several Indiana appointments, which he hopes will be made within a few weeks, at least during the summer. He expresses the belief that the President is inclined to appoint Col. Dudley to some responsible and honorable position, but just what it will be the President has not yet indicated. Col. Dudley declined to allow the use of his name for the place now held by Gen. Tyner, but it is generally understood that he will have either the Commissionership of Pensions or of the Land-Office, recently vacated by Gen. Williamson. Gen. Harrison says that, while the President feels very kindly toward Indiana, the pressure upon him by Senators from other States is very great, and he finds himself unable to do all that he would like to do. He cited Kansas, which is without so much as Bureau office. Very naturally, therefore, the Kansas Senators are exceedingly positive in their requests that such a great Republican State should not be ignored. However, the General expressed himself of the opinion that, before Mr. Garfield's Administration was a year old, Indiana would have quite as much, if not considerably more, than it has had in past years.

THE GAS DISTRUST.

Suit of the City of Philadelphia Against Twelve of the Gas Trust People for $10,000,000.

PHILADELPHIA, May 26.—City Solicitor West to-day filed in the Court of Common Pleas a bill in equity on behalf of the City of Philadelphia against James McManes, Henry Bumm, Thomas J. Smith, John T. Rittenhouse, Albert C. Roberts, Samuel S. Kelly, M. Hall Stanton, Fred G. Wolbert, John Manuel, William R. Leeds, Charles T. Ellis, and David Lane, members of the Board of Trustees of the Philadelphia Gas-Works, and Nathan Hilles, ex-member of the Gas Trust, citing them to appear and answer within fourteen days. The bill avers that these Trustees, in an official capacity, have been guilty of such acts of negligence, mismanagement, and actual or legal fraud as render them unfit to continue in their respective offices, and liable to account to the city for divers large sums of money converted to their own several uses. It is averred, among other things, that the Trust has been used for political and personal ends. The amount of money involved foots up to nearly $10,000,000. The Court is asked to issue an injunction restraining the defendants from further control and management of the gas-works and sinking funds belonging thereto, and from exercising any duties appertaining to the offices as Trustees until further order from the Court, and that, in the meantime, the Receivers be appointed to take charge of the gas-works and sinking funds.

SPORTING EVENTS.

A Slashing Duel with Sticks Between Chicago and Providence.

The Champions Once More Defeat the Visitors—Score 12 to 5.

Boston Beaten at Detroit, Worcester by Cleveland, and Buffalo by Troy.

Bellona, Crickmore, Warfield, Ferida, and Frank Short the Winners at Baltimore.

High Prices Realized in the Sale of Preakness Yearlings at Lexington.

CHICAGO VS. PROVIDENCE.

The 1,500 people who attended the game yesterday between the Chicago and Providence teams were regaled with a contest of the liveliest and most interesting description, in which there was a vast amount of beautiful batting and some rather indifferent fielding. Radbourn, the new pitcher depended upon by Providence for the bulk of the work this season, made his first appearance here, and the young man has every reason to regard the occasion as a memorable one. For two innings his varying tricks and phases of delivery were extremely puzzling to the Chicagos, but after that they discovered the secret of his crooks and cranks, and then they slaughtered him without mercy, hitting him harder than any team has done this season. By simply avoiding the slow balls, and waiting for the swift ones, the Chicagos solved the puzzle, and from that moment Radbourn was reduced from the phenomenal to the commonplace. Flint's reappearance behind the bat after his severe hurt of the day before was a source of general satisfaction, for it has come to be an obvious fact that without Flint the White Stockings are placed at a disadvantage. His support of Goldsmith yesterday was extraordinary, in view of the fact that both eyes were swollen nearly shut by the clip on the nose he received Wednesday.

There was no tallying on either side for three innings, though in the third Flint could easily have scored on Quest's single, but was ruled by the umpire not to have touched third-base, and so was declared out after getting home,—a very doubtful decision, indeed. In the fourth the curtain rose and the matinée began. Kelly was given first on balls, was sent to second on Anson's single, both being advanced a peg by Williamson's safe drive, and then Burns cleared the bases by a terrific two-base grounder to centre field, but was ruled out at third by the umpire on a close and doubtful decision of a play by Hines to Farrell and he to Denny,—a sharp, fine piece of fielding as ever was seen. In the sixth inning there was more trouble. Kelly's furious drive to right was not cleanly handled by Ward, and he reached second, going to third on Anson's single. Anson then stole for second, and was caught by Gross to Farrell. Williamson put one in far left field for three bases, and Burns brought him home by another double—netting two runs, both earned. In the seventh two unearned tallies were given by McClellan's fumble of Gore's grounder, a passed ball, and Anson's two-baser. In the eighth singles by Burns, Goldsmith, Flint, and Dalrymple earned two runs, and the most perfect of fielding by Farrell and Gross put the side out entirely at the home-plate. Three runs were added in the ninth, two earned, through hits of Kelly, Anson, and Goldsmith, a clever steal of third by Kelly, a base on balls, and a muffed thrown ball by Denny,—bringing the total score to 12.

Providence broke the ice in the fourth inning, Ward hitting for his base, going to second on Flint's wild throw, to third on Quest's muff of a thrown ball, and home on Radbourn's single. In the fifth they tied the game by a streak of elegant batting, singles by York and Hines being followed by Start's three-baser, the latter being helped home by Farrell's single, and all three runs were earned. The visitors were then smothered until the ninth inning, when Gross led off with a double, got to third on Quest's muff of Gore's throw-in, and home on Radbourn's out at first.

The fielding features were the fly-catching of Gore and Kelly, Anson's superb work at first base, and the red-hot exchange of balls between Farrell and Gross. Dalrymple had a bad day, muffing two flies after hard running to get under them. In the way of batting Burns and Anson carried off the honors, the former making an average of 1,000. Kelly, Gore, Williamson, and Ward did the best base-running.

The game this afternoon between Chicago and Providence will be the last in this city for four weeks:

THE SCORE:

Chicago.	A	R	B	T	P	A	E
Dalrymple, l. f.	5	0	2	3	2	0	2
Gore, c. f.	5	1	0	0	4	1	0
Kelly, r. f.	4	4	2	2	4	0	0
Anson, 1b	5	2	4	5	7	1	0
Williamson, 3b.	5	2	2	4	1	0	0
Burns, s. s.	4	2	4	6	1	2	1
Goldsmith, p.	5	0	2	2	1	5	0
Flint, c.	5	0	2	2	6	1	2
Quest, 2b.	5	1	1	1	1	1	2
Total	43	12	19	25	27	11	7
Providence.							
Hines, c. f.	5	1	2	2	0	1	1
Start, 1b.	5	1	2	4	8	1	0
Farrell, 2b	4	0	1	1	6	5	1
McClellan, s. s.	4	0	0	0	0	3	1
Ward, r. f.	4	1	1	1	0	1	1
Gross, c.	4	1	2	3	8	2	2
Radbourn, p.	4	0	1	1	1	4	0
Denny, 3b.	4	0	0	0	2	2	2
York, l. f.	4	1	1	1	2	1	0
Total	38	5	10	13	27	20	8

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Chicago	0	0	0	3	0	2	2	2	3	—12
Providence	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	1	— 5

Earned runs—Chicago, 8; Providence, 3.
Two-base hits—Dalrymple, Anson, Burns (2), Gross.
Three-base hits—Williamson, Start.
First base on balls—Kelly, Burns.
First base on errors—Chicago, 4; Providence, 3.
Left on bases—Chicago, 5; Providence, 6.
Struck out—Gore, Williamson, Quest, Kelly, Hines, Denny.
Balls called—Radbourn, 129; Goldsmith, 69.
Strikes called—Radbourn, 22; Goldsmith, 19.
Passed balls—Flint, 1; Gross, 2.
Wild pitch—Goldsmith, 1.
Time—Two hours and forty minutes.
Umpire—Jeffers.

CLEVELAND VS WORCESTER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., May 26.—Cleveland bagged the men from Worcester, though at the outset of the game the chances were decidedly against the local team. Errors on their part were frequent, while the visitors played from the first a fine fielding game. Cleveland settled down to business after two or three innings of bad work, and by good base-running and timely hits obtained the lead. Dunlap's double in the fourth inning yielded a run, and made the game a tie, and Kennedy's hit in the next inning gave another tally, and Cleveland stock was at a premium. The Worcesters, while strong in the field, failed to bunch their hits, and though some batters, notably Carpenter and Hotaling, did good work with the willow, run-getting was slow work. Both Smith and Remsen did good work to-day. Nine hundred people were present.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Worcester	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3
Cleveland	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	*	—5

Runs earned—Worcester, 1; Cleveland, 3.
Fielding errors—Worcester, 1; Cleveland, 6.
Base hits—Worcester, 6; Cleveland, 8.
Two-base hits—Carpenter, Dunlap, Kennedy.
First base on balls—Cleveland, 2.
First base on errors—Worcester, 5; Cleveland, 1.
Left on bases—Worcester, 5; Cleveland, 6.
Struck out—Carpenter, Creamer, Bushong, Dunlap, Smith.
Balls called—Richmond, 85; McCormick, 79.
Strikes called—Richmond, 23; McCormick, 23.
Passed balls—Bushong, 1; Kennedy, 1.
Time—Two hours.
Umpire—Bradley.

DETROIT VS. BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., May 26.—Harry Wright's jaw dropped again to-day when the Bostons were outbatted, outfielded, and beaten for the second time by Detroit. The visitors put their best foot foremost, selecting Whitney and Snyder as the battery, but the big Californian did not prove such a terror as was anticipated, being hit for fourteen total bases, while but ten total bases were made off Derby. Boston gained a run in the fourth off base hits by Morrill and Burdock, Whitney's fumble of Sutton's grounder, and Gerhardt's muff of a fly popped up by Whitney. The second and last run was gained in the sixth off base hits by Burdock and Whitney and a fumble by Gerhardt. Detroit gained two earned runs in the fourth by Derby's base hit and Brown's tremendous hit over the fence, which was good for a home run. Two more were added in the seventh off Singles by Wood, Houck, Whitney, and a two bagger by Knight. Detroit's fielding errors were fatal, while Boston's were not. One of the showiest features of the game was a very difficult running fly catch by Hanlon in centre field, spoiling what seemed certain to be a three-base hit by Barnes. Boston won the toss, and elected to go first at bat, so Detroit won with an inning to spare.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	—2
Detroit	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	*	—4

Earned runs—Detroit, 4.
Fielding errors—Boston, 3; Detroit, 4.
Two-base hits—Richmond, Knight.
Home run—Brown.
First base on balls—Boston, 2.
First base on errors—Boston, 1; Detroit, 1.
Left on bases—Boston, 7; Detroit, 5.
Struck out—Hornung (2), Richmond (2), Morrill, Snyder, Wood, Bennett, Brown, Gerhardt (2).
Double play—Whitney-Gerhardt-Brown.
Passed balls—Snyder, 1.
Time—Two hours and five minutes.
Umpire—Higham.

TROY VS. BUFFALO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 26.—Welch got his arm up worse than Whitney to-day, and the umpire refused to call it down. The local nine could not hit him at all. The visitors did nothing with Galvin until the eighth, when two wretched muffs by Rowe and White, after one man was out, started the Trojans, and they rapped hard; four singles, two passed balls, and the aforesaid muffs yielded the Troys five runs, all unearned. There were 700 people present. The Troys played a fine fielding game, although in the eighth they gave the local men a run without a single base hit being made.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Troy	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	5	0	—6
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	—3

Earned runs—Buffalo, 1.
Fielding errors—Buffalo, 2; Troy, 2.
Base hits—Buffalo, 6; Troy, 11.
Two-base hit—Evans.
First base on balls—Buffalo, 4; Troy, 1.
First base on errors—Buffalo, 2; Troy, 2.
Left on bases—Buffalo, 7; Troy, 7.
Struck out—Peters, Sullivan, Galvin, Ferguson, Hankinson, Welch.
Balls called—Galvin, 75; Welch, 110.
Strikes called—Galvin, 18; Welch, 19.
Passed balls—Sullivan, 2; Ewing, 2.
Wild pitches—Galvin, 2.
Time—Two hours and thirty minutes.
Umpire—Doescher.

BALTIMORE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 26.—The third day of the spring meeting of the Maryland Jockey Club at Pimlico was not as brilliant in events as the other two days. The attendance was smaller, and the betting was milder, though the sport was very enjoyable. There were a number of strangers present from Washington, Philadelphia, and Western points. The first event on the card was the selling race for all ages. The starters were New York Weekly, Broadman, Rosalie, Bellona, Vagrant, Vodette, Rochester, and Suannoa. Rochester was the favorit, selling in the pools at $10, with Boardman next choice at $5. All speculation was upset, however, by Bellona winning the race without much effort, with Vagrant second and Suannoa third. The time was 1:58.

The second race was the Annual Homebred Stakes, one mile. Four horses faced the starter,—Crickmore, Compensation, Jack of Hearts, and Hermit. Crickmore took the lead at the quarter-pole, and kept it all the way, coming in two lengths in advance of Compensation, Jack of Hearts third. Time, 1:45½.

The third race was a free handicap stake, for all ages, and excited much interest. The starters were Ventriloquist, Warfield, Krupp Gun, and Jerry. In the pools Ventriloquist was the favorit at $60 to $30 each for Warfield and Krupp Gun. In the start Ventriloquist was first off, with Warfield second, Krupp Gun third. On the lower turn Warfield went to first place, and at the three-quarter pole was a half length ahead of Ventriloquist, and the others lapped. Down the homestretch to the finish Warfield made an excellent run, and passed under the string two lengths ahead of Ventriloquist, Krupp Gun third, and Jerry last. Time, 2:38¼.

The fourth race was two-mile heats for all ages. Ferida, Tom Kinsella, Laureole, and Outcast were the starters, Ferida was the favorit at $100 to $19.50 for the field. In the first heat the race between Ferida and Outcast seemed uncertain, both running finely, but Ferida won the victory by a head in front of Outcast, Tom Kinsella and Laureole distanced. Time, 3:37¾. For the second heat Ferida was still the favorit at $100 to $1. The start was good, Ferida leading, and she maintained her advantage easily, winning the heat and the race by one and a half lengths. Time, 3:38¼.

As in yesterday's program, the steeple chase was the most interesting. To-day this race was over the regular course, for horses that had never won a steeple chase in Baltimore. The starters were Surprise, Joe Hunt, Frank Short, Lizzie Bell, Pawnee, and Turfman. In the pools Joe Hunt and Turfman were the favorits. In the start Surprise was first away, with Frank Short second, Turfman third, Pawnee fourth, Joe Hunt fifth, and Lizzie Bell last. There was no change over the first wall, nor across the track into the east field. At the hedge and ditch Surprise bolted, and Turfman went to the front, and was first over the stone-wall in the east field, and first back into the centre field, followed by Joe Hunt, Pawnee, Frank Short, and Lizzie Bell. They then passed over two earth walls and the first water leap, and ran for the south field without change. At the track Lizzie fell, and there were but four left in the race. Turfman was first back into the centre field, followed by Pawnee, Joe Hunt, and Frank Short. Joe Hunt then moved forward and went over the hedge and ditch on even terms with Turfman, Pawnee third, and Frank Short trailing behind. The four earth walls and the water leap were then passed without change of position, but in the turn south of the judges' stand Joe Hunt went to the front, and at the last leap was on even terms with Turfman. The run was then for the track, which was first reached by Turfman, with Joe Hunt at his shoulder, and Frank Short four lengths behind. The race was then for the finish, and Frank Short forged forward, took the pole, and finished winner by half a length, Joe Hunt second, Turfman third, and Pawnee last. No time taken.

As will be seen by the record, this was a regular field day, several of the favorits being beaten. In the last race Frank Short pools paid $51.

The Pimlico meeting closes to-morrow with a brilliant program.

FORT WAYNE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., May 26.—The third day's races of the Michigan trotting circuit closed at 5:30 this afternoon with but a poor attendance. The 2:23 trot had six starters. Following is the summary:

Silverton	1	1	1
John Grant	2	2	2
Alta	4	4	3
William H.	3	5	4
Eliza Graff	6	3	5
Minnie R.	5	dist.	

Time—2:29½; 2:27½; 2:26.

The free-for-all pace had three starters, and was easily won by Little Brown Jug. The summary is as follows:

Little Brown Jug	1	1	2	1
Bay Billy	3	3	1	3
Mattie Hunter	2	2	3	2

Time—2:21¼; 2:22; 2:22¼; 2:20½.

The races will conclude to-morrow.

HARTFORD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HARTFORD, Conn., May 26.—The entries have closed for the June meetings of the Eastern Circuit, embracing the Mystic Park and the Boston Driving and Atheletic Associations, Narragansett and Charter Oak Parks. The meeting here will be June 28, 29, and 30, and the list of entries, fifty-one in number, are announced to-night, mostly Eastern horses. The purses will aggregate $2,300, including $500 each for the 2:25, 2:22, and 2:29 classes, and $300 each for the three-minute, 2:34, and 2:45 classes. The 2:19 and double-team classes failed to fill, reducing the meeting from four to three days, but the Association will arrange a special meeting on the 4th of July, made up of entries of trotters participating in the events of the regular days.

SALE OF PREAKNESS YEARLINGS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LEXINGTON, Ky., May 26.—The tenth annual sale of the Preakness yearlings to-day was a repetition of the success that attended the Woodburn sale on yesterday. The crowd in attendance was composed of the most prominent patrons of the turf, and all the crack racing stables were represented by their agents, who, as the detailed report will show, purchased the cream of the offerings. Thirty-eight head were disposed of for a total of $25,065, an average of $659.60. Eighteen colts averaged $947.25, and twenty fillies $400.25. The following is the complete report:

THOROUGHBRED COLTS OF 1880.

1. Chestnut, foaled April 8, by Glenelg, dam the Nun, by Lexington; S. M. Barger, New York, $2,510.
2. Bay, foaled April 20, by Glenelg, dam Minx, by Lexington; George Lorillard, $4,100.
3. Bay, foaled April 24, by imported Glenelg, dam Stamps, by Lexington; George Lorillard, $1,200.
4. Bay, foaled Feb. 29, by Virgil, dam Lark, by Lexington; James R. Keene, $3,400.
5. Black, foaled March 23, by Virgil, dam Lay, by Loadstone; George Lorillard, $800.
6. Bay, foaled April 25, by Monarchist, dam Fanny Brown, by Brown Dick; C. J. Enright, $350.
7. Chestnut, foaled April 9, by King Lear, dam Earring, by Ringgold; James W. Sparks, Monroe City, Mo., $100.
8. Chestnut, foaled May 2, by Baywood, dam Maze, by Planet; W. H. Wilson, Cynthiana, Ky.
9. Chestnut, foaled March 31, by Monarchist, dam Return, by Commodore; R. H. Owens, Lexington, $625.
10. Chestnut, foaled April 16, by Monarchist, dam Schott, by imp. Australian; C. J. Enright, $250.
11. Bay, foaled May 20, by imp. Glenelg, dam Dot, by Mad Anthony; A. Simpson, Taylorville, Ill., $700.
12. Chestnut, foaled May 29, by imp. Glenelg, dam Adolite, by Kentucky; W. W. Wing, New York, $220.
13. Bay, foaled May 13, by Monarchist, dam Arcola, by Enquirer; A. Simpson, $950.
14. Bay, foaled June 2, by Monarchist, dam Boniform, by imp. Australian; J. J. Carter, Nashville, $425.
15. Bay, foaled May 1, by imp. Glenelg, dam Goneril, by Revenue; C. J. Enright, $310.
16. Bay, foaled May 27, by imp. Glenelg, dam Goldstone, by Loadstone; E. J. Ballentine, New York, $200.
17. Chestnut, foaled April 29, by Ten Broeck, dam Alert, by Lexington; J. G. Nelson, New York, $460.
18. Bay, foaled May 3, by Ten Broeck, dam Paris Belle, by Lexington; Hubbard Taylor, New Orleans, $450.

THOROUGHBRED FILLIES.

19. Bay, foaled April 5, by imp. Glenelg, dam La Polka, by Lexington; S. D. Bruce, $500.
20. Chestnut, foaled May 15, by imp. Glenelg, dam Finework, by Lexington; W. S. Wilson, Cynthiana, $325.
21. Bay, foaled Feb. 24, by Virgil, dam Blunder, by Lexington; E. J. Ballentine, $725.
22. Brown, foaled April 2, by Virgil, dam Niagara, by Lexington; A. J. Alexander, $425.
23. Chestnut, foaled April 20, by Monarchist, dam imp. Bon Bon, by Mascarina; S. D. Bruce, $600.
24. Chestnut, foaled May 23, by Monarchist, dam Heliotrope, by imp. Knight of St. George; John Carter, Nashville, $210.
25. Chestnut, foaled March 24, by Monarchist, dam Sara, by imp. Australian; Ira J. Penn, Paris, Ky., $400.
26. Brown, foaled April 29, by Virgil, dam Mary Martin, by Lexington; A. J. Alexander, $430.
27. Bay, foaled April 6, by Virgil, dam Mme. Dudley, by Lexington; J. G. Nelson, $750.
38. Bay, foaled March 21, by Monarchist, dam Redowa, by Bill Cheatham; S. Dunnegan, Charleston, S. C., $300.
29. Bay, foaled March 5, by Monarchist, dam Tuscola, by Enquirer; James Franklin, Nashville, $450.
30. Brown, foaled April 30, by Virgil, dam Susie Linwood, by Judge Leonard; S. P. Smallwood, Decatur, Ill., $300.
31. Brown, foaled May 7, by Virgil, dam Salina, by Lexington; James Franklin, $760.
32. Bay, foaled June 1, by Monarchist, dam Lucy Hardaway, by Commodore; George Lorillard, $350.
33. Bay, foaled June 4, by Monarchist, dam Alala by War Dance; W. R. Letcher, Richmond, Ky., $250.
34. Brown, foaled May 19, by Virgil, dam Ida, by Paris; W. C. Goodloe, Lexington, $160.
35. Bay, foaled May 22, by Virgil, dam Amanda, by Planet; Hubbard Taylor, $170.
36. Bay, foaled May 2, by Monarchist, dam Finance, by imp. Leamington; A. C. Franklin, $420.
37. Chestnut, foaled May 15, by Monarchist, dam Jenting, by Planet; James Franklin, $160.
38. Chestnut, foaled May 14, by Monarchist, dam Nannie Black, by Virgil; W. R. Letcher, $330.

CATALOG OF THOROUGHBRED YEARLINGS, PROPERTY OF L. Y. KEENE, GEORGETOWN.

1. Gold Basis, chestnut yearling, filly, by Bullion, dam Princess Royal by imp Sovereign; S. D. Bruce, $100.
2. Coupon, bay filly, yearling, by Bullion, dam Simplicity, by imp Eclipse; W. C. Goodloe, $110.
3. Clemmie K, bay filly, yearling, by Bullion, dam Alexandra, by imp Sovereign; John J. Hughes, $235.
4. Specie Payment, bay filly, yearling, by Bullion, dam Experiment, by imp Phaeton; John S. Clark, $300.
5. Gold Bracelet, bay filly, by Springbok, dam Gold Ring, by Ringgold; withdrawn.
6. Golden Harvest, Chestnut yearling colt, by Bullion, dam Midsummer, by War Dance; withdrawn.
7. Golden Horn, brown colt, by Bullion, dam Kitty Free, by imp. Mickey Free; withdrawn.
8. Massive Gold, chestnut colt, yearling, by Bullion, dam Jessamine Porter, by imp. Australian; J. G. Nelson, $450.
9. Auriferous, chestnut colt, yearling, by Bullion, dam Alumina, by imp. Eclipse; withdrawn.
10. Ninon, bay filly, 2 years old, by War Dance, dam Gold Ring, by Ringgold; S. G. Keene, $300.

BELMONT PARK.

PHILADELPHIA, May 26.—Belmont Park, the 2:23 class was won by Kentuckian, Fritz second; time, 2:27½, 2:28½, 2:28½, 2:28½, 2:30¼.

The 2:25 class was won by Belle Oakley, Lady Foxie second; time, 2:24¼, 2:24¼, 2:31, 2:28, 2:26.

RIFLEMEN.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 26.—The rifle tournament came to a close to-day with a general shoot for individual competition. The contestants for the three prizes were Mandlin, Hantkinson, Skinner, Hoblit, and Tanner, of the Minneapolis Club; Bell, Freeman, Hubbard, and Tyrell, of the Chicago; and Yale, Meunier, Frieze, Ormsby, Drake, Thurston, Bangs, and Freeman, of the Milwaukee Club. Mandlin captured the first prize, a silver medal; Tyrell the second, a revolver; and Yale the third, a leather cartridge case. At the three ranges, 800, 900, and 1,000 yards, the following scores were made out of a possible 150:

Mandlin	142	Bangs	128
Tyrell	138	Ormsby	126
Yale	136	Tanner	178
Skinner	132	Bell	93
Hubbard	131	Freeman	117
Hoblet	128	Fielding	91

The newly formed Rifle Association held a meeting this evening at the Kirby House Rules and regulations were adopted to govern the Association. The name of the Western Rifle Association was decided upon, and meetings or tournaments will be held annually, in places to be designated, in the months of September or October. Rifle clubs or military companies are to be admitted to membership on payment of $5 initiation fee. The rules of the National Association that govern target practice were adopted. Transacting considerable routine business, the meeting adjourned, and to-morrow the visiting clubs will depart for their homes.

THE TRIGGER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KEOKUK, Ia., May 26.—The match shoot at glass balls in this city to-day between Mr. Templeton, the crack shot of Oskaloosa, and John R. Shuler, of this place, resulted in a victory for Shuler, he breaking 22 out of a possible 25, and Templeton mashing 21 out of a possible 25.

WEEDING THEM OUT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, May 26.—In order to accommodate many of the veterans who are really entitled to the benefits of the National Homes, a systematic course of weeding into has been inaugurated in the institutes at this place, Dayton, Augusta, and Hamilton, by order of the National Board of Managers. By the result thus far obtained, over 200 inmates will be displaced from the Milwaukee branch as being able to care for themselves, and room be made for needy veterans who are entitled to the privileges of the institutions.

PROHIBITIONISTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONMOUTH, Ill., May 26.—The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of the Ninth Congressional District met here to-day. A large number of delegates are present. To-night Miss Frances Willard, of Chicago, is addressing a large audience at the Methodist Church on the prohibition work in the South.

THE LUMBER TRADE OF EAST SAGINAW.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., May 26.—One million five hundred thousand feet of lumber was sold to Chicago parties, a portion at $17 per thousand feet straight, the balance at $8 for shipping culls, $16 for common, and $35 for uppers. About 15,000,000 feet have been sold during the week, and trade is fairly active.

WISCONSIN MILITIA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., May 26.—A general order was issued by the Governor this morning for the organization of the Fourth Battalion, Wisconsin National Guard, composed of the following companies: Lake City Guard, Madison; Guppy Guard, Portage; Governor's Guard, Madison; Watertown Rifles, Watertown. Commissions were also issued for the officers, as follows: Major, C. P. Chapman, Madison; Adjutant, William Helm, Madison; Quartermaster, C. C. Carnagle, Portage; Surgeon, W. C. Spalding, Watertown. This will be one of the finest battalions in the State, numbering about 300 men, belonging to companies located near each other, so that they can be assembled, if necessary, within a half-day's time.

FINANCIAL.

THE WAUKESHA BANK.

In the great rush attending an unparalleled disaster by drowning, the dispatches reaching THE TRIBUNE Tuesday night were prepared in great haste, and a sentence retailing an absurd rumor of the unsoundness of the First National Bank of Waukesha was allowed a place in a telegram from Milwaukee. We take pleasure in printing the account of the run on the bank as recited by the Waukesha *Freeman*, and add that the crucial test of a run on the bank has attested the truth of all the statements of the article:

Waukesha Freeman, May 26.

It is no surprising thing that the public announcement of an assignment by a corporation like the Waukesha Manufacturing Company, which for a decade had enjoyed an unquestioned reputation, should precipitate something bordering on a panic in business circles, and to this fact is due the action of quite a large number of farmers who for a few days during the past week were engaged in withdrawing their funds from the Waukesha National Bank, an institution that is as solid as the gold.

The run was started on Saturday, but assumed no proportions until Monday, when about $40,000 was withdrawn. On Tuesday forenoon there was a continuation, but by noon the last of the timid ones had been paid and the run was at an end.

Mr. A. J. Frame, the President of the bank, was undisturbed throughout, and stood ready to loan money to any one desiring who could comply with the rules of the institution. He had money enough to pay every claim that would be made and more too; consequently his self-complacency.

For ten years, or since the bank came under the management of Mr. Blair and the Frame Brothers, it has been doing an excellent business, each year giving a handsome income to the stockholders, besides enabling them to build up a special fund to meet any losses that might be incurred, and this fund now amounts to $25,000; thus they are prepared, without crippling the company in the least, to pay quite a sum in losses; but thus far there have been none of any consequence.

During the progress of the run many of our business men continue to make deposits as usual, and these on Tuesday amounted to about $6,000. The entire amount drawn out was in the neighborhood of $70,000, about one-fifth of the amount of funds on hand. Thus it will be seen that the scare was wholly without good cause, though it is not so much to be wondered at, for people are easily frightened when their wealth is called in question.

The bank has been carrying nearly half a million in deposits for some time past, a sum out of proportion with the facilities offered here for properly investing, and the facts are that if half the amount was permanently withdrawn the profits of the institution would be about as large, while the work of carrying it on would be very greatly reduced. Yet the fidelity of Messrs. A. J. and H. M. Frame to their patrons and to business principles has enabled them to discharge their trusts honorably and profitably. To them the thanks of every man and woman in Waukesha County are due, and so long as they manage the Waukesha National Bank it will have the unbounded confidence of all that know them.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 26.—The grain commission firm of M. Bodden & Meyer, operators on 'Change, failed this morning, being short on wheat in present dealings to a considerable extent. Mr. Bodden, the head of the firm, who was until recently President of the Board of Trade, is in the South, and no estimate of liabilities or assets can be had until his return. On 'Change the liabilities are estimated at from $7,000 to $10,000, with nominal assets. Mr. Meyer says that, while he can furnish no estimate, he don't believe the liabilities will amount to any such sum. The present flurry in wheat caused the swamp.

A BIG FAILURE.

BOSTON, Mass., May 26.—The liabilities of Stedman & Tafts, brokers, of this city, suspended yesterday, are said to amount to several hundred thousand dollars.

POLITICAL.

WOMAN-SUFFRAGE CONVENTION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, May 26.—The National Woman-Suffrage Association opened its annual meeting to-day with large crowds in attendance and lots of enthusiasm. Compared with the New England Association, which has just closed, the National organization is decidedly aggressive. Susan B. Anthony opposed working by States, and advocated National measures insuring a constitutional amendment conferring the right of suffrage on every woman in America. She was afterwards presented with a gold cross from the Citizens' Suffrage Association of Philadelphia as a token of gratitude for her lifelong devotion to the interests of woman. Miss Lillie Devereaux Blake expressed the hope that Conkling would be reëlected in order to break up the Republican party, on the ruins of which a party of justice and equal rights would be formed. Elizabeth Cady Stanton and other prominent speakers have occupied the platform to-day, and many more from all parts of the country will speak to-morrow, when receptions will be given by Gov. Long and Mayor Prince.

ARKANSAS DEMOCRATS.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 26.—The Democratic State Executive Committee will issue an address to the people of the State to-morrow setting forth the points of dispute between the members of the party on the question of the State's indebtedness. The address urges harmony in the party and a united front to the enemy in the next campaign; urges that the debt question be not made a test of party fealty; recommends that a constitutional amendment be submitted by the next Legislature to the people declaring what part of the debt shall or shall not be paid.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET ELECTED.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., May 26.—The entire Democratic ticket was elected by a larger majority than expected, ranging from 400 to 600.

OHIO MATTERS.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

COLUMBUS, O., May 24.—There has been a visible stir here to-day in political circles concerning statements alleged to have been made by ex-Gov. Tom Young in New York regarding the famous Chicago hotel bill of $2,800 contracted by Senator Sherman's friends at the time of the Presidential Convention last spring. Young is made to say that Secretary Sherman has since the controversy arose remitted the amount to Gov. Foster, and that the Governor had accepted the amount, and that now all was lovely between these two famous Ohio politicians. Gov. Foster was approached on the subject to-day, but declined to talk, but it is learned from an unofficial source, perfectly reliable, that, after a very voluminous correspondence by Secretary Sherman with Mr. Everett, of Cleveland, one of the gentlemen who was engineering the Sherman movement in Chicago, the Senator's check was tendered to Gov. Foster for $2,800, but that the Governor declined to accept it, and it was returned to the late candidate for the Presidency, the Governor stating that, as he had been compelled to pay this account, for which he was in no way accountable, and that, too, after Mr. Sherman's managers had refused to pay, he would not at this late day accept the money, but let the matter rest. Or, in other words, he would not be accused of figuring in a baby act. It can therefore be stated that the late Presidential aspirant is still ahead $2,800.

In speaking of the New York complications, Gov. Foster expressed the opinion that, had not President Garfield renominated all of Mr. Conkling's friends, there would be but little hope of the two ex-Senators being returned. But, as matters now stood, he was not prepared to venture a prediction. Referring to the President, he said: "Gen. Garfield is one of the most remarkable men in the world to listen to the suggestions of friends, but after he marks out a line of policy it is simply out of the question to move him. He was strongly urged by friends not to renominate the New York gentlemen whose names he had once withdrawn, and, after the confirmation of Robertson, it was as utterly impossible to change his decision as it was when the delegation visited him urging upon him the necessity of withdrawing Robertson's name in order to secure harmony with the New York Senators."

It is learned to-night that many of the local politicians who were identified in the Blaine movement a year ago have already gone to work with a view of sending anti-Foster delegates to the Cleveland Convention June 8. There is considerable feeling cropping out in opposition to the Governor's renomination, but it is hardly probable that it will materialize sufficiently to prevent his renomination.

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RAIDING A

Special Dispatch to T

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Special Dispatch to T

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Special Correspondence of

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Special Dispatch to T

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Special Dispatch to T

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Special Dispatch to

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A PICKPOCKE

Special Dispatch to

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Special Dispatch to

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CRIMINAL NEWS.

The Village of Mountain Home, Ark., Raided by Disguised Men.

A Safe in a Store Opened and Several Thousand Dollars Taken.

The Building Fired, Blown Up, and the Desperadoes Make Their Escape.

An Old Citizen of Lincoln, Ill., Taken into Camp by Three-Card-Monte Men.

An Acknowledged Murderer at Springfield, Ill., Acquitted by a Jury.

RAIDING A TOWN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 26.—The Village of Mountain Home, 160 miles north of this place, was raided on Sunday night by a party of disguised men. They rode quietly into the town about midnight and broke into the establishment of J. A. Talbott, dealer in general merchandise. The safe was shattered with powder and several thousand dollars abstracted. The robbers then proceeded to plunder the store, and, this done, set fire to the building. So quietly had they performed their work that the inhabitants were not aware of their presence until the flames reached a number of kegs of powder stored in the cellar of the burning building, when a terrible explosion occurred, which tore the structure almost to pieces, and also demolished surrounding buildings, arousing the town. A scene of confusion and excitement ensued which baffles description, in the midst of which the desperadoes mounted their horses and disappeared with the plunder. Citizens succeeded in preventing the fire from spreading, and thus saved the town from total destruction. The excitement is intense. The surrounding country is aroused. Armed men are in pursuit of the thieves, and hopes of their speedy capture are entertained. It is believed that the gang intended to rob every store in town, but were frightened away by the explosion and general awakening which followed. The annals of the State do not record a more desperate exploit.

TURNED LOOSE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 26.—The trial of Lorenzo W. Jamison for the murder of William Faucett, which has been in progress in the Circuit Court for the past six days, resulted to-day in a verdict of acquittal, much to the surprise and indignation of the community. Jamison is a hard character, who was living on the Fair Grounds last fall with his wife and a young woman named Hattie Carpenter. His victim was a young colored man in his employ, who died the day after the shooting, and whose story of the affair was that Jamison shot him because he had threatened to have him and the girl arrested for adultry. Jamison's story was that he discovered the negro in an attempt to ravish the girl, and shot him when he ran away. The general opinion among those who closely watched the evidence is, that the shooting, even according to the theory of the defense, was without justification, and the popular feeling is one of indignation at such an outrageous verdict, by which an acknowledged murderer has been allowed to go scot free.

UNJUSTLY TREATED.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

VINCENNES, Ind., May 25.—The readers of THE TRIBUNE will remember the recent disclosures made by an expert investigation of the City Treasurer's books, by which was revealed to the astonished taxpayers the disagreeable fact that our former Treasurer, C. W. Jones, was a defaulter in the sum of $28,000. The fact was simultaneously discovered that Jones was quietly sojourning in Canada (in the vicinity of Detroit), but out of the reach of the arm of justice. He has kept up his line of correspondence with intimate friends here, and has felt compelled recently to send a card to the Vincennes *Commercial* for publication, in which he expresses astonishment that any one can really and truly believe him guilty, and assures the generous public (who have always had such abiding faith in him) that his fair name is being destroyed by a band of desperately wicked enemies. Mr. J. kindly informs his constituents that, acting upon the advice of friends, he has decided never to return to their beautiful city, where he has been so unjustly treated.

WHAT WILL HE DO?

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 26.—Gov. Porter declines to make public his decision as to the requisition from the Governor of Kentucky for the arrest and surrender of one John H. Fisher, although Attorney-General Baldwin, with his usual agility, has legally advised the Governor as to what he had better do. Upon receipt of the requisition Gov. Porter issued a warrant for his arrest, on which he was brought before Judge Samuel B. Bonner, of the Decatur Circuit Court. It there appeared that the alleged fugitive, who admitted that he was the man wanted, was on bail for his appearance in a criminal suit in the Shelby Circuit Court, whereupon the Judge discharged him until he appeared in the criminal suit pending against him.

HUSBAND VS. WIFE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OCONOMOWOC, Wis., May 26.—The trial of Mrs. Joe Griffith on a warrant sworn out by her husband for an alleged attempt to kill him came off yesterday before District-Attorney Thomas, of Petwaukee, and she was bound over to the December term of the Circuit Court. Last Thursday night he entered the house of his father-in-law, where his wife had sought refuge from his threats, and attempted to get his child. His wife opposed, and in the tussle a revolver was discharged, which took effect in his knee.

THREE-CARD-MONTE MEN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LINCOLN, Ill., May 26.—Joshua Howser, an old citizen and prominent member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, was fleeced out of $1,250 yesterday afternoon by three-card-monte men, who had a tent erected on the grounds with John Robinson's circus and represented themselves as the advertising agents of a Kentucky lottery company.

A PICKPOCKET'S BONANZA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLINTON, Ill., May 26.—Mr. John Rolofson, a wealthy farmer of this county, was robbed last night of $360 by pickpockets. He had his money in his pocket, and, having occasion to use it, found that the same had been stolen. There is no clew as to the thieves.

SIX YEARS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 26.—Austin Biffin, who on the 11th of last month stole a horse belonging to Mollie Bond, a colored woman, and sold the same to Elliott at the wagon-yard, was convicted in the Circuit Court this forenoon and sentenced to six years' imprisonment in the State Penitentiary.

ROBBERY AND INCENDIARISM.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 26.—A party of mounted men entered the Town of Mountain Home and robbed the store and safe of A. Talbott of several thousand dollars, set fire to the place, and escaped. An active pursuit was instituted.

DISAGREED.

COLUMBUS, O., May 26.—The jury in the case of William Frizzall, charged with the murder of Williams at Georgesville, some months ago, disagreed after a long session and were discharged. The jury stood eight for conviction and four for acquittal.

JAIL DELIVERY.

TYLER, Tex., May 26.—Through the carelessness of the party in charge, all the prisoners in the new jail obtained the keys, unlocked the door, broke open the windows, and escaped. The country is being scoured, with scarcely a hope of capture.

A MURDER TRIAL ENDED.

COLUMBUS, O., May 26.—The jury in the Frizzell case, after a half-day's deliberation, disagreed, and were discharged. Thomas Frizzell, aged 21, was charged with killing David Williams, at Georgesville, June 12, 1880, while seated by the side of his betrothed in a grove. The case was very mysterious, and the sole evidence against the prisoner was the fact that he had been shooting in the woods near by.

AN UNNATURAL SON.

BRENHAM, Tex., May 26.—Saturday, upon Mr. Chilas protesting against his son's driving over growing crops, the young man dealt his father a blow on the head with a weight, inflicting fatal injuries.

HORSEWHIPPED A WOMAN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MUSKEGON, Mich., May 26.—Charles Ashman severely horsewhipped Mrs. Harriet Rowe on account of too intimate relations of some of the family. Ashman was sent to the Detroit House of Correction for seventy days.

A HORRIBLE CRIME.

ST. CATHERINES, Ont., May 26.—A young girl, Sarah Jane Potter, walking on the railroad track, was waylaid by six ruffians, bound with ropes, and outraged. She died in the hospital this morning.

A NEVADA MURDER.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 26.—At Eureka, Nev., Adolph Herve shot and killed Max Trietchell in a quarrel about some matter in the brewery where they were employed.

THE WEATHER.

VENNOR PREDICTS A WET JUNE

MONTREAL, Can., May 24.—*A. A. Abbott, Esq., Chicago*—DEAR SIR: Frosts are probable in many sections between the 25th and 28th of May. The "north waters" are only coming down now, which is an indication of a wet June. The warmest part of June is likely to occur between the 20th and 25th, when the heat may be excessive. June will be marked by frequent severe wind and thunder storms, and frosts are probable between the 5th and 10th of the month. I may send you some future notes shortly. Respectfully yours,

HENRY G. VENNOR.

THE SIGNAL SERVICE.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 27, 1 a. m.—Indications—For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, warmer southerly and westerly winds, fair weather, stationary or slowly falling barometer.

For the Upper Lake region, Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, southerly to westerly winds, partly cloudy weather, and in the northern portions areas of rain, with lower barometer during the day, and higher temperature in the southern portions. The rivers will fall slowly, except at Little Rock, where the Arkansas will rise slowly.

For the Lower Lake region, generally fair weather, warmer southeast to southwest winds, stationary or slowly falling barometer.

The Chief Signal Officer furnishes the following special bulletin to the press:

Clear weather prevails in all districts east of the Mississippi, in the Southwest, and thence northward to Iowa. Local rains are reported from Wisconsin, Minnesota, and the Upper Missouri Valley. Cool east to south winds prevail in the New England and Middle Atlantic coasts, and warmer southerly winds are reported from the Lake region, and thence southward to the Gulf Coast. The temperature is slightly above the mean for the month, except at stations on the Atlantic Coast.

The rivers have fallen ten inches at Memphis, seven inches at Pittsburg, and risen sixteen inches at Little Rock.

Indications are that warmer and fair weather will prevail in the Middle and South Atlantic States during Saturday, and that warmer, partly-cloudy weather and local rains will prevail in New England Saturday. The rivers will fall slowly, except at Little Rock, where the Arkansas will rise slightly.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, May 26—10:18 p. m.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hu	Wind.	Vel	R'n	Weather
6:18 a. m.	30.095	63.8	73	Calm	..	......	Hazy.
7:00 a. m.	30.093	65.9	69	Calm	..	......	Hazy.
10:18 a. m.	30.083	72.1	62	S.E.	7	......	Clear.
2:00 p. m.	30.037	77.5	41	S.E.	8	......	Clear.
2:18 p. m.	30.033	78.0	40	S.E.	8	......	Clear.
9:00 p. m.	30.007	71.0	54	S.E.	4	......	Clear.
10:18 p. m.	29.991	72.2	62	S.E.	2	......	Clear.

Mean barometer, 30.035.
Mean thermometer, 71.3.
Mean humidity, 54.7
Highest temperature, 79.4.
Lowest temperature, 59.8.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, May 26—10:18 p. m.

Stations.	Ther. 2:18 p. m.	Ther 10:18 p.m.	Wind.		R'n	W'r'r.
Albany	79	71	S	Fresh	....	Clear.
Alpena	70	63	N.W.	Light	....	Fair.
Buffalo	74	65	S.W.	Fresh	....	Clear.
Cairo	84	75	N.E.	Light	....	Clear.
Cheyenne	76	85	S.E.	Light	.01	Clear.
Chicago	78	72				
Cincinnati	85	74	......	Calm	....	Clear.
Cleveland	77	59	S.E.	Fresh	....	Clear.
Davenport	85	76	S	Gentle	....	Clear.
Denver	72	62	S.E.	Fresh	.35	Cl'dy.
Des Moines	85	73	S	Fresh	....	Clear.
Detroit	85	73	S	Fresh	....	Clear.
Dodge City		70	S.E.	Brisk	....	Clear.
Dubuque	86					
Duluth	63					
Erie	76	68	S	Fresh	....	Clear.
Escanaba		60	N.W.	Fresh	.18	Fair.
Fort Garry	78	61	E	Fresh	....	Fair.
Fort Gibson		82	S.E.	Gentle	....	Clear.
Grand Haven	75	68	......	Calm	....	Clear.
Indianapolis	86	76	......	Calm	....	Clear.
Keokuk	86	74	S	Fresh	....	Clear.
La Crosse	85	78	S	Fresh	....	Clear.
Leavenworth	84	74	S	Gentle	....	Clear.
Louisville	85	75	S.W.	Light	....	Clear.
Marquette	68	62	S	Fresh	.93	Foggy.
Memphis	86	75	......	Calm	....	Clear.
Milwaukee	72	68	S	Gentle	....	Clear.
Nashville	85	72	E	Light	....	Fair.
North Platte	84	72	E	High	....	Clear.
Omaha	73	72	S	Fresh	....	Cl'dy.
Oswego	76	68	S	Light	....	Clear.
Pittsburg	86	72	S	Light	....	Clear.
Port Huron	86	72	S	Fresh	....	Clear.
Rochester	84	70	W	Light	....	Clear.
Sandusky	77	71	S	Fresh	....	Clear.
Shreveport	85	76	E	Gentle	....	Clear.
Springfield	84	75	S	Gentle	....	Clear.
St. Louis	86	77	S.E.	Gentle	....	Clear.
St. Paul	79	68	N.W.	Light	.81	L.rain.
Toledo	84	73	E	Gentle	....	Clear.
Vicksburg	84	75	S	Gentle	....	Clear.
Antonio	88	79	S.E.	Light	....	Clear.
Bismarck		65	E	Fresh	....	Fair.
Buford	72	66	N.E.	Fresh	.12	Fair.
Galveston	81	78	......	Calm	—	Clear.
Moorhead		74	N.E.	Gentle	....	Clear.
Port Eads	84	74	E	Fresh	....	Clear.
Vincent	71	64	S	Fresh	....	Clear.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE APOLLO CLUB.

The Apollo Club gave its extra concert last evening at the Central Music-Hall, with a very large and probably the most enthusiastic audience it has ever called out in attendance. The Club was in its old form as a männerchor, in which it has received such remarkable triumphs hitherto, and as it sang its old numbers with much of its old-time precision, and vigor, and accuracy, it is not at all remarkable that the audience was aroused to all its old-time enthusiasm, and came near insisting upon an encore to everything. The lighter numbers were Koschat's "Forsaken" and "Young Lover"; Mangold's "Gay Pilgrim"; Mackenzie's nonsense, "A Franklyn's Dogge," and Vogel's waltz song; and the larger numbers, Gounod's "Nazareth," in which Mr. W. H. Clark took the solo with very fine effect; Goldbeck's always welcome "Three Fishers"; the Bach-Gounod "Ave Maria," with violin obligato by Mr. Heimendahl and solo by Miss Ettie Butler; and Schubert's majestic "Great Is Jehovah," in which Mr. Knorr sang the solo in place of Mr. Barnes as announced. The Club sang with fine volume, vigor, and precision, though not up to the standard of the days when it sang entirely as a männerchor. All the numbers have been sung over and over so that they do not need special notice. Its finest work was in the "Nazareth," and the audience recognized it by insisting upon a repetition. Among the soloists, Miss Butler made an emphatic and well-deserved success, not only by her excellent singing of the "Ave Maria," but also for the thoroughly artistic and poetic manner in which she sang the Liszt "Loreley," in which the lovely quality of her voice, her intelligence, and a certain delicacy of expression made compensation for that vigor and breadth of voice which are so much needed in this great song. Mr. Knorr sang Gounod's "Noel" in addition to his part in the Schubert number in good style, and Mr. Seeboeck and Mr. Heimendahl added greatly to the enjoyableness of the entertainment with their piano and violin work, the latter receiving an encore for his smooth performance of Vieuxtemps' "Reverie."

STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, May 26.—Arrived, the Bothnia, from Liverpool, and the Labrador, from Havre.

MOVILLE, May 26.—Arrived, the Scandinavian, from Montreal.

LONDON, May 26.—Arrived, the Assyrian Monarch, from New York.

NEW YORK, May 26.—Arrived, the State of Indiana, from Glasgow.

THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 26.—The Duke of Sutherland and party passed through here to-day en route for California.

Winchester's Hypophosphites will cure consumption, coughs, weak lungs, bronchitis, and general debility. Established twenty-one years.

Indigestion, weak stomach, irregularities of the bowels, cannot exist when Hop Bitters are used.

WASHINGTON.

An Alluring Picture of the Liberties and Luxuries of the Treasury.

Wilton Rugs and Illimitable Curry-combs—Carpets and Horse-Doctor Bills.

Star Routes Worked Up by Buying Stamps of Country Postmasters.

The Virginia Question Disturbing Everybody—Mahone Said to Be Disheartened.

TREASURY LUXURIES.

STATEMENTS THAT WILL SET THE GRANGERS TO THINKING.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 26.—The investigation into the Contingent Fund of the Treasury is not yet concluded, but enough has been disclosed to make it apparent that the Custodian will be removed. There has been no evidence adduced to show that he is corrupt, nor have any charges against his integrity been made in official quarters, but it has been developed that he has been very careless in his management of the fund intrusted to him, and that he does not have the careful business habits which such an official ought to have. For instance, notwithstanding he has disbursed a fund of not much less than $150,000 annually, for many years, and is the custodian of a large amount of Government property, he has not taken an account of stock, and it is said is unable to explain how many articles have been disposed of. The investigation into the manner of managing this fund is likely to result in

A VERY CONSIDERABLE REFORM.

It may be that the fund is not too large, but there certainly seems to be a good many items which are unnecessary, and many of the things might be purchased at much less cost after careful advertising. The expenditures of the Contingent Fund for the last fiscal year were $132,682, that being very nearly the amount which Congress appropriated. The amount of expenditures credited to the account of furniture in the last fiscal year is $31,964. So large an amount was scarcely necessary. A great many very expensive things, and some apparently unnecessary things, were purchased. It does not seem necessary to purchase for Government offices five large alcove mirrors at a cost of $275, or expensive Wilton rugs.

THE COST OF RUGS ALONE

for the Treasury Department during the last fiscal year was $1,370. It does not seem necessary that the Treasury should spend in a single fiscal year $7,000 for the purchase, cleaning, and laying of carpets, inasmuch as when the year began most of the rooms in which carpets are used or are necessary were well supplied with carpets. The carpets which are purchased are heavy body-Brussels and Wilton. It would seem, too, that $17,500 is a rather large sum to pay annually for the gas of the Treasury building, chandeliers, etc.,

IN VIEW OF THE FACT THAT THE TREASURY CLOSES AT 4 O'CLOCK

in the afternoon, and that there are very few of the rooms where gas is needed at night. A good deal of this is due to the extortionate gas monopoly of the District. The horse establishment of the Treasury is on much too extensive a scale, and there are a great many more persons who have Government carriages and who use public carriages for private and social purposes than Congress intended, or the spirit of the law allows. There was paid last year out of the Contingent Fund under the head of horses, wagons, etc., $6,000. This included the purchase of only two horses, and those were of moderate price. The horses do not seem to have been very sound horses, as it, at least, was necessary to engage a good many doctors, as $227 were paid for horse medicine and treatment. There seems to have been a good deal of what the rural constituent would probably call

"STYLE"

about this establishment, as there were purchased during the year fourteen pairs of driving gloves and twelve carriage-robes, including one costly fur robe. The number of horses kept is not put down, but the stable seems to have been large, as four dozen curry-combs and four dozen horse brushes were purchased at a cost of about $100. Horses enough were kept to cost $200 for shoeing during the year.

A GREAT MANY OF THESE HORSES ARE NEEDED

for carrying the mails, for transporting bonds from the Treasury to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, for express purposes, and it is doubtless proper that the Secretary of the Treasury should be allowed a carriage, but there seems to be no reason why a half-dozen Bureau officers, with very liberal salaries, should supply themselves with what practically is a private carriage and a driver a public expense. These Government carriages, which are used in the other departments quite as much as in the Treasury, can be seen every afternoon on the fashionable drive, after official hours, in the use of Government officers for private purposes.

VIRGINIA.

MAHONE DISCOURAGED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 26.—Senator Mahone leaves to-morrow to enter upon the Readjuster campaign in Virginia, and to prepare for a Convention of his party, which is to be held next Thursday at Richmond. There is no doubt that Mahone leaves somewhat discouraged as to the purposes of the Administration with respect to the coalition between the Republicans and himself. The coalition which Mahone advocates is an absorption of the 80,000 Republican votes by the 30,000 Readjusters. Mr. Mahone thinks that it will probably be fatal to his movement to have three tickets in the field, and he believes that the Administration ought to discourage the Virginia Republicans from holding a Convention.

THE PRESIDENT

at one time did recommend that the Republicans should not hold a Convention. He is now represented to have modified his views, or, at all events, he will not recommend that the Republicans do anything to lose their identity in the State. Mr. Blaine frankly says that the Republicans ought to hold their own Convention, and he evidently is not so much inclined to a coalition with Mahone as many other Northern Republicans are. A gentleman who has talked with the President to-day on the Virginia situation says that, while Gen. Garfield is in favor of a coalition between the Republicans and Mahone, and desires the destruction of Bourbonism, he does not favor the disruption of the Republican party. He declined to state affirmatively whether or not he would advise the Republicans to hold a convention. Another Republican Congressman claims that the President urged upon him to advise the Virginia Republicans not to hold a convention.

THE VIRGINIA READJUSTERS

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 26.—Another conference of Virginia Readjusters was held here last night. The main trouble is that the Readjusters cannot get any promise from the Administration of Federal patronage for use in the campaign. President Garfield and Secretary Blaine have both expressed themselves in favor of the maintenance of the regular Republican organization in Virginia. Senator Mahone called on Col. Ingersoll this morning to get his influence with the Administration in favor of a union of Republicans and Readjusters, but the trouble seems to be as stated by the Republicans that the Readjusters want to control the Federal patronage and to fill the State ticket with men of that party. Some of the Democratic Readjusters, it is said, are opposed to supporting a mixed State ticket, and they want the Republicans to vote for a Readjuster ticket. Besides, there are numerous leading Republicans of Virginia who oppose coalition, and warn the Administration that if it is made it will disrupt the Republican party of that State for good.

STAR ROUTES.

FURTHER DETAILS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 26.—Little details as to the operations of the star-route contractors' ring are almost daily being discovered. The following facts have recently been disclosed: In July, 1877, S. H. Coale, a resident of Waverly, Md., was engaged by the United States Inland Mail Transportation Company, of Washington, a corporation which has operated in a great many star routes, to do work for the Company in various parts of the country. Mr. Coale seems recently to have made a confession to some one in authority. In this he is reported to have said that in 1878 he was sent to Illinois, Wisconsin, and other States, and was authorized to sign any contractor's name to contracts. He traveled over the Northern Central Railway, the Pennsylvania, and the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroads on a pass made out in the name of Senator Dorsey, and no questions were asked. At that time Postmasters were paid for their services by

COMMISSION ON THE SALE OF STAMPS,

and Coale was instructed to get up petitions for new routes and make signatures for increase of service, and, in order to further this, to buy up all the stamps he could from Postmasters, in order to show to the Department that more mail service was needed on the routes. On his refusal, acting on the advice of an attorney, to go to the Black Hills and engage in this stamp speculation, he was recalled. The following letter of instructions was given him just as he stepped on the train,

TO BE OPENED AFTER HE STARTED:

"You will go first to Chicago, thence to Random Lake, Sheboygan County, Wis., and let route 25,426. Cannot give you a copy of the schedule. You will find it in one of the Post-Offices. In case you cannot let at one end, go to the other and see what you can do. Then don't leave until both Postmasters sign the application for a change of schedule. After fixing up this route, go to Sheboygan and cross the lake to Ludington, thence to Roscommon. In case you cannot let the route at Roscommon to advantage, go to Houghton Lake and see what you can do, but, before going, get the Postmaster at Roscommon to sign a change of schedule to make the starting-point Houghton Lake. Arrange the contract to provide for a lease of service of either route. I inclose some blank schedules. Both of those contracts are in the name of C. B. Bliss, and run to June 30, 1879. In case you have no orders for the mail, or lose them, you can sign the name of P. P. Bliss." This letter has neither signature nor date, but is in the handwriting of Boone. Coale went West, arranged the routes, and then, on his refusal to go to the Black Hills, was discharged, thus ending his connection with the Company.

NOTES.

BAD INDIANS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 26.—The attention of the State Department has been called to a new trouble on the Canadian border. A prominent Montana cattle-raiser has notified the Department that he has incurred great loss during the last winter from the depredations of British Indians across the boundary upon his stock, and that these savages have killed more cattle than did the late severe winter. Our settlers along the Northwestern border are represented as entertaining very bitter feelings against the British Government because refuge was given Sitting-Bull and to renegade Sioux, who are thus supplied with the means to attack our herds. The State Department has commenced an investigation of the matter.

HURLBUT.

Gorham's paper this morning contains the following: "Mr. Stephen A. Hurlbut, of Illinois, ex-member of Congress, who was recently nominated Minister to Peru to succeed Judge Christiancy, said last evening that he had not accepted that mission, and was not certain that he would do so. The tender of the office by the Administration was a surprise to him, and the early adjournment of the Senate prevented his declining the office."

THERE ARE INDICATIONS

that the Democrats who mean mischief are preparing to make a raid in the next Congress upon the Administration for the policy adopted in continuing the 5 and 6 per cents at 3½ per cent. These carpers now claim to be fortified by the opinion of a Treasury official who knows quite as much about the matter as Secretary Windom, to the effect that the bonds could just as well have been continued at 3 per cent as at 3½. The Treasury is in receipt of very bitter complaints from the holders of 5 per cents who are barred out, because their bonds did not reach the Treasury in time. The Department, however, had no alternative but to be strictly impartial.

MRS. GARFIELD.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 26.—Mrs. Garfield is slowly improving. Her fever continues, but in a much milder form. She rested well last night, and is very comfortable to-day.

EXECUTIVE ORDERS

recommended by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue have been signed by the President transferring the Indian Territory from the Fifth Collection District of Missouri to that of Kansas, and remodeling three collection districts of Texas so as to conform to the judicial districts.

THE SPANISH-AMERICAN CLAIMS.

In diplomatic circles the opinion is entertained that Secretary Blaine's protest against the decisions of Count Lewenhaupt, the referee of the Spanish-American Claims Commission in the Buzzi case, but foreshadows a purpose on the part of the Secretary to withdraw all cases from before the Commission and to suspend the functions of that body. It is thought that Secretary Blaine will prefer to make the pending claims, aggregating some $20,000,000, a political question, to be pressed upon the Spanish Government direct, rather than submit them to a Commission for settlement.

REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The total internal-revenue receipts for May to date are $12,874,158. The total for the fiscal year to date is $121,559,808. Commissioner Raum is confident his estimates will be reached.

THE FIVES.

There is now outstanding about $120,000,000 of coupon 5s, of which $15,000,000 have been received for exchange. It is expected that fully $100,000,000 will be received before the expiration of time allowed for exchange. The balance will be paid from reserve funds.

THE JEWISH PERSECUTION IN RUSSIA.

Simon Wolfe, of Washington, member of the Union American Hebrew Congregation, had an interview with the Secretary of State on the subject of Jewish persecution in Russia. The Secretary of State informed Mr. Wolfe that instructions in the matter, so far as regarded American subjects, were being prepared for transmission.

IMPORTANT RAILROAD SUIT

The Union Trust Company of New York and the Illinois Midland Railroad Sued by a Stockholder of the Paris & Decatur Railroad.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 26.—An important suit has been commenced in the United States Circuit for this district. The proceeding is a bill of equity, filed by John I. Waterbury, of New York, complainant, against the Illinois Midland Railway Company, the Peoria, Atlanta & Decatur Railroad Company, the Paris & Decatur Railroad Company, the Union Trust Company of New York, and Robert G. Hervey and others, officers and Directors of the said railroad companies, defendants. The bill alleges the separate corporate existence of the Paris & Decatur Company, and that the complainant owns shares of capital stock to the value of $5,000. The bill is brought to cancel and set aside a deed of conveyance of the property, rights, and franchises of the Paris & Decatur Railroad Company to the Peoria, Atlanta & Decatur Railway Company, made Sept. 19, 1874, and to cancel a mortgage executed Jan. 1, 1875, by the Illinois Midland Railway Company to the Union Trust Company of New York. It is charged in the bill that there was a conspiracy between the Directors of the Peoria, Atlanta & Decatur Railroad Company and a majority of the Directors of the Paris & Decatur Railroad Company to deprive the latter of its property and franchises, and to defraud the shareholders; that in pursuance of such conspiracy, a deed of conveyance was made, there being no consideration whatever for the same; that afterwards the name of the Peoria, Atlanta & Decatur Railroad Company was changed to the Illinois Midland Railway Company, and that in further pursuance of the conspiracy to defraud the Paris & Decatur and its shareholders. The Illinois Midland Railway Company on the 1st of January, 1875, executed a mortgage to the Union Trust company of New York covering all the property, rights, and franchises held and owned by the Paris & Decatur Company. No interest whatever has been paid on the bonds of the Illinois Midland, and proceedings have long since been begun by the Union Trust Company to foreclose the mortgage in the United States Circuit Court for this district. Both the deed to the Peoria, Atlanta & Decatur Railroad Company and the mortgage of the Illinois Midland to the Union Trust Company were recorded in the counties through which the Paris & Decatur Railroad passes, and thereupon became each a cloud upon the title of said Company to its property and franchises, in derogation of the rights of its shareholders. It is asked in the bill that the deed be adjudged null and void and canceled, and the mortgage, so far as it affects the property of the Paris & Decatur Railroad Company, adjudged not a lien upon the property and declared null and void. The complainant prays for an injunction against the defendant Railroad Company, that they be enjoined from disposing of the property of the Paris & Decatur Railroad Company, and against the Union Trust Company, that it may be enjoined from further foreclosure proceedings. The bill is filed by Joseph T. Hance, of New York City, of counsel for the complainant. Since foreclosure proceedings were begun there has been a vast amount of litigation concerning the Illinois Midland Railway Company. The manner in which it was incorporated and acquired its property was one of the railroad schemes of the State. The new proceedings will be watched with interest.

MACDONALD LYON.

He Dies at Denver, Colo., from an Overdose of Morphine,

Said to Have Been Adminstered by Mrs. Mary A. Ducat.

The Lady, Horrified, Attempts to Commit Suicide by Stabbing Herself.

DENVER, Colo., May 26.—Macdonald Lyon and Mrs. Ducat, of Chicago, yesterday morning arrived here, went to the Lindell Hotel, registered as A. M. Lyon and wife, and after breakfast went to the European Hotel. The Lindell clerk noticed that there was some disagreement between them. After dinner they went to furnished rooms on Lorimer street.

The landlady noticed that both were nervous and excited. Lyon paid one week's rent, was taken with cramps, and asked Mrs. Ducat for liquor, and getting none, asked for morphine.

She gave to him an overdose, and in two hours he was dead. She raved and attempted suicide by stabbing, laudanum, and jumping from the window. She was taken to the County Jail for safety. Letters in her bosom told who the two were.

The inquest began at 9 this morning. She told as above, and stated that the two were to have been married yesterday. She was extremely nervous and jerky.

There is great interest in the case, and a large crowd was present. A verdict will probably be found about noon. There is divided opinion as to what it will be. She is a confirmed opium-eater, with brain and hearing badly shaken.

Both the parties to this unfortunate affair are well known in this city. Mr. Macdonald Lyon is a brother of George M. Lyon, the junior partner of the firm of Ducat & Lyon, insurance agents at No. 155 La Salle street. He was born in Bedford, Pa., and was at the time of his death about 28 years of age, and had been employed as a clerk in the insurance office during the last ten years, and only severed his connection with it on the 1st of May. It was stated at the office that his relations with his employers and his associates were uniformly pleasant and satisfactory; that he gave up his position of his own choice, assigning no other reason than that he desired to go to Colorado, which he did some weeks ago. As far as his friends knew he was genial and good hearted, but somewhat fast in his habits, though not sufficiently so to interfere with his clerical duties. The people in the office were shocked at the sad intelligence, and said that Lyon was the last man whom they would have suspected of committing suicide. They knew of no cause that could lead to so desperate an act.

It was learned from outside sources that he was in the habit of going on occasional sprees, and some are of the impression, though that might have been based on the news conveyed by yesterday's dispatches, that he had acquired the habit of using opium in some of its forms. Mr. Lyon had lived almost constantly with his brother at Evanston up to a year ago, and since then at his house, No. 235 Dearborn avenue. His father is dead.

THE MRS. DUCAT

who is also referred to in the dispatch is the lady who was, up to last November, the wife of Gen. A. C. Ducat, the senior member of the firm. She was married to the General at Racine, in 1855. The habit of using laudanum grew upon her to such an extent that, after enduring with patience for years an amount of misery which few men could submit to, and after repeated efforts to wean her from this practice, her husband was compelled to obtain a divorce. Two of her brothers-in-law, William Johnson and McDonald Lyon, were witnesses at the time and testified to her constant and excessive use of opiates. Since the granting of the divorce she has lived with her family at Evanston, where Mrs. Johnson, her sister, resides. About four days ago Mrs. Ducat suddenly left her house, and nothing was heard of her until news came of this unhappy occurrence at Denver. Mr. Lyon left for the West before Mrs. Ducat, and it was not known that they were together. She is a woman of 50, no longer attractive, and he a young man of 28. The families of both parties are naturally plunged into the profoundest grief.

THE PRIVATE SOLDIERS.

Another Man Who Thinks They Helped to Put Down the Rebellion.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

ONARGA, Ill., May 22.—With a feeling of satisfaction I have just read the sensible and truthful communication of "J. K. M." in your issue of the 14th concerning private soldiers in the late War, and the neglect to grant them any consideration when memories of battles are revived and discussed. He has struck the right note, and I hope "the boys" will catch it up along the line as they used to the war songs, or as at times they swelled the refrain of battle-thunder when they went for the enemy with a bound and a yell in serried ranks of bristling steel. One would think that the Rebellion was put down by shoulder-straps and double-barreled canteens; and I wonder if the generation that was in the cradle when the War was in progress can realize that the rank and file were a factor at all in that struggle. It was no disgrace to be an officer: but any man who did three years' faithful service knows that there was not a particle of merit in the mere fact of position. For all their added responsibilities their luxuries and privileges were enlarged tenfold. The official list in the army was not unlike the horde of aspirants who are the skeleton of our politics. Intriguing, bargaining, gerrymandering, sycophancy, and dirty work made more field and staff and line officers, I venture to say, in a single army corps than all the skill, devotion, and heroism displayed for the Union during the entire War. These qualities were not so much lacking as that they furnish no sure passport to reward. If merit had been the standard of promotion, how many, puffed up and pampered with authority, who had gone up like rockets, would have come down like sticks? The unmanly things that men would do and did do for office were loathsome enough, and the feelings which they excited were not lessened because justice was blind and worth exceptionally noticed. In the ranks I, too, kept step to "the grand, wild music of war"; and I remember what a picture the maxim of Jefferson made on my mind at the time,—"the post of honor is the private station,"—and I have not changed my sentiments in that regard, though I have ever since seen the thoughtless disciples of hero-worship reverse the rule.

But then we may not understand "honor" as Jefferson did. Although in a private station, I cannot think I was less an observer, only in so far as smaller opportunities made me so. When I went away to the army I was advised by my father not to decline even a non-commissioned office if it was tendered me. This made no impression on me, but afterwards it became vivid, and then I felt that my sire was indeed older than I, and I recollected, besides, that he had borne arms for his country, and I judged had also "seen the elephant," and "spoken what he did know and testified that which he had seen."

There is less of glittering generality in this phase of the question than many unacquainted with it would suppose. Facts in point are abundant, but upon the principle that much of the history that is made should be forgotten, as the details of crime rarely promote any good, the inside history of the War will never be written. Only so much as crops out above the negative influence of everything unjust and unrighteous, and converges toward the grand result of preserving the Government will ever find its way into the books. It is right that it should be so; I would have it so; but, like J. K. M., I think there ought to be an equitable distribution of credit, and that the men who bore the burden and heat of the day, and whose interests had not a voice to be raised in their behalf, because they had no favors to bestow, should not now be ignored when it comes to a discussion of who won and lost battles. The private soldier is faithfully remembered in connection with Bull Run, and it will be allowed that he did wonderful valor on that field. He has been heard of at Chicamauga, and permitted to share the glory of Kenesaw Mountain with the shoulder-straps, though two only are to be charged with the red carnage of that ill-starred day; and those are borne by Gen. Sherman, who was manly enough to take all the responsibility, though he had not the courage to own the blame, as he should have done, by admitting that he blundered in judgment, instead of attempting to justify his mistake. It takes more courage to acknowledge an error than to fight a battle, and, much as I revere my old commander, I must say he is a conspicuous illustration of this truth.

But to go back to the subject of wire-pulling and cringing and other dastardly and sneaking methods of obtaining rank and emolument, I have not forgotten how my own regiment was torn with dissensions from this cause for a year and a half after it was organized; and I recollect how, when it had been sworn into the service less than six weeks, the situation was so critical that we were one day drawn up in order, and our brigade General, whose eloquence was often compared to Henry Clay's, addressed the command on this subject in an exceedingly earnest, powerful, and persuasive harangue.

On the organization of most of the regiments, so far as knowledge of military duty went, the officers were no better and no worse than a large majority of the privates. They had been chosen from the common herd, and I can say that, within the range of my acquaintance, not more than one in five of the original officers turned out satisfactorily; but, as vacancies occurred in this class, they were filled from the lower positions and the ranks with men now better qualified by experience, though perhaps not superior in other respects. We have heard how commands came out of battles of great slaughter led by officers of very inferior rank,—the superior officers having been killed or disabled,—companies commanded by Corporals, regiments by Sergeants, and brigades by Captains, and many of us have seen just such instances, but in most cases such officers performed the important duties to which they had suddenly been called by stress of circumstances with very good success.

As the men became inured and disciplined, to that length they gained a knowledge of the profession of arms, just as a man learns a trade; and they knew as much as their commanders. Thus trained, they foresaw and forestalled; so if they awaited a command, it was because it was "military" to do so, and not because they did not generally know what command was coming. The long and arduous campaigns made soldiers efficient. When toiling through Northern Georgia, with Atlanta for our objective point, we were most of the time under fire and rarely beyond the sound of musketry and cannon. When the city surrendered this had lasted a hundred days. Men slept with their pieces within reach, and would sleep soundly, while the pickets maintained an even, desultory firing, and the bullets of the enemy sang and whistled overhead; but on the instant that either side took a spurt and the firing became unusually rapid, as if one had discovered an approach by the other, the men, to whom such things had become a constant thought, so much as to be a part of their consciousness, would be on their feet from sound slumber and fall into line before their officers could get on the ground. I saw examples of this more than once on the Atlanta campaign. Once while pressing the siege of that city the army, except the force on duty, was slumbering deeply of a night, when an instance of this kind happened. The men of our regiment turned out instantly and took their places behind the breastworks, not waiting to attire themselves fully, expecting an attack from the Rebels. Presently the officers, who had come out of their tents as soon as they could, bustled into the quarters to wake and order the men to form, only to find not a solitary man in his tent, but every one at his place in the intrenchments. This was the kind of stuff in the army that "went down to the sea"; how small was the want of officers, or how trifling was the task to command such troops,—men of brains, true devotion, resolute in purpose, mighty in spirit and principle. In such an army, where intelligence is the first striking characteristic, and even liberal culture is largely found, it is indeed an honor to be a meritorious officer.

It would be impossible to say how many towns and other places were taken and the Rebels driven out, while on the campaign of the Carolinas, by the unorganized foragers from all parts of the army, without the presence of an officer to give them the victory! Those men acted in concert, without exchanging a word as to what should be done. Each one knew, and one as well as another, and they did it. They knew another thing much better than ever most of the officers seemed to learn it—that nothing wins battles so surely as fighting. They knew that the war would never end until the power of the Rebels to resist should be destroyed, which could be done only by fighting; so they hunted and fought the enemy as they do everything else—with genuine American energy. That was what they were in the army for; it could be for nothing else; certainly they were not making fortunes, nor was their life the most to be desired. I am aware that the officers did well, as well as officers could be expected to do; but I am going to close by proposing a round of cheers for the high privates, for whereas the shoulder-straps and double-barreled canteen carriers have heretofore made all the noise, I am sure, my comrades, if we indulge our throats again as we did oftentimes in the stormy trials of our service, we can drown the piping notes of official consequence. E. S. R.

CABINET CONTROVERSY.

Alleged Breach Between Secretary Blaine and Attorney-General MacVeagh, That Will Necessitate the Retirement of One or the Other.

Special to Cincinnati Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 24.—The events immediately attending the closing hours of Congress have made a breach in the Cabinet which cannot be healed except by the retirement of Mr. Blaine or Mr. MacVeagh from the Cabinet. This fact is more apparent from the transaction which followed the rejection of William Chandler for Solicitor General than by the drippings which have fallen from Mr. MacVeagh's talk upon politics since his arrival here to-day to attend the funeral of Thomas A. Scott.

It appears that McVeagh's hostility to any stalwart Presidential candidate was pronounced before the Chicago Convention. That he was led into a series of intemperate remarks not only in relation to Gen. Grant and Mr. Blaine, but in relation to Gen. Garfield himself. Mr. James McManes, who was then associated with MacVeagh in the reform movement, but afterwards made an alliance with Blaine, and was the leading spirit of the Blaine force in Pennsylvania against Cameron and Grant, now comes to the front with a series of charges that Mr. MacVeagh made most despicable allusions to Mr. Garfield, if not criminal charges against his official acts and personal integrity.

He says that it is a notorious fact that Mr. MacVeagh was most bitterly opposed to Garfield's nomination, and was not careful in expressing his connection with the Credit Mobilier and DeGolyer pavement transactions. All that Mr. MacVeagh did say in disparagement of the President has been placed in Mr. Blaine's hands, and proof of it has been faithfully detailed by other lips than those of the Secretary of State. It is also claimed that during the pendency of William E. Chandler's nomination Mr. McVeagh made remarks derogatory to Mr. Blaine which will make it virtually impossible that there shall be further intercourse between them.

All these facts have been reported to the President, but were not much spoken of by any member of the Administration, until since the adjournment of the Senate. Since then the matter has been the subject of frequent discussions, until the conclusion has been arrived at that it is necessary to the harmony of the Presidential political household that Mr. Blaine or the Attorney-General should leave the Cabinet.

Mr. MacVeagh, who is now here, does not disguise the fact that the differences between himself and the Secretary of State are very serious, but lookes on the situation quietly and seems perfectly willing to go or stay, as the President may elect. He has kept close hold of his law-practice here, evidently feeling that his tenure in the Cabinet was exceedingly uncertain, unless he would sink his individuality, lay aside his convictions, and be the willing instrument of the Stalwarts. It is claimed that Mr. MacManes, who is now Mr. MacVeagh's bitter enemy, in furnishing many of the facts as to his assaults upon the President, is not the only man of prominence hostile to Mr. MacVeagh. It is a well-known fact that all of the Stalwart element are opposed to Mr. MacVeagh's continuance in the Cabinet, and will assist Mr. Blaine in his war upon the Attorney-General.

On Feb. 3, 1880, before the Chicago Convention, Mr. MacVeagh was the signer of an address to the Pennsylvania State Convention, which address said: "We may say briefly, however, that the number of Republicans is very large who cannot be relied upon to support on the one hand one whose candidacy would violate a tradition which has become a part of the unwritten law of the Nation, nor, on the other, one who regards the skillful use of patronage for personal ends as the highest functions of a statesman, nor one whose past inability to resist temptation, who would put his supporters on the defensive throughout the campaign, nor one whose personal ambition may lead him to regard the public service as a mere instrumentality for furthering his own ends, and whose convictions are expressions of political expediency."

The *Press* of the same date, edited by Mr. Edward McPherson, Mr. Blaine's adherent, in commenting upon the address, said: "The public will not be slow to conclude that Gen. Grant, Mr. Sherman, Mr. Blaine, and Mr. Conkling are respectively aimed at." It then goes on to criticise the action of Mr. MacVeagh and his associates in very severe terms. This address forms a part of the general charge against Mr. MacVeagh, and with his private utterances is being used in the war which is being made, and to be made, upon him. Those who make the claim that his criticism of every eminent Republican leader has been such that their association with him as the head of the Department will greatly embarrass the Administration say that the evidence of his intemperate talk is by no means all in hand. They also claim that Senator Sherman, as well as others, will make common cause against him.

On the other hand, Mr. MacVeagh's friends claim that the understanding between himself and the President is perfect, and that the Executive has evinced a desire to meet Mr. MacVeagh's views in a manner which cannot be misunderstood; that Gen. Garfield regards Mr. MacVeagh as the best representative of the reform element in the country, and the only one in his Cabinet, and that no matter what Mr. MacVeagh's expressions may have been in the heat of disappointment he will not be disturbed unless on account of his active opposition to Mr. Chandler, or his expressions of disrespect to Mr. Blaine; that the President regards the Attorney-General as entitled to respect for his convictions, and will not interfere in the personal quarrels either between him and Mr. Blaine, or any other member of his Cabinet.

This is both sides of the controversy as presented to-night. That there is a controversy now going on in the Cabinet, which cannot fail to be important in the present crisis, no friends of the President, the Secretary of State, or Attorney-General denies.

People have become so wary of the cunning of advertisers that, when the Boston *Journal* printed a leading article headed "Effect of the Increase of Wages on Consumption," nine out of ten of the readers just wagged their beards over it and murmured: "You can't lead us up to the Nasticus Pills and Briarwood Tonic on that lay."

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE,
Clark-st., opposite the Court-House.
The only scientifically ventilated Theatre in the city.

Immediate and artistic success of Miss
ROSE WOOD,
Supported by the sterling actor, Mr. LEWIS MORRISON and a superior Company, in Meilhac & Halevy's powerful domestic drama,
FROU-FROU!
Magnificent costuming and scenery, and a fine cast. Saturday Matinee and Night—Only times of FROU-FROU. Sunday Night—Grand special performance of CAMILLE.
Next week—OLIVETTE, by the Fifth-av. Opera Co.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
Commencing Monday, May 23,
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
Second and Last Week of the Steele Mackaye Company in the superb Comedy-Drama,
WON AT LAST.
Large and enthusiastic audiences.
Sunday, May 29, the Original BIRCH & BACKUS
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS
Direct from their Opera-House, New York City.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.
LAST WEEK OF THE
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE COMPANY
Every Evening at 8 o'clock,
HAZEL KIRKE.
With its Great Cast.
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEES.
Next Week—The ACME OLIVETTE COMPANY.

503,304 PERSONS WAITING
FOR
4-PAW,
WHO WILL SOON BE HERE.
CHICAGO,—LAKE FRONT,
ONE WEEK ONLY,
Commencing Monday, May 30.

SPRAGUE'S OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Clark-st., opposite Sherman House.
Every evening at 8 and Matinees Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday,
HI HENRY'S PREMIUM MINSTRELS!
Including Schoolcraft and Coes, Monday, May 30—The "Celebrities" Novelty Combination.

HAIR RESTORER.

THE
Admiration
OF THE
WORLD.
Mrs. S. A. Allen's
WORLD'S
Hair Restorer
IS PERFECTION!
For RESTORING GRAY, WHITE or FADED HAIR to its youthful COLOR, GLOSS and BEAUTY. It renews its life, strength and growth. Dandruff quickly removed. A matchless Hair Dressing. Its perfume rich and rare. Sold by all Druggists.
Established over 40 years.
Enormous and increasing sales
Throughout Europe and America.
ZYLO BALSAMUM (MRS. A
A lovely tonic and Hair Dressing. It removes Dandruff, allays all itching, stops falling Hair and promotes a healthy growth with a rich, beautiful gloss, and is delightfully fragrant.
Price Seventy-five Cents in large glass stoppered Bottles. Sold by all Druggists.

TROPIC FRUIT LAXATIVE.

A WHOLESOME CURATIVE.
Needed in
Every Family.
It acts gently, effectively, and is delicious to take. Cleansing the system thoroughly, it imparts vigor to mind and body, and dispels Melancholy, Hypochondria, etc.
A SINGLE TRIAL CONVINCES.

TROPIC FRUIT LAXATIVE
Prepared from tropical fruits and plants.

(Tropic-Fruit Laxative is an elegant and refreshing fruit lozenge, which serves the purpose of pills and the usual time-worn cathartic medicines. It cures Constipation, Biliousness, Headache, Indisposition, Piles, and all kindred ailments.)

Extracts from Newspaper Opinions.
"It does its work well and quickly, leaving no deleterious after effects, but bringing in their stead refreshing satisfaction, lively spirits, and a clear head."—*Chicago Tribune.*
"A pleasant confection, which childhood will be glad to receive, but whose properties are certain of an effect."—*Cincinnati Gazette.*
"In no sense a quack medicine, for already it is prescribed by leading physicians."—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*
"It produces no griping, acts easily and naturally, and is pleasant to the taste."—*Chicago Journal.*
"Certainly no medical discovery of late years can equal it in value to the human race."—*Cincinnati Commercial.*
"Appreciated by those who have occasion to use it, and prescribed by leading physicians."—*Cleveland Leader.*
"The mildest and most efficient aperient we ever used."—*Cincinnati A. O. U. W. Bulletin.*
"It has been tried for costiveness by persons connected with this office, and found to work like a charm."—*Terre Haute Express.*
"It is pleasant to commend a medicine so really meritorious."—*Baltimore Baltimorean.*
"A positive and pleasant remedy for constipation, etc."—*Peoria (Ills.) Transcript.*
"For ladies and children, it is specially adapted, having none of the disagreeable form and taste of a pill or powder."—*State Line Herald, Joplin, Mo.*
"One of its pleasant features is that it contains no mercury or deleterious substance in any form."—*Keokuk (Iowa) Gate City.*
"We cheerfully recommend it."—*Deadwood (Dakota) Black Hills Pioneer.*
"A pleasant cure for costiveness and its consequent ills."—*Cairo (Ills.) Bulletin.*
"The lozenges are as palatable as the nicest fruit."—*Waco (Texas) Examiner.*
"Is more efficient in its action than the nauseous cathartics which make martyrs of ladies and children."—*San Francisco News Letter.*
"May be relied upon as a most harmless and effective medicine."—*San Jose (Cal.) Mercury.*
"We bespeak for Tropic-Fruit Laxative a world-wide fame and sale."—*New York Commercial and U. S. Exporter.*
Tropic-Fruit Laxative is SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Price, 25 and 60 Cts. Per Box.

THE CITY.

IN GENERAL.

A. Allen, of St. Paul, is at the Sherman.

Jacob Schaefer, of New York, is at the Sherman.

S. H. Ransom, of Albany, N. Y., is at the Leland.

Dr. W. Carson, of Cleveland, is at the Tremont.

Ex-Gov. H. M. Stone, of Iowa, is at the Tremont.

C. R. Browning, of Las Vegas, N. M., is at the Palmer.

J. H. Speed, of Memphis, is stopping at the Sherman.

Dean Richmond, of Denver, is registered at the Tremont.

P. O. Drake, of the Rock Island *Argus*, is at the Tremont.

The Rev. James Ryan, of Bloomington, Ill., is at the Pacific.

J. M. and P. L. Allerton, of Louisville, are at the Tremont.

Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Landers, of Connecticut, are at the Pacific.

G. Vallere and H. Forrestier, of New Orleans, are at the Palmer.

W. H. Rossington and wife, of Topeka, Kas., are at the Sherman.

Mr. and Mrs. Nelson W. Aldrich, of Providence, R. I., are at the Pacific.

Benjamin H. Barrows, United States Consul at Dublin, Ireland, is at the Pacific.

E. C. Brown, General Superintendent of the Michigan Central Railroad, is at the Tremont.

Mr. C. H. Dewey, of Omaha, is at the Palmer, on his way home from a trip around the world.

Ralph Plumb, of Streator, Ill., General Superintendent of the Chicago & Paducah Railroad, is at the Palmer.

At the Sub-Treasury yesterday $10,000 in gold and half that amount in silver was disbursed. The receipts of silver footed up $10,000.

Bishop Cheney is attending the Triennial Council of the Reformed Episcopal Church at New York City. The session will probably close to-day.

The police will resume drill May 30, don the new regulation hats as soon as able to buy them, and change from winter to summer garb tomorrow.

The Plymouth Church sociable last night was an occasion of unusual enjoyment for the large number of Dr. Everest's congregation who came together.

Samuel Gilblom was brought before Commissioner Hoyne yesterday for selling liquor without a license, and the case was continued in bonds of $500.

The internal revenue receipts yesterday amounted to $29,776, of which $23,449 was for spirits, $1,334 for cigars, $2,192 for tobacco, $379 for beer, and $2,355 for special taxes.

A. Nimmo, of Sterlingshire; Robert Exley, of Bradford; W. E. Brownfield, of Staffordshire; G. Sanderson and A. Brown, of England; and G. H. Grant, of Scotland, are registered at the Palmer.

A runaway at the corner of Michigan avenue and Monroe street early last evening created some commotion among the people driving on the former. The wagon was upset and broken, but no one was hurt.

A squad of eighty-four Italians, direct from their Fatherland, went out on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad yesterday morning at 9:45. They were in charge of a railroad contractor, bound for California.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manassee, optician, No. 88 Madison street (Tribune Building), was as follows: 8 a. m., 65 deg.; 10 a. m., 71; 12 m., 78; 3 p. m., 79; 6 p. m., 78; 8 p. m., 70. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.71; 8 p. m., 29.68.

The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Company yesterday morning transported the Duke of Sutherland and party from Council Bluffs to Kansas City. The train consisted of four cars, and made the trip at the rate of forty-five miles per hour.

About forty laborers employed by the West Side Gas-Works refused to go to work yesterday morning unless an advance of wages was granted. They were getting $1.50 per day, and want an advance of 25 cents. It is supposed that things will be amicably settled to-day.

The marriage of Miss Jennie Frank, of Lake Superior, and Mr. Frederick Solomon, of this city, was solemnized at the Tremont House last evening in the presence of the immediate friends and relatives. The ceremony was read by Rabbi E. G. Hirsch, and, after a brief reception, the happy couple left for a bridal tour to the East.

John C. Gault, General Manager, H. C. Townsend, General Passenger Agent, and A. C. Bird, General Freight Agent of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railroad; W. F. Merritt, General Superintendent of the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad; and Ralph Peters, General Superintendent of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad, are at the Pacific.

An illustrated daily paper, like the New York *Graphic*, is soon to be issued in Chicago. A "dummy," or sample edition, has already been issued. It is to be an afternoon paper, and will have press dispatches as well as local news, and all sensational affairs will be illustrated. Several young newspaper men with energy and, it is said, capital are engaged in the enterprise.

A number of those who were brought before Commissioner Hoyne appeared in the District Court yesterday and plead guilty to an injunction filed against them. Curtis E. Robinson was fined $10 and costs and James Lomax $5 and costs for selling without a license, while John McGowan received a fine of $100 and costs for refusing to make proper returns as a manufacturer of tobacco.

The Tenth Ward Land League met last night in the Young Men's Hall, corner of Ohio and Sangamon streets, President William Cauthon in the chair. The Club proceeded to elect Mr. D. H. Bishop President and Mr. Patrick Gallagher Vice-President. It was resolved to send what money there is in the Treasury (about $50) to the *Irish World* for transmission to the agents of the National Land League at Paris.

John Kehoe, a switchman for the Fort Wayne Railroad, while coupling cars at Fifty-fifth street at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon had his right arm crushed below the elbow between the bumpers. He was taken on the train to the corner of Canal and Meagher streets, and thence by the police patrol to his home, No. 170 West Fourteenth street. Drs. Lee and Murphy, who attended him, amputated the arm above the elbow.

A. L. Klein & Co., Wolff Bros., and Klein Bros., dry-goods dealers on Halsted street, south of Twelfth, are booked at the West Twelfth Street Station for violation of the sidewalk ordinance. There appears to be a rivalry between these three firms as to which can make the most elaborate out-door show of dry-goods. The result is that the sidewalks are completely blockaded with piles of goods which are almost as high as the building.

Last evening, at the Centennial Baptist Church, corner Jackson and Lincoln streets, a sociable and festival were given by the Ladies' Aid Society of the church, preceding which an interesting program was performed. Miss De Garno recited many amusing pieces, among which were "The Story of George Washington's Hatchet" and "The Outcasts." Mr. John R. Shays and Mrs. Beech rendered several duets, and Mrs. J. R. Shays presided at the piano.

An anonymous correspondent writes to The Tribune to complain that sewers are now being built on which the work does not by any means correspond with the specifications. While such may be the case, the complaint is too indefinit to base an investigation upon, and if "A Taxpayer" wishes any reforms instituted he should give details as to times and places where this alleged fraud is being perpetrated. Until this is done such vague complaints are worse than useless.

Henry Jackson, a young man 24 years of age, was arrested yesterday by Detectives Haines and Simmons for stealing a gold chain valued at $40 from the "Diamond Palace," No. 119 Madison street. He went into the establishment and asked to be shown some chains. While engaged in selecting one he slipped the best one in sight up his sleeve in a style that denoted much experience. At the South-Side Police Court the case was continued till May 28 under bonds of $500.

Mr. George A. Gale, Deputy Superintendent of the House of Correction, while going to Lawndale at about 6:30 o'clock yesterday evening found lying on the prairie near Lawndale a helpless and partially insensible man who knew just enough to tell that his name was Peter Tomac. Mr. Gale took him to the Hinman Street Station. From there he was sent to the County Hospital, where he was recognized as a county-house "crank" who is in the habit of straying off and losing himself. He will be returned to the Poor-House.

An important resignation in the Western Union Telegraph Company was tendered yesterday,—that of L. D. Parker, Assistant Superintendent for ten years or more. The resignation will take effect June 1. Mr. Parker is one of the "old-timers," and his withdrawal will be deeply regretted by that portion of the public who have had business relations with him. He has acquired an intimate knowledge of the minutiæ and technical parts of the telegraph business in the West, and for that reason was a particularly valuable and efficient officer.

The Western Watch Factory at Grand Crossing, the successor of the Cornell Company, was closed up yesterday by Deputy-Sheriff Burke, at the instance of Marcus Kronberg, a judgment creditor, whose claim amounts to $3,210.10. It appears that the Cympany gave a mortgage last April to the wife of the President for $4,000. Kronberg, who has been advancing money on goods, heard of this, and, not knowing what it meant, jumped in to protect himself and get an explanation. The assets of the concern are said to be $17,000 and the liabilities only $12,000, and it was doing a good business. It is believed that a satisfactory arrangement will be made with Mr. Kronber, and that the factory will soon be running again.

Mr. Van V. Livingston, living at No. 883 Hubbard street, was found at about 5 o'clock yesterday lying dead in the yard in front of his house. When last seen, at 10 o'clock the night before, he was partially intoxicated. He had been drinking heavily for some time past, and that is supposed to have caused his death. No marks of violence were found upon his person. Livingston was 40 years of age, and was lately employed as a switchman by the Northwestern Railroad. He leaves a wife and one daughter in moderate circumstances.

A committee of French citizens of Chicago met at the Grand Pacific Hotel last night to complete arrangements for the celebration of the present French national holiday, July 14, the anniversary of the taking of the Bastile. Sub-committees reported that Sharpshooters' Park, south of the city, had been engaged for the celebration, and that two special trains had been engaged on the Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad,—one to leave the depot, Madison and Canal streets, at 9:30 a. m. and one at 1 p. m. Returning they leave the park at 6:30 and 9:30 p. m. A program was partly arranged, with speeches, music, and games.

Charles Laue, a Lake View carpenter, was held in $500 bonds to the Criminal Court yesterday for an assault with a deadly weapon upon Elizabeth Anderson, who lives with her married sister, Mrs. Chaser, in the same lot in which the Laue domicile is situated. The affair happened April 30, and grew out of the stories of tale-telling children of the two families. The mothers on each side espoused the cause of their respective little ones, and finally the fathers took up the cudgel. A matinée, in which all hands took part, was held on the day in question, and during the affair Laue took up a clothes-pole and whacked the sharp-tongued Elizabeth several times upon the head. He now repents his rashness.

Wednesday night a freight car standing on the tracks of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, near the Clark street crossing, was broken into by some as yet unknown thieves, and eight cases of boots and shoes stolen therefrom. Yesterday morning Capt. Bonfield, Detectives Elliott, La Bounty, Laughlin, and three policemen from the Armory took out a batch of warrants and searched all the premises in the neighborhood. They found nothing until they looked under a sidewalk at the corner of Fourteenth and Clark streets, and there they discovered six dozen pairs of shoes tied up in potato sacks. No arrests have yet been made, but the police expect to be able to get the men.

Special Agent Samuel Smith, of Brooklyn, N. Y., who is the head of the free-delivery system of the Post-Office Department in the United States, arrived in Chicago yesterday. He is on his annual tour of inspection, and has visited Chicago to consider the wants of the service, and the extension of the boundaries, and the establishment of new postal stations. Mr. Smith has not yet commenced his official examination, but remarked on the growth of the city in the past year, and the amount of work done in the Carriers' Division of this office. He will to-day, with Postmaster Palmer and other officers, visit the different darts of the city, and will remain a number of days, until his work is finished.

Tony Becker, a low-class sneak-thief, was neatly captured at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon by Officer Cluett at his home, No. 14 North Elizabeth street. Becker, as is his habit, called at the house to make inquiry about a certain Mrs. Smith, and being answered by a little girl, whom he concluded was alone, endeavored to push past her into the house. She gave the alarm, and Officer Cluett, who was up-stairs in bed, got up and made the arrest. Some little children identified Becker as the fellow who stole a coil of rubber hose from the adjoining house of Mrs. Robbins. On the way to the station Becker threw away some keys and other articles which the police would be apt to use in evidence against him. He is thought to be one of two sneaks who have been doing a vast amount of petty thievery in the West Division.

The Coroner will to-day hold an inquest at the Phœnix Hotel, corner of Canal and Madison streets, upon Jens Marinus Reffstrup, a Dane, who was found dead in bed with an empty vial of laudanum by his side Wednesday forenoon. Under the name of James Marinus he had served in various subordinate capacities in the United States navy since 1872, and was last November honorably discharged from the flagship Pensacola. A letter written on board ship in December, 1877, requested that in case of his death he wished his personal effects to go to Miss Elizabeth M. Sullivan, No. 502 South Second street, Philadelphia, and he wished his half-brother, P. B. Christensen, of Ringkjobing, Denmark, to be notified. His effects at the time of his death consisted of worthless papers, old clothes, a pawn-ticket, and 22 cents in cash. Strong drink appeared to be at the bottom of all his troubles.

Following is the list of dutiable goods received at the Custom-House yesterday: Chicago Stamping Company, 215 boxes tin-plate; Hibbard, Spencer & Co., 1,290 boxes tin-plate; Cunningham & Hunter, 79 casks soda ash; W. H. Schimpfermann & Son, 50 barrels bottled beer, 30 barrels bottled stout, 4 cases aerated water; W. A. Ross, 75 barrels ginger ale; J. Richards, 2 boxes merchandise, 1 buggy; Chapin & Gore, 107 packages gin; order, 1 octave gin, 30 barrels porter; order H. Nash & Co., 130 boxes tin-plate; Fuller, Dana & Fitz, 500 boxes tin-plate; order Robert Crooks & Co., 182 drums caustic soda; order, 1,275 sacks salt; Hibbard, Spencer & Co., 173 boxes tin-plate; Chicago Stamping Company, 111 boxes tin-plate; Elgin National Watch Company, 1 case watch hands; Marshall Field & Co., 10 bales Hessians; E. A. Smackels, 5 bales vegetable fibre; E. E. Eaton, 6 cases guns. Collections, $10,391.

The issue of the deadly affray that transpired in the saloon of Jacob Stuber, No. 2647 Cottage Grove avenue, on the night of the 14th of the present month, will be the certain death of the victim, Jacob Stuber. His fatal injuries are the result of a brutal assault on the part of four men,—Daniel Hartnett, John P. Ford, John Ford, and Michael Fox,—who, having become intoxicated and violent, resisted Stuber's attempt to eject them from his premises, and attacked him with knives and pieces of furniture, fracturing his skull and injuring him internally. The four assailants were arrested on the warrant of Justice Prindiville, application being made by Stuber's wife Louisa, and were yesterday brought before his Honor, who in accordance with the desires of the counsel of both parties postponed the case, through lack of evidence, until June the 4th, holding the four culprits in bonds of $4,000 each to appear at that time.

THE SAENGERFEST.

The Central Committee of the North American Sängerbund met at Feidcamp's last evening, Mr. Amberg in the chair and about twenty members present.

Messrs. Hoechster and Stern reported that their mission to Cincinnati to fix up the trouble between the Turner Männerchor and the Sängerbund had been successful, and that the latter would attend the Sängerfest.

The following were appointed to suggest a President of the Festival: Central body, Messrs. Wilhelm, Falter, and Hoechster; Central Committee, Messrs. Christman, Stotz, and Arnold, the Chairman of the former being added.

A communication was received from the Turner Männerchor of Cincinnati withdrawing their application for admission to the Sängerbund.

It was decided that the delegates should hold their Convention Saturday, July 2, at 10 a. m., in Brand's Hall.

The proposition of the Picnic Committee to have a procession Sunday, July 3, was rejected, but that fixing the price of admission at 25 cents was concurred in.

BOULEVARD REGULATIONS.

The South Park Commissioners have adopted an ordinance for the regulation of the Michigan avenue boulevard, which will be found in full in the advertising columns. The most interesting parts of it are the prohibition of games, peddling, velocipedes, parades without consent, playing of instruments, the discharge of fireworks, drunkenness, the use of abusive language, driving faster than eight miles an hour, funeral processions, and the use by wagons carrying goods for more than a block. The penalty for violation is a fine of from $5 to $100.

THE CITY-HALL.

The Registrar of Vital Statistics issued forty-five burial permits yesterday.

Plof Veder was allowed an estimate of $1,049 yesterday for cleaning North Side streets.

There were thirty-eight building permits issued yesterday, the greater portions of which were for sheds, as usual.

Nicholas Cordell was fined $100 and costs yesterday by Justice Wallace for violating the building ordinance in putting up a two-story frame addition at 3813 Wentworth avenue.

Over 400 dog licenses were issued yesterday, making 5,422 to date. After to-day a policeman will be detailed in each precinct to visit from house to house to find where there are unlicensed dogs.

The water receipts yesterday aggregated $13,000, and the office was a jam from the hour of opening until long after the usual closing time, 4 o'clock. It is only during May that a rebate of 10 per cent is allowed.

All of the contracts for improving certain streets, except State, for which the bids were opened Tuesday, were awarded by the Commissioner of Public Works at the prices and to the parties published in yesterday's Tribune. State street will probably be let to-day.

The following street improvements will be advertised for Monday: Thirty-first street, from South Park to Cottage Grove avenue; Indiana avenue, from Twenty-ninth to Thirtieth streets; Prairie avenue, from Thirty-first to Thirty-third streets; Rhodes avenue, from Douglas to University place; Egan, from Cottage Grove to Lake avenues; Quincy, from La Salle to Market streets; Ellis, from Douglas to Egan avenue; Twentieth street, from State to Archer avenue; Twelfth street, from Wabash avenue to Clark; and Thirty-first street, from State to South Park avenue.

The following building permits were issued yesterday: William C. Seipp, two-story basement and attic dwelling, 49 by 52 feet, on Groveland Park avenue, to cost $16,000; J. C. Carnly, three-story store and dwelling, 24 by 60 feet, 1193 Blue Island avenue, to cost $4,500; W. Ellinghausen, two-story basement and attic dwelling, 22¼ by 69 feet, 209 Cass street, to cost $6,000; Mrs. M. E. McDorman, two-story basement and attic dwelling, 68 by 67 feet, Division street, near Astor, to cost $18,500; John Kessner, one-story brick cottage, 24 by 58 feet, Sixteenth street and Western avenue, to cost $1,300; N. K. Fairbank, brick basement, 40 by 80 feet, 349 North Sangamon street, to cost $1,800; Lorenz Franz, two-story brick, rear addition, 17 by 16 feet, 155 Eighteenth street, to cost $1,200.

James Enright is an engineer of the Fire Department. Since March 20 he has had a house standing on Dearborn, near Eighteenth street, and has failed to move it. He obtained a permit to move it out of the city, but has been allowed to obstruct the street. Recently he asked names for a petition to move it on Eighteenth street, but failed to get the requisit number of signatures. Yesterday he started another petition to move the house on a lot on Thirty-first street. The people in the vicinity of the obstruction are getting tired of it, and Enright was pretty abusive yesterday in the Building Department office to the officials in the presence of a Tribune reporter because they desired him to comply with the law as well as ordinary mortals. There are several written complaints on file from citizens against Enright's action.

THE COUNTY-BUILDING.

The Grand Jury disposed of twenty-four cases yesterday, and found seventeen true bills. Three indictments were returned for minor offenses.

Mollie Fox, Eugene Moriarty, and John Neamiller, all held on a charge of larceny, were discharged from jail yesterday on the order of the Grand Jury.

Dora Henning, Joseph Stenox, Ernst Johnson, Gustav Kreppner, and Rachael Kaminasski were yesterday adjudged insane in the County Court. William Treievan was placed on trial, but the jury was afterwards withdrawn and the hearing continued, in order to give him time to communicate with some of his friends. He has recently arrived in the city, it appears.

Dr. T. W. Miller failed to answer a subpœna yesterday to appear before Judge Hawes as a witness, and was brought in on an attachment. He was not fined for contempt, however, for upon examination it appeared that he had been summoned as a medical expert, for which he was to receive nothing, and, furthermore, that the Court had no power to compel his attendance.

Bailiff Haas, of the Criminal Court, has been invited to resign, the reason assigned being that he is not friendly to the Sheriff, etc. His resignation will be forthcoming, of course, in a day or two, to date from the end of the month. Mr. Haas was appointed at the instance of the State's Attorney, and his successor will be a Mr. Johnson, now doing clerical work in the Sheriff's office.

The jury in the case of Constable Noonan, who was on trial Wednesday in the County Court for fraudulently concealing or converting his property to avoid the payment of a judgment, failed to agree, and was yesterday discharged. They are understood to have stood ten for conviction and two for acquittal, and a new trial will be had Tuesday. In the meantime it might not be amiss for the County Clerk to look after Noonan's bondmen, who are said to be insolvent.

Meyer Simon, of Seneca, Ill., was lodged in jail late yesterday afternoon by Deputy-Sheriff Burke on a capias sworn out by Work, Wachsmuth & Co., of this city. It appears that Simon has been, up to a recent date, running a country store at Seneca, and that a few days ago he moved his stock of goods to this city and secreted them to avoid his creditors. The firm in question found a part of the goods, however, and yesterday found Simon. The claim against him is said to be for about $500.

A meeting of the Committee on Hospitals was held yesterday. Bills to the amount of about $1,000 were allowed. The case of A. H. Wright, the contractor who furnished milk to the County Hospital, was brought up, and Mr. Wright appeared before the Committee. He is charged with cheating the county in delivering the milk in short-measure cans, and his defense was that he got the milk already in the cans from a Mr. Howe, and delivered it immediately without examination. Commissioner Albright said he thought the county had been getting the worst of it, and he thought it was time the Board made an example of some of the contractors. The milk business was the first business he had ever been engaged in, and he professed to know something about its tricks. It was finally decided to allow Mr. Wright to bring Howe before the Committee next Thursday afternoon to testify in his behalf before any action in the matter was taken. Warden Mills submitted the revised hospital rules, and they were referred to a special committee of three, consisting of Commissioners Albright and Purington and the Warden.

AN EXPLANATION WANTED.

Judge Anthony is very anxious to see an attorney named Charles E. Miller. He wants him to explain what has become of $30 paid him by a prisoner in jail named Henry Wilson, and why it is that he was not on hand yesterday to defend the accused when his case was called. Wilson's story is that he gave Miller a money-order for $30, a week or more ago, to get cashed, and that he was to keep $10 for his professional services and return the rest, which he has failed to do. He furthermore says he has not seen Miller since he gave him the money, and that in the meantime he engaged another attorney and gave him an order on Miller for the money, but he refused to give it up. The Judge has sent a Bailiff to search for the missing gentleman, and if he appears this morning it is thought his explanation will be interesting. Cases of the kind are occurring every day, and the sooner a certain class of practitioners are given to understand that they cannot rob prisoners with impunity the better.

SMALL-POX.

THE CASES YESTERDAY.

There were ten new cases of small-pox and one death reported from the disease yesterday. Two of the cases were taken from the Town of Lake and admitted to the City Pest-House. There were three discharged from the Hospital. One of the Town of Lake cases was found at the corner of Thirty-ninth and State streets, just outside of the city limits. The patient had been allowed to suffer for forty-eight hours without the slightest attention being paid to him. The people living in the house moved out, and everybody in the vicinity refused to go near him. The Health Office here had no jurisdiction, but finally had to take the sufferer, who will probably die. The Town of Lake, after its experience last winter, should erect a small-pox hospital. It sees the need of one, and, as the locality is rapidly filling up, the urgent necessity is the more apparent. The cost of building and annual maintenance would not be very great. The other case in the Town of Lake was that of a man named Miller, an engineer on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, who lived on School street, opposit the Pullman School-House. He, too, will have a severe time of it. The other cases were found as follows: Two more at 551 North Halsted street, where there had been one the day before; a dead man at 22 Weed court, and a live patient at the same place; another case at 753 May street; in rear of 77 Barben; two children at 727 May street, one of whom will probably die. There were seven cases of measles reported; a case of diphtheria from 263 Jefferson street; scarlet-fever at 382 Larrabee street; and chicken-pox at 562 Jefferson street.

DR. HOOPERS'S STATEMENT.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

Chicago, May 26.—I was accused in yesterday's Tribune with having exposed the public unnecessarily to the contagion of small-pox, but as there was not a particle of truth in the statement I did not deem it necessary to reply. The charge was repeated this morning, and certain members of the Board of Health thought I had better make an explanation in justice to myself, as they had no complaint to make. When I visited the Hospital Tuesday morning I found this patient, Grant, walking about the corridors, with pretty positive evidence of small-pox, and I told him it would be necessary for him to go to the pest-house, and I then reported his case to the brother in charge, who had always before reported to the health authorities. I did not see the man again, and had forgotten all about the case when I saw that report in The Tribune. I have nothing to do with the admitting or discharging of patients, and said nothing to the patient about the way of getting to the Hospital. He stated that I accompanied him to the pest-house, which was not true, but I should most certainly have done so had I known of his intention to go by the cars.

Dr. Dunne, the City Physician, told me this morning that he thought the man delirious from the effects of the disease, and that he was not responsible for his remarks, and this is the only way I am able to account for his misstatements. The patient contracted the disease outside of the Hospital, as he was able to be out every day.

Please excuse me for taking so much space, but your report necessitated it. Respectfully yours,

H. Hooper.

DR. PATTON.

A TESTIMONIAL FROM HIS PARISHIONERS.

The congregation of the Jefferson Park Presbyterian Church assembled last evening in the chapel just east of the church edifice, and presented to Dr. F. L. Patton, who has lately resigned the pastorate, a handsome testimonial of their esteem.

Dr. J. P. Ross made the presentation speech. He stated that six and one-half years ago Dr. Patton took charge of the Society, when it was under very different circumstances from the present ones. Then they were without a pastor, or a church worthy of the name, and the membership was less than one hundred. Under Dr. Patton's ministrations their numbers had been trebled, a new and elegant church had been built, an organ obtained, and the property altogether had been increased $30,000 to $40,000. The spiritual growth had also been great. They had had the truth preached in the form laid down in the Confession of Faith. Their relations as pastor and people had continued throughout the six years without discord, and no pastor was more deeply enshrined in the hearts of his people. Dr. Ross then said the church felt they could not let their pastor go without giving him some proof of their friendship. Calling Dr. Patton forward, he presented him with a beautiful Jorgensen gold-cased watch. Engraved on the lid was "Jefferson Park Church, 1881"; and the chain was accompanied by a seal marked "F. L. P."

Dr. Patton was taken by surprise, and stated that he was unable to find words with which to express his feelings. He alluded to the delightful relations which had always existed between church and pastor, and was glad that the church had grown solidly, which, however, was to be credited to the elder brothers and the generous people who had stood by it, and not to himself. "I thank you," said Dr. Patton, "are the only words I can think of, with very deep sincerity and great good feeling." He remarked that there is something suggestive in the gift of time, and jocosely added that he should be under their watch the rest of his life. It was an unexpected token of their love, and, wherever he should be, he should never forget that the Jefferson Park Church had a large place in his affections.

Refreshments were then served by Mr. Templeton, and the remainder of the evening was passed pleasantly.

Among the people present were Dr. and Mrs. J. P. Ross, Mr. and Mrs. Beidler, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Houghton, Mr. and Mrs. Hanna, Mr. and Mrs. H. Templeton, the Rev. Mr. Mathews, Dr. and Mrs. Jones, Mr. W. H. Wells and family, Judge and Mrs. Van Buren, Messrs. R. Patton, Nichol, Dickerman, Hall.

Dr. Patton does not leave for his new home in Princeton, N. J., for two or three weeks yet. Meanwhile no reply has been received from the Rev. Mr. Hemphill, of San Francisco, who has been tendered a call to become Dr. Patton's successor.

TEMPERANCE.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union held a regular monthly meeting yesterday morning at No. 148 Madison street. Mrs. T. B. Carse presiding. The report of Miss Hood, the Corresponding Secretary, was read. The report showed that eighteen pledges had been received during the month. The Treasurer's report was read by Mrs. R. S. Greenlee, showing the receipts during the month to be $161, the expenditures $353, and balance on hand $198. Mrs. Carse presented the report of the Executive Committee. A temperance meeting had been arranged for Sunday evening at Trinity M. E. Church, which was to be addressed by Miss Willard. Miss Willard, who had just been in attendance at the De Kalb Convention, and was on her way to Monmouth, Ill., came into the room for a few moments, giving encouragement to the ladies by her cheering reports of her labors at the South.

Miss Hood reported that she had sold during the month $17 worth of temperance literature. The Committee on Juvenile Work was reported for by Miss Lucia E. F. Kimball, and the work of the young ladies' unions was reviewed at some length. Mrs. M. R. Wilson read the Visitors' report. During the month she had visited a number of poor families in the interest of temperance, and her efforts had met with considerable success. Mrs. Smith submitted her report on jail visiting. A number of the inmates of the jail had signed the pledge, and Testaments had been distributed among the prisoners. Mrs. Hagans reported on the proposed Home for Inebriate Women. She had conversed with Mr. Case, of the Washingtonian Home, on the subject, and he had given her considerable encouragement. No decisive steps toward the establishment of the institution had been taken as yet.

The work at the County Hospital was reported on by Mrs. True. A number of worthy cases for charity were referred to. Mrs. Morris, of the South Side Union, reported for that organization, giving an outline of the work done during the month. The 3 o'clock daily meetings in Lower Farwell Hall were reported for by Mrs. Zimmerman. During May the average daily attendance had been forty, and the requests for prayers numbered 108. Mrs. T. B. Carse reported for the Finance Committee, urging the necessity of raising money at once to defray the current expenses of the Union. The work could not go on without some effort in that direction on the part of the members. The meeting then adjourned.

THE CIRCUS WAR.

A BILL-POSTER COMES TO GRIEF.

Another of the outrages of which the Chicago police are too frequently guilty—arresting a man without "due process of law"—was perpetrated on J. W. Hamilton, chief bill-poster for Barnum's shows, early yesterday morning. There is considerable rivalry between Barnum and Forepaugh. Hamilton and five of his men billed Bloomington the other day, and among other posters put up one which read "No circus in Bloomington until after May 27 by the London Barnum United Shows." All before the word "by" was in large letters; all after it in small ones, the object being to deceive the casual observer. Now, Forepaugh was to show there on the 25th. When his agent found out this "trick of the trade," he had all the bill-posters except Hamilton arrested for conspiracy to hurt his employer's business. Hamilton, who had left for Chicago, says that some of Forepaugh's men cut from the bills all after the "by" in order to have ground for putting his men in jail, seeking to drive them off the road.

At 2 o'clock yesterday morning an officer woke Hamilton up at the Commercial Hotel, and arrested him and took him to the Central Police Station, where he remained all night. No warrant was shown him, nor was the charge stated, though he asked to know by what authority he was incarcerated. About half-past 6 he learned that he had been

ARRESTED ON A TELEGRAM FROM A BLOOMINGTON OFFICER,

who requested that he be taken into custody and held, as he had a warrant for him. Having employed W. J. Hynes, a writ of habeas corpus was procured, and Judge Moran held Hamilton in $2,000 bail until this morning, when the question of the sufficiency of the warrant will be gone into. The arrest of Hamilton under such circumstances was wholly unjustifiable, and if he would only prosecute the officer and get a verdict against him the effect on the force would be good. The Courts have condemned such arrests, but mere censure seems to be useless. If a detective had to pay $1,000 or $2,000 for "obeying orders," the Chief of Police would put an end to the practice of running in reputable citizens in the absence of proper authority.

Of the merits of the controversy between the two companies this paper has nothing to do. It is understood that there has been a bill-board war going on for some time, extending through Iowa and Illinois; that one company has billed as its own attractions which belong to the other, and that the other has retorted by assertions which, if not incorrect, are at all events calculated to deceive. It is more of an advertising war than anything else, in which the bill-posters appear to be the chief sufferers.

COOK COUNTY BILLS.

RID OF COUNTRY JUSTICES.

The bill providing for the division of Cook County into two Justice districts, one including the three city towns and the other the country towns, has passed the Legislature with the emergency clause, and gone to the Governor for his signature; so that as soon as he puts his autograph to it, which will be immediately, it will become a law, and this practice of dragging people all over Cook County will probably come to an end.

It is claimed in certain quarters, however, that the law is unconstitutional, and probably a case will soon be made up for the purpose of testing its legality. Some of these outside Justices who have been making so much money out of this practice are very much opposed to the action of the Legislature, and will undoubtedly do what they can to have the matter brought before the courts for adjudication.

ELECTION OF COMMISSIONERS.

The bill changing the method of electing Commissioners in Cook County, abolishing the five little districts into which the county towns are divided and substituting for the present system the election of the five who are allowed the county by a vote of the outside towns, has passed the Senate and is now pending in the House of Representatives. The object of this bill is to do away with the inconveniencies arising from allowing such a small constituency as Lemont, Palos, Orland, Worth, etc., to elect a Commissioner all by itself. Experience has shown that the larger the constituency the better the representative. Were the five chosen by the entire county outside of Chicago, the presumption is that they would be better men than if chosen by the small districts at present provided for. The Democratic members of the House, however, are inclined to look upon the bill as a partisan one. As things now stand, their is an opportunity of their carrying occasionally two of these county districts—the Lemont and Cicero ones. With a consolidation they could never carry anything. So they are doing what they can, it appears, to fight the bill, and the possibilities are that it will not become a law.

Of the five County Commissioners to be elected this fall three come from outside the city; and if this bill were to pass all the outside towns would vote for the three, while under the present system only a portion of them would.

SUBURBAN.

EVANSTON.

A petition is being circulated and very generally signed against putting any more Sunday trains on the Northwestern Road.

It has just transpired that, about three weeks ago, some unknown students made a night raid on the larder of the Woman's College and carried off provisions enough to feed a small regiment of men. Among the spoils were fifty pounds of fresh meat, which was afterwards found under the sidewalk.

HYDE PARK.

The Board of Education of School District No. 3—Oakland—met Wednesday evening. All the teachers in the schools were retained for the coming year at an increase of salary of from $50 to $100 per year. The Principal of the High School, Mr. Parker, was also retained at a salary of $2,500 a year. The Board of Trustees meet this evening, and there is a very fair chance of a fight on the salaries of the officers. At the last meeting salaries were discussed in caucus for two hours without any action. The Board now stands on the salary question 3 to 2. The minority, it is understood, favor the present salaries, while the majority demand a raise.

All papers and deeds, books and accounts of the Tax-Claim Agent's office are now in the hands of the Agent, H. J. Goodrich, who is ready for work, Mr. Follansbee's accounts being correct to a penny.

No hospital needed for patients that use Hop Bitters, as they cure so speedily at home.

CROP PROSPECTS.

A Reliable View of the Situation in the Great Northwest.

The "Annual Crop Liar" Has Been Busier than the Farmers.

Perhaps the Great Crop Will Turn Out Larger than Ever Before.

But the Hot Weather Required for the North Will Roast the South.

Dispatches from Other Quarters of the Country Recording Hopes and Fears.

NORTHWESTERN WHEAT CROP.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

St. Paul, Minn., May 26.—The Eastern papers contain a good many signs of anxious interest in the prospects for agricultural production in the Northwest the present season, and this interest is justified by the peculiar conditions under which production must be achieved. The long and severe winter of 1881 affects the situation this season in three important ways. The snow blockade prevented in many sections the usual shipments of grain during the winter and increased the amount of wheat left in farmers' hands this spring. The severe season discouraged and impoverished farmers in many places, and the acreage of grain will probably be diminished by this cause. Finally, the late spring and the enormous bulk of snow, whose melting was prolonged almost to the beginning of the present month, has delayed the seeding of wheat in some parts of the State, and caused a larger part of the farm area of the State to be reserved for later and less critical crops. I have taken some trouble to investigate the extent of these various unfavorable influences and the persent condition and prospects of the wheat crop. The amount of grain left in farmers' hands on account of last winter's blockade has been exaggerated. There were, as there always are, heavy shipments in the fall immediately after thrashing. Then the road that makes the heaviest winter shipments, the Northern Pacific, was scarcely interrupted at all by the snow. Finally, the roads have all been carrying grain to Chicago very industriously since the blockade was raised last month. Probably little grain is held back for lack of facilities for shipment, except in some southern and southwestern counties, traversed by the Southern Minnesota, Sioux City, Hasting & Dakota, and Winona & St. Peter Roads, where the raising of the blockade was delayed until the farmers were too busy with spring work to take their grain to the elevators. A rough estimate recently made by County Auditors makes the amount of old wheat left over May 1 about 2,000,000 bushels. The largest estimates come from the following counties, all but one in the southern and southwestern part of the State, and upon the lines of the roads above mentioned:

	Bushels.
Otter Tail	200,000
Stearns	225,000
Blue Earth	200,000
Fillmore	200,000
Goodhue	250,000
Houston	100,000
McLeod	200,000
Winona	200,000

Eight or ten other counties report from 25,000 to 80,000 bushels of old wheat. Probably much of this has been forwarded to market since the estimate was made.

It is still less easy to get at an accurate estimate of the average for the present year. The returns of Township Assessors to County Auditors are not made till June. Until that time all estimates are more or less intelligent guess-work. I have some returns made by County Auditors in advance of definit information, whose result I will give you for what it is worth. These show an increase for the principal northern counties of about 50,000 acres, balanced by a decrease in the southern counties of about 120,000 acres. The counties that show the largest increase and decrease are the following:

INCREASE.

	Acres.
Kandiyohi	5,000
Hittson	5,000
Pope	5,000
Otter Tail	7,000
Stearns	4,000
Sibley	13,000
Wright	9,000
Yellow Medicine	5,000

DECREASE.

	Acres.
Fillmore	60,000
Houston	15,000
Olmsted	70,000
Watonwan	5,000

About the only thing of any value in this fragmentary and preliminary estimate is the confirmation it brings to the general tendency of wheat culture to retire from the old and worn-out lands in the southern counties to the virgin prairie soil of the North and West.

AS TO THE PROGRESS OF SEEDING

and the present prospects of the wheat crop, there has been a good deal of misrepresentation. The ubiquitous crop liar comes out with the ground-hog on the first spring day and works like a beaver until harvest. Dispatches to the papers here represent seeding as finished two weeks ago. In point of fact, it is barely finished now in some sections. The season is from a week to two weeks late in most parts of the State, and this means something in this latitude. Curiously enough the topography of the country has been the most important element in the determination of the time of seeding this spring. The heavy snow lay on nearly all the heavy wheat-producing sections alike, and melted off on all at about the same time. But in the rolling country in the southeastern counties, in the Minnesota Valley, and along the foot-hills of the divide between the Minnesota and Mississippi the melting snow rapidly drained off, leaving the soil dry and ready for the seed. In the flat dead level of the southwestern counties, on the headwaters of the Minnesota, and in the Red River Valley the melting snow sank uniformly into the soil saturating it to a paste. To make the matter worse, several light rains followed, keeping up this state of things for weeks. As a result, seeding is two weeks late in the Red River Valley and along the main line of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Road, and a week or ten days late in the southwestern counties. This is the part of the State where the best wheat is grown, though not in the largest quantity. These conditions will

MATERIALLY DECREASE THE ACREAGE

in the prairie counties and in the Red River Valley. Much land that would have been sown to wheat is devoted to other uses, and a large acreage of low-lying wet ground has been abandoned entirely for the season. It is too early yet to predict the effect of this delay upon the harvest, but the fact is undeniable that the crop has a bad start. This fact has been covered up by local pride and jealousy, but I have taken pains to verify it by inquiries from disinterested and intelligent sources. If the summer is warm and germination rapid the wheat in this section will make up lost time, and the crop may be the best ever known. But just here there comes in another consideration. In the rolling, well-drained part of the State, including the southeastern counties, where the acreage is still largest, the growth of the plant is now as far advanced as usual at this season. The wheat is all up, and looks green and flourishing. This grain is beyond the stage when warm weather is needed for germination, and now needs cool, damp weather for the formation of a vigorous plant. The hot weather needed in the prairie counties may blast or dry up the further-advanced grain in the well-drained sections. The difference in the stage of growth in different sections exposes one or the other to an alternative peril. The wheat-crop is precarious enough any season, but this year it is surrounded with peculiar and threatening conditions of uncertainty.

SOUTHERN ILLINOIS.

Pinckneyville, Ill., May 25.—Throughout this county, and, indeed, as far as heard from, the wheat-crop, which three or four weeks since promised at least a fair half crop, for several reasons promises now not a greater average than five bushels to the acre. The chinch-bug, Hessian fly, army-worm, and too much wet weather are all combined against the farmer this year. The wheat which it offered the first of this month was stooling or spreading sufficient to make up for that which had frozen out; instead of sending up heads for the shoots, as it was reasonably expected to do, it seems to have come to a standstill, and scarcely a shoot in a half-dozen has a head on it. In hundreds of acres the weeds are taking what wheat was left. Indeed, we think we are safe in saying that there are hundreds of acres in this county, sown to wheat, that will not be cut at all. Meadows, so far as heard from, are suffering from the army-worm, which is much more prevalent than usual. Many of our most experienced farmers are predicting, should the season continue reasonably dry, that the greater part of the corn-crop will be destroyed by the chinch-bug, as they are appearing in the wheat-fields by the millions. The potato-bug (Colorado beetle) is on the war-path in unusual numbers, making the markets lively for Paris green and London purple, either of which, if properly applied, is a pretty thorough exterminator of this pest, as our people have learned.

COTTON-PLANTERS.

Termination of Their Meeting at Memphis—Officers Elected—Resolutions.

Memphis, Tenn., May 26.—The Mississippi Valley Cotton-Planters' Association met at noon to-day at the Greenlaw Opera-House to hear the report of the Committee appointed at yesterday's session. The Committee on Permanent Organization reported the following officers for the ensuing year, which was adopted: President, F. C. Morehead, of Mississippi; Vice-Presidents, H. R. Lucas, Louisiana; S. R. Cockrell, Arkansas; Enoch Ensly, Tenn.; W. K. Ingersoll, Mississippi; Thomas B. Taylor, Alabama; H. A. Corley, Florida; W. C. Walsh, Texas; M. McGhee, North Carlina; A. P. Butler, South Carolina; Secretary, J. H. D. Bowman, Mississippi; Treasurer, G. M. Klein, Mississippi.

The name of the Association was changed to the National Cotton-Planters' Association of America, and under the charter were authorized to issue stock to the extent of $100,000.

The Committee on Resolutions made a lengthy report, embracing all branches of the cotton industry in the South, recommending changes from the old system, and the introduction of labor-saving machinery, again announcing its platform open to all nationalities and creeds. The Convention also adopted the following:

Resolved, That this Convention gratefully recognizes the recent efforts of the Federal Government to meet the necessities of the people of this valley in the improvement of the Mississippi River, yet we respectfully request Congress to appropriate the sum of $250,000 to test the outlet system at Lake Borgne as a relief against the floodtides of the river.

Atlanta, Ga., was selected as the next place of meeting, during the session of the Cotton Exposition next November.

NINETY YEARS OLD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Sandwich, Ill., May 26.—The friends of Deacon John Shailer celebrated his 90th birthday this afternoon at his home at the residence of his son-in-law, the Hon. John Clark, in Somonauk, the Rev. G. H. Robertson, of the Sandwich *Gazette*, making the address.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT IN MICHIGAN.

Detroit, Mich., May 26.—The Lower House of the State Legislature passed a bill restoring capital punishment in this State. There is no probability of its becoming a law.

NORTHWESTERN ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Des Moines, Ia., May 26.—The annual meeting of the Northwestern Associated Press will be held at Chicago, at the Sherman House, Wednesday, June 1, beginning at 11 a. m.

ARCHBISHOP PURCELL.

Cincinnati, O., May 26.—Archbishop Purcell is reported so much better as to be able to ride out.

A LUCKY CHANCE

for all who are going to California. The new and elegant Chicago, Burlington & Quincy stateroom car will leave Chicago on Tuesnay, May 31, at 9:05 p. m., and run through to San Francisco, via Kansas City and the A., T. & S. F. and Southern Pacific Railroads. A stateroom in this car costs no more than a section in a Pullman car. For berths apply early at Chicago, Burlington & Quincy ticket office, 59 Clark street.

TRULY ROYAL SPORT.

Catching black bass weighing from three to eight pounds each is truly "royal sport." This you can enjoy to-day at Neenah and at Madison, Wis. Take the sleepers attached to the 9 p. m. trains from the new depot of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway and they will early next morning land you at the fishing-grounds. Ticket office, 62 Clark street.

We recommend Eldredge sewing-machines

Indigestion, dyspepsia, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debility relieved by taking Mensman's Peptonized Beef Tonic, the only preparation of beef containing its entire nutritious properties. It is not a mere stimulant like the extracts of beef, but contains blood-making, force-generating, and life-sustaining properties; is invaluable in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork, or acute diseases, particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Caswell, Hazard & Co., proprietors, New York. For sale by druggists.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The following marriage licenses were issued yesterday:

Name.	Age.	Residence.
John Schieblein	23	York, Ill.
Lizzie Gluth	19	York, Ill.
Andrew Johnson	21	69 West Indiana.
Emma Eirckson	17	108 Temple.
Gustav Kloeckner	25	312 Thirteenth place.
Lena Harm	19	306 Thirteedth place.
Arnold Docius	38	164 Van Buren.
Mrs. M. Almendinger	30	Chicago.
William S. Ryer	30	137 East Madison.
Frances C. Hohn	25	50 South Carpenter.
L. D. Lee	35	19 North Carpenter.
Fannie J. Tustin	30	11 South Carpenter.
W. H. M. Bond	46	54 Boston avenue.
Susan E. Martin	32	116 Wood.
Edward N. Petterson	31	Chicago.
Lizzie Bobbitt	33	528 West Washington.
Swen J. Swenson	25	Chicago.
Beata J. Johnson	24	Chicago.
John Ronan	32	Town of Lake.
Anna E. Grady	25	Chicago.
Henry C. Llewellyn	25	26 North Clark.
Mary Derringer	18	Chicago.
Oliver F. Bruce	23	Chicago.
Sarah J. Mulberry	18	Aurora, Ill.
Robert White	26	971 North Clark.
Lizzie Burke	24	325 North Franklin.
Christian Staen	21	143 West Indiana.
Kaspara Kristofferson	20	217 West Erie.
Alfred C. Sandy	27	10 North Page.
Sarah J. Patt	22	400 West Indiana.
James A. Harris	28	Chicago.
Nellie Cummings	25	Chicago.
Charles E. Filkins	26	4041/2 State.
Julia Manion	25	Peoria, Ill.
Peter D. Toomey	55	Town of Lake.
Mrs. Elizabeth Ewing	55	Chicago.
Alex. Feddes Greig	35	2534 Wabash avenue.
Ellen Rattery	33	Chicago.
Heinrich Hay	25	336 Larrabee.
Ottilie Jeske	24	737 North Halsted.
George J. Tucker	31	Chicago.
Sarah K. Mikesell	26	Chicago.
John S. Swanson	27	Kandiyohi, Minn.
Hednig C. Tromstedt	26	Kandiyohi, Minn.
John Wind	37	Chicago.
N. O. Nelson	32	Chicago.
Paul Jander	36	Grand Crossing, Ill.
Christina Thompson	21	Grand Crossing, Ill.
Seth B. Chase	28	Chicago.
Stella M. Willen	26	Chicago.
Walentyn Piszczek	23	91 Front.
Lokadia Wuuk	22	91 Front.
Carl Larst	39	Chicago.
Paulina Lau	37	Chicago.
Dedrich Homeyer	36	Chicago.
Caroline Wilkemny	27	Chicago.
Carl Anderson	27	Chicago.
Anna Furan	27	Chicago.
Luther Moore	23	Chicago.
Annie Lewis	24	Chicago.

MARRIAGES.

MAITLAND—COX—In this city, on the 25th inst., by the Rev. Henry G. Perry, David P. Maitland, of Chicago, and Frances M. Cox, of Washington, D. C.

HULTS—STRAW—On Wednesday evening, May 25, at the residence of the bride's brother, 25 Flournoy-st., Robert L. Hults, of Chicago, and Mary E. Straw, of New York.

☞ New York papers please copy.

DEATHS.

HANSON—Thursday morning, May 26, at the home of her niece, Mrs. Malcolm McDowell, Miss Lydia Hanson, in the 66th year of her age.

Her remains were taken to Cincinnati for interment.

☞ Louisville papers please copy.

CLINE—On the 25th inst., while in the discharge of his duties as an employé of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, William H. Cline, aged 39 years and 21 days.

Services will be held at his late residence, No. 94 North Lincoln-st., Sunday next at 11 a. m., thence by cars to Rosehill. Friends are invited.

KENDALL—At Geneva, Kane County, Ill., the 24th inst., Elam Kendall, aged 90 years 11 months and 19 days.

He voted in 1836 for William Wirt, the anti-Masonic candidate for President.

HOLLANDS—The funeral services of Edith Kate, infant daughter of Louis F. and Harriet Hollands, will be held to-day at 2 o'clock p. m. from residence, 1443 Dunning-st., thence to Graceland Cemetery.

SEXTON—At the residence of her parents, 303 West North-av., Mary Sexton, daughter of Denis J. and Mary Sexton, aged 6 years.

Funeral Saturday, 28th, at 11 o'clock, by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

O'SULLIVAN—The remains of Cornelius J. O'Sullivan, son of B. O'Sullivan, of 350 Polk-st., will be interred to-day from the vault in Calvary Cemetery. Friends leave on 1 o'clock train.

McGINLEY—May 26, at her residence, 314 Blue Island-av., Mrs. John P. McGinley, aged 28 years.

JOHNSON—May 27, at 7 p. m., at the residence of her parents, of diphtheria, Katie D., oldest daughter of Henry C. and Mary A. Johnson, aged 13 years and 8 months.

☞ Rochester (N. Y.) papers please copy.

HORN—Thursday, May 26, Mrs. Anna Horn, in the 39th year of her age.

☞ Boston (Mass.) papers please copy.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

D. W. POTTER CONDUCTS THE NOON prayer-meeting to-day.

MISS FRANCES WILLARD WILL speak of her Gospel temperance work through the South Sunday evening, under the auspices of the W. C. T. U., at Trinity M. E. Church.

THE CHICAGO PRISONERS OF WAR Union will hold a special meeting of great importance at the Sherman House Club Room to-night at 8 o'clock sharp.

IMPORTED GARMENTS.

GREAT REDUCTIONS IN PRICES OF IMPORTED GARMENTS.

"Parisian Suit Co."

Will offer their ENTIRE STOCK of rich IMPORTED GARMENTS at a GREAT SACRIFICE, TO CLOSE, including all their Late Importations in SILK and Novelties in WOOLEN FABRICS, together with the Latest Novelties of their own manufacture. Prices ranging from $12 to $60--much below value.

Also, a large lot of CLOTH JACKETS, $5; former prices, $8 to $10.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is called to our Children's Department.

State and Monroe-sts.,
Under Palmer House.

Our FASHION JOURNAL FOR MAY, containing Advanced Styles and Choice Reading-Matter, will be sent free to any address.

WRAPS AND DRESSES.

Ladies that contemplate purchasing an Outside Garment or Dress this season should not fail to inspect the elegant line of Imported and Domestic "Novelties" now shown by the

"Parisian Suit Co."

Our stock, both for style and price, is unsurpassed. Certainly none of the Dry-Goods Houses can pretend to show one-half of the assortment either in Dresses or Wraps. The reason of it is, we make a specialty of this business, devoting all our time and ability to it. Consequently we excel other houses that only pay a fraction of their time and attention to their Suit Department.

We repeat that any Lady who studies her own interest cannot afford not to examine our stock before purchasing.

Our new
Children's Dept.

Is a great success, as we are turning out the same class of work that has made our Ladies' Goods so popular.

PARISIAN SUIT CO.,
State and Monroe-sts.
Under Palmer House.

Our Fashion Journal for May, containing advanced Styles and Choice Reading Matter, will be sent free to any address.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

MADE FROM GRAPE CREAM TARTAR.

Housekeeper's favorite in leading cities of the world. No other preparation makes such light, flaky, hot breads, or luxurious pastry. Can be eaten by dyspeptics without fear of the ills resulting from heavy indigestible food. ☞ Commended for purity and wholesomeness by the Government Chemist, Dr. Mott.
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., New York.

TANKS AND CANS.

WILSON, EVENDEN & CO.,
Tanks and Cans,
239 & 241 Lake st.

REMOVALS.

MOVED THE SINGER MFG. CO.
Have removed their MAIN OFFICE to their new building, 245 Wabash, N. W. corner of Wabash & Jackson.

WOOD.

WOOD.

I have about 300 cords of Brick Yard or Limekiln Wood coming in on the Michigan Central R. R. Also 500 cords of sawed ends, Beech and Maple, which I will sell on easy terms.
J. A. AHRENS,
93 East Van Buren, and 561 West Madison-st.

CANDY.

Candy. Send $1, $2, $3, or $5 f[illegible] a sample retail box by express of the best Candies in America, put up in elegant boxes, and strictly pure. Suitable for presents. Express charges light. Refers to all Chicago. Address
GUNTHER, Confectioner,
[illegible] Madison-st., Chicago.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Passage by the Senate of the Lake-Shore Drive Bill.

Also the Bill Providing for the Inspection of Tenement-Houses.

Failure of the Measure for a State Inspection of Mines.

Guardians Allowed to Fleece Their Wards Without Fear of Punishment.

The Butter-and-Cheese and Food-Adulteration Bills Favorably Considered.

The House Passes the Act to Provide a Sinking Fund for Local Indebtedness.

Senate Appropriation Bills Rushed Through as Fast as They Could Be Read.

Springfield Water-Works—Exchanging Unserviceable Arms for New Ones—Joliet and Chester.

SENATE.

INNOCENT DELIGHT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 26.—The Senate convened at the usual hour this morning, and everybody appeared to be happy over the prospect of an adjournment Monday.

The Senate concurred in a joint resolution passed by the House some weeks since with regard to the importation of adulterated tobacco

Representative Sullivan's bill, amending the law of the administration of estates, went to third reading. It requires a bond in double the amount of personal property where no effort is made to sell real estate belonging to the deceased.

A BARREN VICTORY.

Senator Mamer's bill increasing the tax-levy for park purposes in West Chicago was read a third time. The bill has been twice defeated, and set on its pins again, but this time it passed. There is not the slightest chance, however, of getting it through the House.

THE LAKE-SHORE DRIVE.

The House bill providing for the use of the Lake-Shore drive as a part of the North Chicago boulevard system was read a third time.

Senator Merritt made a vigorous kick. He wanted the bill amended in various ways, and to that end moved its recommitment.

Senator Campbell said the motion meant defeat to the bill. It was desirable to settle the matter one way or the other now.

Senator Callon opposed the bill, claiming that Cook County did not want it, and that it was unconstitutional.

Senator Condee said it was merely

A PETTY QUARREL

between two factions in Chicago. The question was, should Dearborn avenue in Chicago be made a part of the boulevard system, instead of using the driveway from the Water-Works?

Senator White trusted the bill would not be passed. This was a real-estate scheme, and nothing else. Only a lot of real-estate speculators wanted it passed. It was not in the interest of the people of the North Side.

Senator Campbell said no private property was taken by the bill. No protester was affected by the bill.

THE KICKERS LIVED ON DEARBORN AVENUE, and they kicked merely because they wanted a boulevard made there. He then presented a petition in favor of the passage of the bill, signed by a large number of leading citizens of Chicago.

Senator Shaw spoke in favor of the bill, and said he saw no good reason for the vigorous fight made against it.

The bill was passed by a vote of yeas 34, nays 6. A motion was made to reconsider the vote, and a counter motion to table. The latter prevailed, and the bill

GOES TO THE GOVERNOR

for his signature.

MEASURES ADVANCED.

House bill requiring officers having in their custody public funds to prepare and publish in a county newspaper an annual statement of the receipts and disbursements of such funds was passed.

A House bill empowering purchasers at tax-sales to foreclose their claim in chancery went to third reading.

Representative Richardson's bill legalizing an overassessment made in the City of Quincy for gas purposes was sent through after a hard struggle.

A House bill was passed requiring all parties paying moneys to School Treasurers to notify Presidents of Boards of School Trustees and the clerks of school districts of the amount paid and the purpose thereof.

Another House bill was passed which requires Clerks of Courts and Sheriffs, at the expiration of their terms of office, to pay over to County Treasurers all costs and fees remaining in their hands.

The Chatfield House bill legalizing leases, bailments, and conditional sales of railway rolling-stock passed the Senate as amended.

McMahon's bill providing for the inspection of tenement-houses was read the third and last time and passed.

NO INSPECTION OF COAL MINES.

The next bill was a measure emanating from the House, which compells owners of coal mines to prepare maps of their shafts, and provides for a State inspection of mines. It failed to connect, however, and died in the gap.

Representative Crook's bill punishing guardians who embezzle funds belonging to their wards received twenty-six votes on the wrong side and went to grass. A good bill will occasionally slip up.

A bill drawn by the State Committee on Printing, and revising the law relative to State printing, was passed.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Representative Pollock's bill on the butter and cheese question was taken up on second reading, and an effort made to amend it.

Senator Kirk said if certain Senators wanted their constituencies to eat soap-grease instead of butter it was all well enough, and they could have it; but the bill ought to be passed or killed now.

Senator Hunt said the purposes of the bill were not expressed in the title, therefore it was not worth the paper it was printed on. The title of the bill was, "An act to prevent the adulteration of butter and cheese," while the bill itself was drawn to punish the manufacture of adulterated butter and cheese. Hence it was self-destructive and should be amended.

It was accordingly plastered a little and sent to third reading.

FOOD ADULTERATION.

The Chisholm House bill to prevent the adulteration of articles of food and drink was read a second time. It might have been amended, but Senator Neece whooped in a motion for the previous question, and to third reading it went.

The House bill reapportioning the State as to the number of insane to be admitted to asylums from the various counties was read a second time and shifted into third stage.

A number of Senate appropriation bills amended in the House came back for concurrence, and slid through as rapidly as the rolls could be called. Only two of the amendments occasioned any fuss. One was in regard to appropriations for Carbondale Normal School, and the other an item of $8,000 for gas-works at Chester Penitentiary. Both were referred to conference committees to fix up.

The House bill amending the Road and Bridge laws of the State was read a third time and passed, after which the Senate adjourned until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

HOUSE.

LOCAL SINKING FUNDS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill, May 26.—The House met this morning at the usual hour, and broke in upon the regular order long enough to call up and pass a Senate bill for an act to provide a sinking fund for local indebtedness. The bill, as it goes to the Governor, provides:

SECTION 1. That whenever any county, township, city, town, or school district shall owe any bonded debt not due, which is registered in the office of the Auditor of this State, the Board of Supervisors, or Board of County Commissioners, Town Auditors, City Council, Town Trustees, or School Directors of such county, township, city, town, or school district, as the case may be, may, by resolution spread upon their records, and certified to the Auditor, request said Auditor to create a sinking fund to meet any such debt, or any installment thereof, by the time the same shall become due and payable. Said resolution shall specify the principal amount to be so provided for, the time when the same shall become due, and the amount they desire raised annually to meet the same.

SEC. 2. Upon the receipt of such resolution the Auditor shall file in his office the same, and thereafter it shall be his duty, in certifying the amount of taxes to be raised within said district, to fix and certify a rate, to be denominated "Sinking Fund Tax," sufficient to produce the amount annually required in said resolution, and the same shall be levied, extended and collected, and paid into the State Treasury the same as other State taxes.

SEC. 3. The State Treasurer shall receive said taxes so collected, and shall invest the same in United States Government bonds, or in the bonds of the county, township, city, village or school-district to which such fund belongs, and for which it is created, at the lowest price for which such bonds can be purchased; not, however, to exceed the par value and accrued interest, and such County Commissioners, Supervisors, Town Auditors, City Council, Town or Village Trustees, or School Directors, shall have the right to determine the kind of bonds they will authorize to be purchased and to fix the maximum price that may be paid for the same, and in case of the purchase of Government bonds, then the Treasurer shall receive the interest as it accrues on said bonds and reinvest it in the same kind of securities, and in case of the purchase of the bonds for which the Sinking Fund is raised, then such purchased bonds shall be returned to the county, township, city, village or school district and be canceled or destroyed by the proper authorities.

GRINDING FOR THE SENATE.

The Senate appropriation bills, which were pounded over and over and amended on second reading last week and the week before, were tackled again, and passed as amended about as fast as the Clerk could read them and call the roll. Mr. Durfee raised his voice in protest against the Agricultural College business at Champaign, and Mr. Carter, apparently with sarcasm aforethought, moved to refer the protest to the Judiciary Committee, with whom a certain memorable protest was lodged the other day, with a good prospect that it will stay lodged there until the crack of doom. Mr. Coultas, of Morgan, who made a drive at the Chicago Deaf and Dumb School bill on second reading, apparently thought better now of the institution and the proposed appropriation of $5,000 for its support, and voted for it on its passage.

Further along Mr. Collins, of Cook, moved to make the Senate bill providing for a change in the County-Commissioners' districts in Cook County a special order for the noon hour. The Democrats, foreseeing

A POLITICAL MOVE,

refused to vote, and the result showed no quorum. A call of the House was begun, and Mr. Collins drew out of the muss by withdrawing his motion, and the Clerk resumed the call of the roll on the passage of Senate appropriation bills, all of which got through in good style, with votes to spare.

THE NET RESULT OF THE MORNING'S WORK was the disposition of all but two or three of the Senate appropriation bills. There was no good reason why they shouldn't all have been cleared out of the way, but another resolution calling for fresh copies of the Legislative Directory proved an apple of discord, over which the House wrangled until nearly 1 o'clock.

Mr. Cowan temporarily broke up the quarrel by rising to a question of privilege and offering a resolution expressing the thanks of the House to the Hon. Starkey R. Russell, of Scott, to whom the members of the two Houses, and everybody else who has occasion to visit the Capitol building, are indebted for that public benefactor, the State-House elevator. Mr. Cowan followed up his resolution with some appropriate remarks, not forgetting to allude to some of the oldest members in the House, as towheaded youths, who could do no better than to follow the Hon. Starkey's footsteps. His remarks put everybody in

THE SENTIMENTAL GOOD-BY HUMOR

that marks the close of every session, and were supplemented by some equally felicitous ones from Mr. Rumley, of Iroquois. The resolution was unanimously adopted. The venerable Starkey was escorted to the chair, returned his thanks in his characteristic way, and the House took a recess until after dinner.

The row over the scheme to distribute another lot of legislative blue books at the expense of the State for the use of such constituents as can read, and for the purpose of gratifying the average Legislator's vanity, was renewed at the opening of the afternoon session, but temporarily disposed of by the House instructing the Chairman of the Contingent Expense Committee to find out what the books would cost.

Mr. Baldwin called up the Senate bill providing for the

GIVING OF NEW BONDS BY COUNTY OFFICERS

who may continue in office after the time for the qualification of their successors. The bill was evidently drawn to meet the fact that, under the constitutional amendments and the recent election bills growing out of it, a number of county officers will hold over this fall until the fall of 1882, when the next election for county officers will take place.

Mr. Youngblood denounced the bill as a political umbilical cord connecting the recent unconstitutional legislation in regard to county officers with their proposed holding over.

Mr. Gregg observed that the gentleman's opposition to a harmless measure, and one directly in the interest of the people who were to be protected by the new bonds, came rather late in the day. The recent legislation might be unconstitutional, but until so decided by a competent authority it was a part of the law of Illinois. The gentleman's opposition might properly have been directed against the Election bills, but it was late in the day to oppose a bill

PERFECTLY HARMLESS IN ITS NATURE

and solely calculated to protect the interests of the people.

The House apparently thought so too, for it concurred with the Senate and passed the bill, which now goes to the Governor for his approval.

The Springfield Water-Works bill, designed to give Springfield what no other city more needs,—namely: good water,—was called up, passed, and will go to the Senate for concurrence.

Mr. Pearson, of Cook, succeeded in pulling through his bill authorizing the exchange of old and unserviceable arms for new arms and equipments, but not until it had been stripped of its emergency clause. The Senate may get a chance if there is time to concur.

A Senate bill authorizing cities, towns, school districts, and other municipal corporations to institute suits for taxes on forfeited property, and making the assessment of real estate prima facie evidence of ownership, was passed and goes to the Governor.

JOLIET AND CHESTER.

The Senate bill appropriating $250,000 for the ordinary expenses of Chester and Joliet Penitentiaries, and the General Appropriation bill appropriating some $2,700,000 for the general expenses of the State Government, were passed as amended on second reading, and sent to the Senate for concurrence in the amendments.

The Senate amendments to the Quincy Tax bill were called up and concurred in.

Mr. Plotke succeeded in calling up and having passed his bill on the subject of mechanics' liens. The bill is specially aimed at the not uncommon practice of a certain class of people who stand in with contractors to the injury of the laboring men. It provides that where an owner or his agent pays any person any money on such contract by collusion for the purpose of avoiding the provisions of the Lien law, or before

THE RIGHT OF A CLAIMANT TO FILE A NOTICE OF LIEN

has expired, or in advance of the terms of any contract, and the amount still due the contractor or his assignee after such payment has been made, shall be insufficient to satisfy the demands made, such owner shall be liable to the amount that would have been due and owing the contractor or his assignee at the time of filing the notice in the same manner as if no payment had been made. The gentlemen at the other end of the Capitol will be called on to concur.

The Senate Pharmacy bill and the Tax-levy bill were taken up and passed, the latter with an amendment authorizing the levy of $800,000 for 1881 and $1,000,000 for 1882, instead of $1,000,000 annually for the two years, for the State School Fund.

The House then adjourned until to-morrow morning, while the members carried out a pleasantly arranged program afterwards by presenting Doorkeeper Wilcox with a handsome tea set, and the usual extras in the way of oratory thrown in.

SMALL-POX.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ROCKFORD, Ill., May 26.—Five cases of small-pox were discovered this afternoon in the family of Thomas McGraw, residing on the South Side. There is one adult and four children suffering with the disease, who caught it from a man from Chicago who was visiting them. The authorities will use the utmost diligence to prevent its spreading, but it will probably be somewhat difficult.

DOWN IN TEXAS.

Eli Perkins Visits the Ancient Cathedrals—He Discovers a Lost Man.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., May 20.—This morning I rode down the San Antonio River to visit the old Spanish Missions. There they still stand, three and six miles below San Antonio. The Missions are old ruined Spanish cathedrals, 150 years old. They were built by a former generation of monks and Jesuits, who came to San Antonio, founded the town, and built splendid stone cathedrals with richly-carved stone doorways and grand domes; and then the whole race seems to have dried up and faded from the face of the Earth.

They once had an aristocratic Catholic hierarchy here in San Antonio, with Bishops and hundreds of priests and nuns, who reported to the great Cardinal, whose office is still filled by another Cardinal in Nicaragua.

It is not generally known that for over 100 years before Cardinal McCloskey wore his red hat and scarlet robes in New York, they have had a Cardinal in Nicaragua. I went across the Mediterranean to the great Catholic convocation in Rome in 1867 with the Nicaragua Cardinal, and returned from Rome over the Alps in the same coach. He traveled with a liveried servant, baskets of wine, and a big flagon of brandy, with which he treated the passengers as if he were common tourist. But every morning I noticed all the Catholic passengers used to kneel to him and kiss the Cardinal's amethyst ring.

These old Missions below San Antonio are now deserted. The monks' quarters are used by degenerate Mexicans as mule-stables. Probably the most ignorant Mexican and the most ignorant Catholic on Earth now shelters himself and family of mules, and children, and boys, and pigs in these windowless cloisters. When I asked one of them who was President of the United States, he didn't know.

"Did you ever hear of Gen. Grant?"

"No," he said, shaking his head.

"Who was George Washington?"

His head nodded "No" again.

"Did you ever hear of Christ?"

"Yes," he said; and he pointed to one Savior's image on an old glass candlestick, and went on smoothing down his greasy hair.

The Mexicans about San Antonio are the filthiest race in the world. A Russian Moujik, who wears a sheepskin shirt till it drops off, is not half as dirty. A Comanche Indian with dirty tallow on his hair would make a very clean Mexican.

A GENUINE SURPRISE.

On the way back from the Catholic Missions we stopped at a ranch on the banks of the San Antonio River, about a mile from San Antonio, and right in the midst of these ruined Spanish cathedrals and irrigating canals. Around the ranch were green fields of corn breast-high, some dogs good enough for the Westchester dog-show, and the handsomest horses I ever saw. The proprietor came out dressed in baggy brown linen pantaloons, bed-ticking suspenders, and a Yankee chip hat turned up behind like *Joshua Whitcomb's*. He was a very handsome man,—tall, muscular, with a manly brow; features fit for a model, and a rich, full voice, which spoke pure English. I thought at once, "What a handsome man! How did you come down here on a ranch?"

"Yes," he said, addressing my friend, "my two men are sick, and I'm working like a slave myself. Yesterday I dug out that irrigating ditch, and I've drawn 171 loads of manure this spring myself, and spread it on the land too. Look! my hands are all callous."

"What are you using manure on this rich land here for?" I asked.

"Well, the old Spaniards exhausted it. It looks black and rich, but the life is all out of it. I want to set out a field of tobacco. Tobacco, you know, takes good soil. I've raised tobacco in Connecticut, and I believe I can demonstrate that the best tobacco-land in the world is in Texas. You won't believe it,—you wouldn't believe a man would be such a fool,—but I tell you, sir, I am working here for an idea. I want to prove that crops can be raised here, and splendid crops too, without irrigation. Come and see the horses," he said, leading the way behind the house.

"They are the finest in Texas," said my friend. "That mare can go in 2:20, and either of these stallions is worth $8,000."

"But who is the handsome hermit?" I asked, "whose shirt is wet with honest sweat, who toils for an idea, and who has $8,000 horses?"

"That," he said, "is the Rev. Adirondack Murray. I introduced him as Murray, didn't I?"

"But what is the eloquent Boston pastor, and the author of that charming book of summer-travels in the Adirondacks, doing here? What's the secret? As Gen. Butler would say, 'Who is she?'"

"That's it," said my friend, as he hit a fly on his horse with the whip; "a man may love a beautiful woman, and with her Hell is Paradise."

ELI PERKINS.

AN EXCITING EPISODE.

An Immigrant Arrives at Cleveland Infected with the Small-Pox—Becoming Delirious, She Makes a Circuit of the Depot, Every One Fleeing from Her Presence.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., May 26.—A commotion was caused at the Union Depot early this morning on the arrival of the Lake Shore train from the East. Twenty-two coaches were loaded with immigrants, among whom was Mary Klein, a young woman from West Prussia, bound for Cleveland, where she expected to meet her lover, he having sent her money to come. On the way she was taken sick, and upon arriving here it was discovered that her malady was small-pox. It was stated that symptoms of the disease were noticeable before she landed at Castle Garden, and it is a wonder the officials there did not notice her condition and take her in charge. Other passengers were much frightened, and kept shy of the poor woman. She was removed to a room in the depot until the arrival of physicians and a conveyance to take her to the pest-house, and once in her delirium she ran around the depot, the baggage-men, porters, and others vanishing at her approach, and none daring to care for her. She was finally secured by a policeman, and later was removed to the pest-house.

The Horsford Almanac and Cook Book sent free on application to Rumford Chemical Works, Providence, R. I.

No good health with thin impure blood. Hop Bitters makes rich blood, good health, and strength.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR numerous patrons throughout the city, we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 9 o'clock p. m.

SOUTH DIVISION.

J. & R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 123 Twenty-second-st.

W. F. BOGART, Druggist, 648 Cottage Grove-av., northwest corner Thirty-fifth-st.

JUDSON S. JACOBUS, Druggist, 3037 Indiana-av., corner Thirty-first-st.

H. W. BUCHMAN, Druggist, corner Thirty-first and State-sts.

WEST DIVISION.

F. A. DRUEHL, Druggist, 802 South Halsted-st., corner Canalport-av.

H. F. KRAFT, Druggist, 641 West Madison-st., corner Paulina.

JAS. M. KIRKLEY & CO., Druggists, 134 South Halsted-st., corner of Adams.

MILLS' PHARMACY, J. W. WAINWRIGHT, 572 West Madison-st., corner Ogden-av.

TH. SONNICHSEN, Druggist, 249 Blue Island-av., corner of Twelfth-st.

H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.

AUGUST JACOBSON, Druggist, 182 North Halsted, corner Indiana-st.

NORTH DIVISION.

L. BURLINGHAM & CO., Druggist, 445 North Clark-st., corner Division.

F. M. WILLIAMS & CO., Druggists, 675 Larrabee-st., corner Sophia.

LOUIS W. H. NEEBE, Printing and Advertising Agent, News and Stationery Depot, 435 E. Division-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—BRIGHT BAY MARE. CAN be had by calling at 91 Wabash-av.

LOST—LAST SATURDAY IN SCHLESINGER & Mayer's store, corner Madison and State-sts., pocketbook containing bank bills, gold and silver. If finder will return to Room 8, 79 Dearborn-st. they will receive a suitable reward.

STRAYED—FROM 478 WEST LAKE-st., May 25, one brown mule, medium size, in good condition. Finder will be suitably rewarded by returning to above number.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE—CREDITORS IN THE CITY or country of the failed Chicago Grain and Provision Exchange and the Public Produce Exchange, and losers of margins in either of them, or of the Metropolitan, Garden City, and Women's Grain Exchange, or in auction deals on Board of Trade, can hear of something to their interest by addressing O B 66, Tribune office.

STAMMERING, STUTTERING, LISPING. Guaranteed cure. L. & G. Delon, (Dipl. from Paris,) 63 N. State-st. Scientific and serious treatment. No secret. No money in advance. Best references by patients cured in city.

WANTED—PARTY TO JOIN ME IN renting an office suitable to display samples; have refusal of one in very desirable location. Address, quick, T 24, Tribune office.

WANTED—BY A SALESMAN TRAVELING continually throughout the States a line of samples in druggists or groceries on commission. Address T 44, Tribune office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY, 85 Washington-st.: Fine lot for improvement on Wabash-av. between Congress and Harrison-sts., 40 feet, on 5 years' time; northwest corner Wabash-av. and northeast corner State-st., with full depth on Eighteenth-st., making the entire front from State-st. to Wabash-av. one of the best lots for improvement on Eighteenth-st.

FOR SALE—THE CHEAPEST THING in the market—100 feet on Wabash-av., north of Fourteenth-st. Inquire of GEO. G. NEWBURY, 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—SIX HOUSES, 3 BRICK and 3 frame, northeast corner Jackson-st. and Seeley-av., with lot 125x130 feet; can be had at a bargain, if taken at once. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE FRAME BUILDING on good Milwaukee-av. corner, $10,000; renting for $1,200; an excellent investment. HENRY WALLER, JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—90 FEET ON MARKET-ST., between Madison and Lake, improved. Address R 32, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A FEW SMALL ACRE tracts at Humboldt Park; also houses and lots at a bargain, and a fine hotel property. W. P. LARKIN, 92 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—40 FEET ON DREXEL-boulevard, north of Brooks-st. HENRY J. GOODRICH, 51 Major Block.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE AND LOT, 50X132, 399 West Harrison-st., $3,000; lots on Cottage Grove-av., Bowen-av., Evans-av., Langley-av., Forty-second and Forty-third-sts., $30 and $40 per foot. B. F. HEAD, 43 Major Block.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE OF 7 ROOMS, 887 Park-av., near new school and street-cars; lot 44x125. Cottage and lot on Prairie-av., between Sixteenth and Eighteenth-sts. Fifty feet on Calumet-av., near Forty-second-st. F. T. COLBY, 37 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—A GOOD BRICK HOUSE and lot for $3,250; another, 3 rooms deep, $3,600. Headquarters for Englewood property. D. W. STORRS, 94 Washington-st., Room 21.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL BARGAINS IN houses on South Side avenues from $6,000 to $30,000. HAWLEY & TRUMBULL, 190 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CITY LOTS NEAR HORSE-cars, in settled neighborhood; water in street; cheap. H. L. HAMMOND, 177 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—CONGRESS-ST. NEAR Michigan-av., lot with party wall and foundation; $7,500; easy payments. TOMLINSON, 15 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—2021 MICHIGAN-AV., 3-story and basement stone-front, lot 25x163. Has all modern conveniences, hot and cold water on each floor; is in first-class condition. BAIRD & BRADLEY, Room 15, 90 La Salle-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—RECEIVER'S SALE OF lot on Egandale-av., east front, near Forty-fifth-st., 119.3x147 feet to alley; also lot on Forty-fifth-st., north front, between Egandale-av. and Drexel boulevard, 78.5x208 feet to alley, being Lots 2 and 3 in Clark & Sharp's Subdivision of Lots 1, 2, 3, and 4, Block 5, of Walker & Stinson's Subdivision of W. ½ S. W. ¼, Sec. 2, 38, 14. Pursuant to an order of the Circuit Court of Cook County, entered on the 30th day of November, 1880, in the case of Melville C. Eames, et al. vs. The State Savings Institution, et al., I shall, on Friday, the 3d day of June, 1881, at 11 o'clock a. m., at my office, No. 200 La Salle-st., Chicago, sell the above-described premises for the sum of $4,945, one-half cash, balance on or before two years, with interest at 6 per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, unless a higher and better bid is then received, in which event the highest and best bid will be accepted.

LUCIUS B. OTIS,
Receiver of the State Savings Institution.
Chicago, May 24, 1881.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, THE CHOICEST building lots in La Grange, on C. B. & Q. R. R. Those who contemplate buying a suburban home, and desire to locate in a high, healthful section where drainage is excellent, purest water, and very best railroad accommodations, and where property, on account of its natural advantages and accessibility, will become very valuable, are invited to come at our expense and see our lots at La Grange. They are better beyond comparison than any offered anywhere else at double the price.

We have churches, schools, best society, stores, and markets, and after June 15, will be within thirty minutes' ride from the city.

For further information address H. KELLY, 90 Washington-st., or C. W. RICHMOND, La Grange, who will meet you and show you the property.

FOR SALE—FIVE-ACRE BLOCK NEAR Park Side, on I. C. R. R., $4,000; 50 feet east front on Indiana-av., between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth-sts., $30 per foot; lots at South Chicago, and acre property in the Calumet region. ELAM G. & G. E. CLARK, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—5 LOTS CORNER Sixty-seventh-st. and Farwell-av. in McChessny's Homestead Addition, Hyde Park, for $750 for the five; cost double 15 years ago; must be sold at once. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ACRE PROPERTY, BY H. L. HAMMOND, 177 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE OR RENT—HOUSES, LOTS, and acres at Hinsdale. Will build to suit and sell on monthly payments. O. J. STOUGH, 212 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—GLENCOE—LOTS ON THE shore of Lake Michigan, 80 feet above lake, at $100 each, on $5 monthly payments; good schools, churches, and cheap railroad fare; will show lots free any day. IRA BROWN, 142 La Salle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL lot one block from the hotel at Lagrange, 7 miles from Chicago; $15 down and $5 monthly; cheapest property in market; shown free; abstract free. IRA BROWN, 142 La Salle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—CHOICE BUSINESS AND residence lots, centrally located, near Pullman Station, and convenient to the Works. Acre property near Pullman a specialty. Apply to JAMES. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., Room 34, 134 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—SIXTY acres on Milwaukee Railroad, $3,000; good for subdivision. Address R 55, Tribune.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES SOUTH OF city, close to depot, $500 per acre. HENRY WALLER, JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—TEN ACRES NEAR NEW Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Car-Shops, at $500 per acre. HENRY WALLER, JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE—AT KENWOOD, Forty-seventh-st., fronting south, 62x200 deep to an alley; good barn, first-class house; cheap. ROBERT BOYD, Fidelity Vaults, 143 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—FIVE ACRES ON B. & O. R. R., east of Stony Island-av., at great bargain if taken at once; 25 acres at Calumet, on river near Chittenden's bridge; 33 feet on Washington-av., north of Fifty-first-st., $40. B. A. ULRICH, Room 7, 108 and 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—15½ ACRES IN FRISBEE'S Subdivision, Sec. 19, South Chicago. Will sell the same for $100 per acre cash. R 76, Tribune office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND acres of pine lands, with mills, near Pigeon River, Thunder Bay, Lake Superior. Apply for the next six days at Fort William, after that time Toronto, Canada. JOSEPH DAVIDSON.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE DWELLING on North Side from $3,000 to $4,000. F. H. WATRISS, Room 10, 99 Washington-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A MANUFACTURING BUSINESS having a valuable patent wants $10,000 to $15,000 special capital to take care of their increasing trade. Address T 24, Tribune office.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—IN A FAST-growing town on Wabash, St. L. & P. R. R.; fine chance for physician; no opposition; price $800. Address N. H. PERRINE, Baylis, Pike Co., Ill.

FOR SALE—A CLEAN DRUG-STOCK established trade. Address O, care Tribune.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND BUSINESS-men.—Rock Falls, Ill., located at the junction of the C., B. & Q., C. & N. W., and R. I. & St. L. Railways, is the largest manufacturing town of its age in the West, and offers unusual advantages to manufacturers of almost any commodity. It has a large and enduring water-power, which, when fully developed, will support a city of 50,000 inhabitants. Its railway facilities are No. 1 in every respect.

Improved water-power for sale in large or small quantities at low figures and on easy terms. Also, room and power to rent for large or small business, in new brick building, very low.

Every possible encouragement is offered to manufacturers and others to locate here.

$250,000 worth of unimproved water-power and land will be donated to parties improving the same.

Address A. P. SMITH, Rock Falls, Ill.

Refers to the management of the C., B. & Q. R. R. Company, Chicago, Ill.

THE BEST BUSINESS CHANCE IS TO open a saloon with beer-garden connected; in close connection with Sanger festival. 192 Wabash-av. MILLER.

WE OFFER FOR SALE OR TRADE AT a bargain, the entire patterns and extras, finished and unfinished machines of the Buckeye and Planet reaper and mower built by the Lafayette Agricultural Works. There can be cash sales made from this stock the present season of $3,000 to $5,000 if taken at once. For further information inquire at our office. Lafayette Car Works, Lafayette, Ind.

WANTED—WE DESIRE TO ESTABLISH a general agency in Chicago or vicinity to control the sale of a staple article of daily consumption. Any energetic man with small capital may secure a permanent, paying business. For particulars address Greenwich Manufacturing Company, No. 46 Vesey-st., New York.

WANTED—A SUITABLE MAN TO take an interest in the best refrigerating principle ever patented for all purposes requiring cold, dry, pure air, with small consumption of ice. FREDERICH ROLOSON, Baltimore, Md.

WANTED—CAPITAL TO BUILD mills and manufacture a valuable patent and put it on the market; adapted to the Western country; will bear investigation. Call or address Room 588, Palmer House.

WANTED—A MAN WITH $1,000 CAPITAL to engage in a light manufacturing business that will pay 10 per cent a month. Address T 47, Tribune office.

STORAGE.

CHICAGO STORAGE CO., 200 TO 206 Randolph-st., have the finest warerooms and the best facilities in the city for storing furniture, pianos, merchandise, etc. Low rates. Advances made.

FIDELITY STORAGE COMPANY 78 and 80 East Van Buren-st. Permanent and reliable. Established in 1875. Advances made. Increased facilities for the storage of household goods.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, etc., in building expressly for the purpose, having just added additions to former and built extensive premises adjoining. Advances made. Furniture moved and packed for shipping. Established in 1872. GEORGE PARRY, 156 and 160 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—JUNE 1, SIX-ROOM COTTAGE, newly papered, painted, and calcimined; rent low to small family. Best of references required. Inquire at 4334 Evans-av.

TO RENT—NO. 1320 MICHIGAN-AV., frame house in thorough repair, 8 rooms, large lot. Apply 125 Clark-st., Room 26.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE FOR the summer. Prairie-av., near Thirty-ninth-st. A bargain to a good party. Address T 45, Tribune.

West Side.

TO RENT—$18—2 FLOORS IN BRICK house 519 Western-av. $16—First floor, 7 rooms, 28 Fillmore-st. Inquire at 505 Western-av.

TO RENT—CHEAP—636 WEST WASHINGTON-st.; 2-story basement, stone-front, gas-fixtures; in good order. Inquire at 634 West Washington-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—CHEAP TILL OCTOBER, an elegant 3-story double brick house, handsomely furnished, in fashionable location on North Side, $150 a month. Address T 33, Tribune office.

Suburban.

TO RENT—AT SOUTH EVANSTON—A large house, ample shady grounds; near the lake-shore. OMAR NEWMAN, 15 Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT—IN RAVENSWOOD—2-story frame house, on beautiful corner lot, in best location; easy walk from depot; has good barn, carriage-house, etc.; lake water in house. BAIRD & BRADLEY, Room 15, 90 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—FLAT OF FIVE ROOMS, No. 232 Thirty-first-st., near Michigan-av. F. W. SPRINGER, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 4.

TO RENT—CHOICE FLATS, FOUR TO six rooms, near Thirty-first-st., $20 to $25. D. W. STORRS, 94 Washington-st., Room 21.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, ALL front, for gentlemen. 47 Monroe-st., opposite Palmer House. Apply at Room 17.

TO RENT—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED room at 11 Congress-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—FRONT ROOM, NICELY furnished, suitable for a gent and wife or two gentlemen; good day-board opposite; location, Jefferson Park. Inquire at 474 West Adams-st.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED rooms for gentlemen, with or without board. Apply at 95 Loomis-st.

TO RENT—BY A. GOODRICH, THREE rooms, with bath, and furnished or unfurnished, for housekeeping in marble front. 541 West Madison.

North Side.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT, FURNISHED sitting-room with bedroom for one gentleman in a private German family. References required. Inquire at 128 Ohio-st., near Wells.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c

Stores.

TO RENT—STORE, 172 SOUTH CLARK-st.; also, second floor, 172 and 174 South Clark-st. Apply to J. BASSETT, 128 La Salle-st., Room 2.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT 256 State-st., near Jackson. J. & J. M. GAMBLE, 40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—STORE; 981 WEST MADISON-st., iron-front, 24x80. Inquire 156 Washington-st., Room 27.

TO RENT—WHOLE OR PART OF A store and basement, 115 Franklin-st. B. R. DE YOUNG & CO., 85 Washington-st.

Docks and Yards.

TO RENT—DOCK AT THE FOOT OF North Market-st., suitable for coal, iron, or lumber, for one year or term of years. J. J. HACKNEY, 94 Washington-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—ON WABASH-AV., ROOMS with steam power and elevator. Inquire at 333 State-st.

TO RENT—FIRST FLOOR OF THE warehouse corner Lumber-st. and Twenty-second, formerly known as the Kent Packing-House. B. P. HUTCHINSON & CO., 15 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT—STATE AND WASHINGTON-sts., corner room, 30x40, with nine windows, over Peacock's jewelry store, fine elevator for business purposes. FISHER, 94 State-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A PRIVATE barn, of 3 or 4 stalls, large enough to accommodate five light buggies, and located between State-st. and Michigan-av., north of Twelfth-st. Address, stating location and terms per month, T 34, Tribune.

FINANCIAL.

A. GOLDSMID, LOAN OFFICE, 99 EAST Madison-st. (licensed). Established 1865. Diamond broker and bullion dealer. Cash paid for old gold and silver, diamonds, pearls, etc., etc. Colorado Branch, 403½ Larimer-st., Denver.

ANY SUM OF MONEY LOANED ON furniture, pianos, etc., without removal, and other securities. W. N. ALLEY, 152 Dearborn-st., Room 4.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNITURE without removal, pianos and other securities at lowest rates. 79 Dearborn-st., Rooms 6 and 7.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNITURE and pianos without removal. 151 Randolph-st., Room 4.

ANY AMOUNTS AT LOWEST RATES loaned on furniture, pianos, machinery, etc., without removal or publicity. Room 1, 149 Monroe.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, watches, etc., at low rates. D. LAUNDER, Rooms 5 and 6, 120 Randolph-st. Established 1854.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN on diamonds, watches, and jewelry at TOM N. DONNELLY & CO.'S loan office, 118 Dearborn-st.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, pianos, etc., without removal; lowest rates; also on all good securities. Room 11, 95 Dearborn-st.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR STATE Savings and Fidelity Bank books, and Scandinavian National Bank certificates. IRA HOLMES, General Broker, 86 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOW INTEREST in sums to suit, by H. L. HAMMOND, 177 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT; current rates. B. R. DE YOUNG & CO., 85 Washington-st.

WANTED—A LOAN OF $10,000 FOR five years on improved real estate in the city, valued at $50,000, at 6 per cent per annum, without commission. R 65, Tribune office.

6 AND 7 PER CENT—MONEY TO LOAN on city real estate in sums to suit. PETERSON & BAY, 163 East Randolph-st.

$1.000 TO $10,000 TO LOAN—ON IMPROVED city real estate at current rates of interest. P. W. SNOWHOOK, 61 La Salle-st.

$10.000 WANTED—ON BOND AND mortgage, well secured on improved property; will give 8 per cent. HILL, Room 56, 116 Washington-st.

$300.000 TO LOAN — BUILDING loans made. CHAS. GARDNER, 94 Washington-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—A GOOD MAN with about $3,000 to extend and increase a largely paying manufacturing business; (druggist sundry goods) can demonstrate to the satisfaction of any good man meaning business and having the money that this is a rare chance; best evidence of both owner's and business, good standing given at interview. Call on B. 368 West Madison-st.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A MANUFACTURING business now running; owned and controlled by patents; a monopoly; a one-half interest for $5,000, or one-third for $3,500 cash. Pays $40 per day; $12,000 per year. Address R 79, Tribune.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—HAVING SECURED the control of the last revision of "Hill's Manual," we desire the services of all first-class agents to handle the work in Chicago on weekly payments. The opportunity now offered for the first time on this work cannot fail to be appreciated by all agents who wish to handle a work upon which there can be no competition. We also carry at all times a large stock of Bibles, imported albums, and standard publications. BAIRD & DILLON, Rooms 10 and 11 Lakeside Building.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $4,000 TO take charge in this city of a branch of a Boston manufacturing house. To the right party a rare opportunity. Address T 8, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A GOOD BUSINESS man with from $6,000 to $10,000 to unite with the subscriber in working up one of the best patents in the country. Five factories now in operation; more to be started. CHAS. P. JACKSON, P.-O. Box 311, Chicago.

MACHINERY.

A DUPLEX SAFETY BOILER CANNOT explode; gives most steam for least money, and its durability is established by three years' service without repairs. Engineers and steam users invited to examine, or send for descriptive circular to DUPLEX SAFETY BOILER COMPANY offices, 34 Cortland-st., New York, and 45 Franklin-st., Chicago.

WANTED—SIX DERRICKS, 45 TO 60 feet long; give size and price. Address CONTRACTOR, 16 Metropolitan Block, City.

100

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 124 Dearborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 15 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

COAL OIL STOVES AS GOOD AS THE world affords, at $4 each. 78 Market-st.

EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD CO., 381 and 383 West Madison-st.—Now receiving spring stock of carpets, furniture, and household goods. Selling at lowest prices for cash or on installments. Call and examine.

FOR SALE—PARAGON RANGE. APPLY at 283 Johnson-place.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS EXPERIENCED bookkeeper with the best of references. Address T 32, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO DO collecting and some office work in a manufacturing business. Give reference and wages wanted. Address T 37, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO understands the grocery business and speaks German. Must come well recommended. No. 11 Blue Island-av.

WANTED—A CAPABLE YOUNG MAN, good penman, with unexceptionable references, as assistant bookkeeper. T 39, Tribune office.

WANTED—A RELIABLE PARTY TO post a set of books at the end of each month. Address T 41, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED BOOKKEEPER; salary $15 at start. Address T 19, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—STAVE AND HEADING mill men—Two (2) stave cutters, three (3) stave jointers; heading sawyer, matcher, and jointer. Men with families preferred. Steady employment the year through to No. 1 workmen. Address Hall & Dann Barrel Company, Knapp, Wis.

WANTED—GOOD CARRIAGE-TRIMMER immediately. Call or address J. T. DeREMER, Elgin, Ill.

WANTED—JOB PRINTER; STEADY person furnished with job composition and small press-work. LANDON & CO., 126 Washington-st., Room 70.

WANTED—GOOD PAINTERS, BY WM. H. EMERSON, 44 Thirteenth-st.

WANTED—THREE CARRIAGE-TRIMMERS. Apply at 190 Lake-st. PARKHURST & WILKINSON.

WANTED—A MAN TO CALCIMINE A house at once. Call at 3740 Ellis-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BUTTER and cheese maker, who can bring first-class references as to ability and honesty. Apply at once to T 95, Tribune office.

WANTED—CARRIAGE TRIMMER; must be first-class; steady work for the season; good wages paid. Address J. T. DeREMER, Elgin, Ill.

WANTED—HARDWOOD OIL-FINISHER. Apply in basement southeast corner Jackson and Desplaines-sts.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—COACHMAN—A RELIABLE man to take care of two horses and buggies, and be generally useful around house. Must have references and experience. Address T 46, Tribune.

WANTED—3 GOOD HOSTLERS AT 287 North State-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—200 RAILROAD LABORERS for Iowa and Illinois, 100 for Lake Superior; wages $1.50 to $1.75 per day; free fare; 100 for saw-mills, farms, and miscellaneous work. CHRISTIAN & CO., 268 South Water-st. and 23 West Madison-st.

WANTED—ALL THE GOOD LABORERS I can get for Iowa, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Dakota Territory. Highest wages paid; free fare. Also, for Colorado and Kansas; cheap fare. J. H. SPERBECK, 21 West Randolph-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—SALESMAN WHO POSSESSES an acquaintance with the gents' furnishing goods trade in the State of Illinois, to sell manufactured goods; to the right party, furnishing satisfactory recommendations, a liberal arrangement can be made. Address, inclosing stamp for particulars, HUESTIS & DUSENBERRY, 20, 22, 24, and 26 King-st., Troy, N. Y.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS AMERICAN clothing salesman, with established trade in States of Illinois, Missouri, and Iowa, by an Eastern house; must be of good character and thoroughly reliable; liberal arrangements will be made with the right party. Address W 30, Tribune office.

WANTED—BOY IN HARDWARE store; must be strong and willing. Good reference required. Address T 28, Tribune office.

WANTED—A SALESMAN TO SELL the fine retail trade; must be well acquainted in the large cities of the West; good references and experience necessary; to represent New York manufacturers of elastic webs and suspenders. Address immediately T 17, Tribune office.

WANTED—MEN—$5 TO $500 STARTS you in a permanent business paying 100 to 500 per cent profit, in city or country, without experience. Send for papers and investigate an honorable money-making scheme which will please you. Address, with stamp, MERRILL & CO., 27 and 29 North Clark-st., Chicago.

WANTED—SEVERAL "BOARDING masters," with outfits, on the Indiana, Bloomington & Western Railway. Apply to HUNT, ROCKWELL & SAXTON, New Castle, Henry County, Ind.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN OF LITERARY ability, capable of writing descriptions of persons and places. Address R 71, Tribune office.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. Apply at 100 Mather-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN OR Scandinavian girl to do general housework at 3249 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A GIRL IN A FAMILY TO do plain cooking. 138 East Jackson-st., three doors east of Clark.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL work for family of two. Must be good cook and laundress. Call at 9 Bryant-av., near Douglas Monument.

WANTED—A GOOD STRONG GIRL to do kitchen work in a small family; one who is a good washer and ironer. 12 Grant-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BROILER at O'NEILL'S restaurant, No. 144 Madison-st.

WANTED—GIRL TO COOK, WASH, and iron in family of three; high wages to first-class cook. Apply, with references, at 371 Superior-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS GIRL (MUST room at home) for family of two. Call at 271 North Clark-st., Flat 1.

WANTED—AT 530 WEST ADAMS-ST. a good cook and laundress.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR general housework in a family of three. Apply at 514 North-av.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO COOKING and laundry in private family; wages $4 to $4.50 a week; prompt pay. 3150 Wabash-av.

Dressmakers.

WANTED — FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKERS. MARSHALL FIELD & CO., State and Washington-sts., fifth-floor.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—COMPETENT HANDS TO work on artistic ladies' garments; also apprentices. 13 Harmon-court.

Nurses.

WANTED—A GIRL COMPETENT TO take charge of a child 4 years old, and to sew. Best city references required. Ask for Mrs. Jenkins, at St. Caroline's Court Hotel, Thursday and Friday before 10 a. m. and between 4 and 5 p. m.

WANTED—GOOD, HEALTHY YOUNG woman to wet-nurse an infant. References. 520 West Washington-st.

WANTED—HEALTHY NURSE-GIRL to-day at 3253 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A NURSE, ENGLISH OR French, for large children. Apply at 379 Ontario-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—71 EAST WASHINGTON-st. An intelligent American lady above 25 can find congenial employment in business at $12 weekly; one who has held some responsible situation in the dry-goods line preferred. Apply at manager's office. Room 3.

WANTED—A FEW LADIES OF REFINEMENT to learn an art accomplishment; $5 to $12 per week earned readily; work furnished at home when proficient; small amount necessary for instruction. Address T 4, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FEW LADIES TO PROCURE subscriptions for the finest art work published; liberal commissions and prompt pay. Apply to L. SCHICK, 128 Lake-st., corner Clark.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AT JOHN MITCHELL'S, 196 E. WASHINGTON-st., horses of all kinds, carriages, buggies, and harness, new and second-hand, at low prices; or will exchange. Cash advances made.

A VERY ORDINARY SADDLE-HORSE, Kentucky breed, has all the gaits, for sale. Inquire of JOHN McCOY, 2135 Michigan-av.

AT J. S. COOPER'S STABLES, NOS. 174 and 176 Michigan-av., fine driving, buggy, carriage, saddle, and draft horses. Orders solicited.

FOR SALE—THE NICEST BLACK pony in the city; she is 8 years old, well broke to drive or ride, and safe for lady or children to use; price $60. Stable in rear of 276 Thirty-second-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—HORSE, harness, and phaeton; fine rig; bought last year; nearly new. Reason for selling no use for them. Inquire at 1413 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—A TEAM OF LIGHT KENTUCKY carriage or buggy horses; one a fine riding horse; full gaited. Call at Stables, 1720 Prairie-av.

FOR SALE—A VERY FINE SIDE-spring-top buggy; made to order; extra strong; nearly new. Can be seen at 574 Washington-st., or address H. G. BILLINGS, 243 South Water-st.

MUST BE SOLD—A FINE 7-YEAR-OLD mare, sound and fearless. Also a good heavy harness and one of the best top grocery delivery wagons in the city; new, used but a few times. Will sell separately or together for any reasonable offer. Don't fail to call any time to-day if you want a bargain. 506 West Washington-st.

PASTURAGE FOR HORSES—AT Stony Island Farm, near South Chicago; grass, shade, and water in abundance; $1 per week. ELAM G. CLARK.

THE BEST BARGAIN IN THE CITY—A handsome young black mare, perfectly sound, and safe for lady; new harness and top phaeton; also, full leather-top, side-bar buggy, made by Kimball, separately or together, at a great sacrifice; don't fail to see them if you want a big bargain. Call any time to-day at 306 West Washington-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ALL RECOMMEND MRS. FRANKS, 361 West Madison-st., best adviser on love, marriage, family and business troubles. Fees, 50 cents to $1.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-class dry goods salesman from Boston in some Western house, town, or city. Address BOSTON SALESMAN, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-class correspondent, who can give undoubted proof of ability, to devote three or four hours per day of his time to that or similar work. Address B 37, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man of 17, in some wholesale house where there is chance for improvement. Address T 43, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—ANY FIRM wishing to employ a type-writer and operator please address T 42, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-class custom cutter in a merchant tailoring house, in city or country. Address K. W. ABBOTT, 1411 Madison-av., Kansas City, Mo.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ENGINEER, having nine years' experience. Can give satisfactory references. Address No. 1400 Indiana-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-class gardener and florist. Address T 40, Tribune.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS A COACHMAN. 188 Third-av., first floor.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, by a young Swede in some good family; is willing to work and make himself useful; understands the care of horses thoroughly; speaks English. Address E. KROUTHIN, 102 Sedgwick-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN and do general work around a house, by a young Englishman. City references. Address T 38, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man, good penman, in an insurance or railroad office. Can give best of references. Address R 63, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY MIDDLE-aged man and wife as janitor of a building or any work. T 25, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man from Buenos Ayres (River La Plata) which the following acquirements may enable him to fill: Good penman, quick at figures, etc., etc.; is not afraid of work; is familiar with the Spanish, English, and Italian languages, and is ready to give information as to his conduct and antecedents. Address T 22, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG mechanical draughtsman, who also has been working in a surveyor's office; wants steady employment immediately. Apply to J. J., 68 Illinois-st.

SITUATION WANTED—A GENTLEMAN having a first-class connection with C. I. F. buyers wishes to connect himself with some good firm of exporters; local references. Address T 18, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WELL-experienced cook in private family. Good references. Address R 61, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL. Call or address 204 North Desplaines-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD Swedish girl to do general housework in a small family. Call at 32 Bremer-st.

SITUATION WANTED—IN PRIVATE family; is first-class cook and good laundress; good wages wanted. 231 Twenty-second-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT girl to cook, wash, and iron in a private family. Good references. Address T 15, Tribune.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR COOK and second girl. German, with the best of reference. Both extra good girls. 145 Twentieth-st.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A PRIVATE family by a respectable girl to do sewing or second work; no objection to the country. Please call at No. 486 West Indiana-st.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG Irish girl as nurse or to do light second work in a private family. Call for two days at 107 Sigel-st.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES needing good Scandinavian or German female help, supplied at G. Duske's office, 195 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WISCONSIN girls, best description, well recommended. Bureau Registry, 275 West Monroe-st. Bell telephone.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY as nursery governess, to travel as companion to an invalid, or housekeeper where there are servants kept; would prefer to leave the city. Best of Chicago references. Address R 67, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY, as assistant correspondent or copyist in an insurance or other office. Best of references. Address N 15, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

16 ELDRIDGE-COURT—PARLORS AND bed-rooms, family and single rooms, with board.

2404 WABASH AV. — DESIRABLE rooms, furnished or unfurnished, en suite or single: first-class table. References.

North Side.

7 NORTH CLARK-ST., NEAR THE bridge—Board, with rooms, $4.50 to $7 per week; furnished rooms, without board, $1.50 to $4 per week.

219 NORTH LA SALLE-ST.—A LARGE alcove front room, nicely furnished, with board, for gentleman and lady, or two gentlemen.

West Side.

17 THROOP-ST., BETWEEN MADISON and Washington—Handsomely furnished room, with board, to two gentlemen, room-mates.

51 ASHLAND-AV., FACING UNION Park—Single or en suite, 3 large rooms, including front alcove, all newly furnished; also, double parlors and hall bed-room, unfurnished; best table-board: Madison or Randolph-st. cars.

127 LOOMIS-ST.—TWO DESIRABLE rooms with good board.

Hotels.

BENTON HOUSE—NEW MARBLE building adjoining Grand Pacific, opposite Custom-House, 228 and 230 Clark street, offers first-class accommodations; rooms elegantly furnished, meals equal to the best, at $1.50 per day. BENTON MAUZY, Proprietor.

HASTINGS HOUSE, 16 TO 22 ADAMS-st.—Cool and well-furnished rooms, with board, from $6 to $10 per week.

ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL, ON THE European plan, 74 and 76 East Adams-st. New building; new furniture; everything new; all light rooms; gas, hot and cold baths. Prices, 75 cents to $1.00 per day. Liberal rates to permanent guests. F. H. THOMPSON, proprietor.

ST. JAMES HOTEL, 116 FIFTH-AV.—Enlarged and refurnished, $2 per day. Day-board $5 per week. Meal tickets for business-men taking dinners down-town.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL, TRIBUNE Block—Is the largest and best European hotel in the city, having 162 rooms, ranging from 75c to $2 per day, according to location. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTEN, Prop.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A FINE 7⅓ OCTAVE ROSEWOOD UPRIGHT piano, used but little, for sale at great sacrifice by lady who has no use for it. Call between 2 and 6 o'clock, Room 2, Brown's Hotel, corner State and Van Buren-sts.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S
UPRIGHT PIANOS.
These celebrated pianos, with others of best makes, can be found at the warerooms of
W. W. KIMBALL,
Corner State and Adams.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD, DURABLE piano at a moderate price don't fail to examine the Lyon & Healy patent upright before purchasing. The musical profession are enthusiastic in its praise. It is indorsed by Rive-King, Sherwood, Brittan, Piatt, Gleason, Liebling, Boscovitz, Eddy Becker, Mathews, Burge, Baird, and a host of others. LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.

IF YOU WANT TO RENT A PIANO, GO to PROSSER & CO.'S. They make renting a specialty. 215 State-st.

NEW
UPRIGHT PIANOS
TO RENT.
W. W. KIMBALL,
Corner State and Adams.

NEW
PIANOS AND ORGANS
FOR SALE
ON INSTALLMENTS.
W. W. KIMBALL,
Corner State and Adams.

STORY & CAMP, STORY & CAMP,
keep a magnificent assortment of
Decker Bros.' Pianos,
Haines Bros.' Pianos,
Mathushek Pianos,
Story & Camp Pianos,
Estey Organs,
Story & Camp Organs.
Low prices. Easy payments.
188 and 190 State-st. 188 and 190 State-st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—WANTED TO KNOW IF John Marshal, formerly living in St. Louis on Tayon-av., is in the city. Leave number of residence. Address T 2, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—DINE WITH ME SATURDAY same time, as you cannot to-day. If not send note to Post-Office. E. P. ALLEN.

PERSONAL—HARRY CHESTER, OF Brandon, Miss., please leave your address at Washington Hotel, Madison-st.

PERSONAL—HATTIE, I WANT TO see you very much. Will you call? JACK.

PERSONAL—A LADY SCHOOL-teacher, understanding cooking and household duties, can obtain her board for nothing now and during the summer by assisting an old lady mornings and evenings in her household duties; residence is west of Ashland-av. Address T 38, Tribune office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—SODA FOUNTAIN APPARATUS, Tuft's make, white marble, eight syrup, three draughts, in good order. Apply to FULLER & FULLER, 20 Market-st., Chicago. Price $75.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—TWO BILLIARD and 5 pool tables, and all materials. Repairing strictly attended to. 227 and 229 Fifth-av., up-stairs.

FINANCIAL.

LOCAL SECURITIES
AND
INVESTMENTS
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
DAY & FIELD,
130 LA SALLE-ST.

OREGON IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.

30 Nassau-st., New York, May 14, 1881.
Coupons of June 1, 1881, from bonds of the Oregon Improvement Company will be paid at maturity by the Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., 26 Exchange-place, New York. HORACE WHITE, Treasurer.

THE COURTS.

ITEMS.

The forged-bond case of James B. Doyle is set for trial for to-day before Judge Blodgett.

Judge Jameson will this morning decide the County-Hospital case.

In the case of Ward vs. Farwell, the demurrers to the original bill were overruled yesterday by Judge Tuley, in accordance with the recent decision of the case by the Supreme Court. Leave was given to file an amended bill, and a rule was made on the defendants to answer in twenty days.

DIVORCES.

Mary J. Fielding filed a bill yesterday against her husband, Walter Fielding, asking for a divorce on the ground of desertion.

John Hackett asked for a divorce from Nora Hackett on the same ground.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

J. D. Harvey, Receiver of the Manufacturers' National Bank, filed a bill against Edward N. Stanley, Frank W., Caroline E., Annie G., Mattie W., and Hattie E. Stanley, and Adelaide E. Rickords, heirs of the late Hough P. Stanley, deceased, to collect $3,500. He says that H. P. Stanley in his lifetime owned fifty shares of stock in the Manufacturers' National Bank, on which an assessment of 70 per cent has recently been levied by the Controller of the Currency. After Stanley's death his estate, valued at $90,000, was divided among his heirs and the estate closed up. It is claimed that the estate was liable for the amount due on the stock; that such liability followed the division; and that the heirs now hold their portions as a trust estate subject to payment of their share of the $3,500. The Receiver therefore asks that this liability may be enforced.

Thomas Young and G. R. Morrison sued W. E. Webbe, J. W. Geale, T. J. Geale, and H. D. Hunter for $1,500.

STATE COURTS.

Elizabeth Castello began a suit yesterday for $5,000 against Alexander Orme.

Frank Koasnicka commenced an action in trespass against Frederick Paulsmeier and Bernhard Meyer, laying damages at $5,000.

Otto Young began a suit in trespass to recover $50,000 damages of William B. Clapp.

T. J. May began a suit for the use of T. J. Smith against W. J. Manning to recover $2,500.

Charles O. Perrine filed a bill against W. M. Hoyt & Co. to restrain them from using his trade-mark of "Kamuck Maple Sirup."

Rosanna McGrath commenced a suit for $5,000 damages against Dennis Ryan.

Dougherty & Co. sued J. S. Bassett & Co. for $1,060.

PROBATE COURT.

In the estate of Peter Stack, the will was proven and admitted to probate, and letters testamentary were issued to Catherine Stack. The estate is valued at about $500.

In the estate of Peter Besgen, letters testamentary were issued to Andrew Reiner and August Munnghausen. The estate is valued at about $6,200.

In the estate of Robert E. Brewer et al., minors, letters of guardianship were issued to John S. Brewer. The estate is valued at about $200.

In the estate of John Hartog, letters of administration were issued to Cornelia Hartog. The estate is valued at about $5,000.

In the estate of Nicholas Austien, letters of administration were issued to Mary Austien. The estate is valued at about $850.

In the estate of Peter Mann, letters of administration were issued to Catherina Mann. The estate is valued at about $250.

CRIMINAL COURT.

William Males was tried for burglary and acquitted.

George Price was tried for larceny and acquitted.

Mary Reynolds pleaded guilty to larceny and sentence was suspended.

John Ryan pleaded guilty to larceny and was remanded.

James O'Brien was tried for larceny and acquitted.

Frank Reilly pleaded guilty to larceny, and was given eight months in the House of Correction.

Patrick Cavanaugh pleaded guilty to the burglarizing of a safe at the South Side Rolling-Mills. Daniel Cavanaugh pleaded not guilty.

William Sicliey and Harry Youngman were on trial for assaulting Patrick Martel some months ago.

John Wambach and Martin Grageska, lads of 13, were tried for burglarizing cars, and acquitted.

Mr. Mitchell, attorney for Thomas Finucan, who is indicted along with McKay and the Cavanaughs, charged with the South Side rolling-mill burglary, appeared before Judge Anthony yesterday and gave notice that his client intended to plead guilty. Patrick Cavanaugh thereupon pleaded guilty, and McKay confessed his guilt, but declined to enter a formal plea because he thought it would damage his case. It appears that he has a grudge against Finucan, and proposes to testify against him, and he was fearful that if he pleaded guilty he would be deprived of this pleasure. There is no doubt, however, that he will plead guilty in the end, for the moment he goes to trial the other defendants will have an advantage over him that cannot do him any good. The case is set for trial Wednesday.

THE CALL.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.

JUDGE BLODGETT—The Doyle forged-bond case.

JUDGE GARY—865, 894, 896, 901, 910, 915, 929 to 970. No. 893, Loehr vs. Lederer, on trial.

JUDGE SMITH—No preliminary call. Trial call 3,940, 3,962, 3,986, 3,992, 3,998. No case on trial.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—Assists Judge Gary. No. 4,295, Nohe vs. Vigus, on trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—Motions and decision in County Hospital water case.

JUDGE GARDNER—66, 68, 69, of Judge Barnum's calendar. No case on hearing.

JUDGE ROGERS—Preliminary call 702 to 730, inclusive. Trial call 629, 682, 696, 697, 699, 640½, and 701 to 730, inclusive. No case on trial.

JUDGE MORAN—648, 649, 651, 654, 655, 656, 658, 659, 660. No. 639, Foster vs. Taylor, on trial.

JUDGE TULEY—Motions by agreement.

JUDGE BARNUM—No call. No. 40, Patterson vs. Stewart, on hearing.

JUDGE LOOMIS—Set case No. 1,362.

JUDGE HAWES—No. 511 on trial, and Nos. 688, 711, 712, 745, and 757.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Nos. 1,334, 1,338, 1,270 to 1,276, 1,061, 1,110, and 1,170.

JUDGMENTS.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—Morris Cohn vs. Mayer Simon, $280.50.—J. W. Huft vs. Thaddeus Everhardt and Thomas Reardon, $368.

CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE ROGERS—Albert Heymann vs. A. Robinson; verdict, $483.60.—George Sherwood vs. Holmes W. Haverland; verdict, $477.

OTTAWA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., May 26.—In the Appellate Court, Second District, the following proceedings were had:

706. Rock Island Lumber Company vs. Plummer; motion allowed; time extended fifteen days.

750. Herrington vs. Peck et al.; motion by appellant for continuance, and for time to file abstracts and briefs.

753. Maher vs. Huett; motion by plaintiff in error for supersedeas allowed upon bond being filed in sum of $500 conditioned according to Sec. 26, chap. 72, Revised Statutes.

262. Norton et al., impleaded, etc., vs. Jay; motion to vacate order affirming decree.

Court adjourned to Tuesday morning next at 10 o'clock.

DECISION AFFIRMED.

CINCINNATI, O., May 26.—Justice Matthews delivered his first decision as Judge of the Supreme Court to-day. It was in the case of the United States against John Thornburg and Castain Wise, charged with carrying petroleum contrary to law upon a passenger steamboat. Upon a bill of exceptions Judge Wing decided that where the railroads charged such excessive rates as to destroy trade and steamboats charged a lower rate, then the steamboats were the only practical mode of transportation, and could carry petroleum under the provision in the law for such cases. It was stated in the argument that the rate by steamer from here to Memphis was 50 cents a barrel, while by the railroad it was $2. Justice Matthews affirmed the decision of Judge Swing.

Its Action Is Sure and Safe.

The celebrated remedy Kidney-Wort can now be obtained in the usual dry vegetable form, or in liquid form. It is put in the latter way for the especial convenience of those who cannot readily prepare it. It will be found very concentrated, and will act with equal efficiency in either case. Be sure and read the new advertisement for particulars.—*South and West.*

BUSINESS.

Stocks Weak at the Opening, Closing Better but Irregular.

St. Paul Advancing—The Corner in St. Joe.

The Coal Combination—Finances in Chicago.

The Produce Markets Very Much Unsettled—Lard Lower—Pork Very Weak.

Wheat Active and Again Higher, but Feverish—Corn and Oats Tame, with Larger Receipts.

FINANCIAL.

Stocks were heavy at the opening, and sales of large blocks were reported. A slight decline was made throughout the whole list of investments as well as speculatives. This temporary depression did not last, but under the influence of a rise in Governments, and favorable news about the coal combination, the market regained its strength, and with an increasing volume of transactions, prices went up again. At the close there was no decided tone, some stocks being strong, and others weak.

The Elevated stocks formed an independent group, and were strong from the start. A very large short interest has been formed in them, and is now likely to be badly twisted.

St. Paul reached 129. Evidently some powerful clique influence is at work in this stock. St. Joe common is virtually cornered. A New York dispatch says that the St. Joe clique offered to settle Keene's shorts for him at 100 for the common but he declined the offer.

There is more than one stock in which the sales made by the shorts some weeks ago will be hard to cover.

Northern Pacific preferred is very strong on its merits, but those who have the best information contradict emphatically the report that a dividend is probable. Another rumor which has got into circulation is that the preferred stock is to be exchanged for 6 per cent income bonds.

Union Pacific is "pointed" for 150.

Reading advanced. It was bought freely by Philadelphia parties. Gowen has been telling his friends to sell it short.

The express stocks ought to have their turn in the rise. Adams Express Company will go, its friends say, to 150. It is earning 14 to 16 per cent, though paying but 8 per cent. All the express companies are overwhelmed with business.

The coal stocks were at first weak, but Gowen & Bond were subsequently reported to have made a compromise by which Reading was to work on partial time, and so not interfere with the limited production. Half of the companies are reported to be in favor of an advance in June in the price of the domestic sizes, in which there is no competition with bituminous.

Trouble is reported between the Vanderbilt and Wabash Roads. The latter has been diverting traffic from the New York Central and Lake Shore, and these in revenge are giving their business to the Lake Erie & Western, which has begun to advance and will, the Vanderbilt party assert, advance still more.

Gould stocks have been quiet, and have lacked the support so solicitously given them by Gould brokers a short time ago. Gould is believed to have sold a great deal of his stock.

The answer of the counsel of the Manhattan Company to the allegations contained in the suit begun by Attorney-General Ward claims that the Company does not owe a dollar to any creditor; that it has fulfilled all its obligations to the Metropolitan and New York companies to date, and that it will owe them nothing until July 1, and not then unless default should be made in the interest which will then be due; that the lesser companies are in full accord with each other and with the Manhattan Company; that they desire the continuance of the lease; and, should default occur in July, which is probable, those companies will so arrange matters that no advantage will be taken of that circumstance. They will also assert that they have been compelled to submit to many expenses which were not foreseen when the lease was made; that by reason of the advance in coal it costs the Company $300,000 more per annum for that commodity than was anticipated; that wages have risen 20 per cent, involving an additional unforeseen annual expenditure of $300,000; and that taxation by the city was likewise entirely unexpected. They will characterize the tax sought to be imposed as arbitrary and totally disproportionate to the amount of property that can properly be classed as real estate—viz.: the portion occupied by the pillars. They will claim that the tax has been levied on the full valuation, whereas by law real estate is protected against assessments exceeding 60 per cent of its selling price. Such a tax, they will assert, could not hold anywhere but in Russia. For further answer, they will allege that the only persons interested in the application for a Receiver are persons who are short of the stock; that large blocks of the stock have recently been sold "short" on the Stock Exchange, and that the sellers have urged the institution of the present suit for the purpose of lowering the price of the stock to meet their personal ends and desires.

The earnings of the Indiana, Bloomington & Western Railroad for the week ending May 15 were $20,790, an increase of $1,846 over same week last year. The earnings of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern for week ending May 9 were $36,699, an increase of $6,071.

The earnings of the Milwaukee & Lake Shore Road for the third week in May were $11,127, against $6,070 last year; increase, $5,057, or 70 per cent.

The gross earnings of the following railroads are reported:

	1880.	1881.	Increase
Minneapolis & St. Louis:			
Month of April	$ 38,004	$ 75,082	$ 37,078
Louisville & Nashville:			
Second week in May	141,000	185,700	44,700
Jan. 1 to May 14	2,711,166	3,783,283	1,072,117
Denver & Rio Grande:			
Third week in May	44,976	122,136	77,160
Jan. 1 to May 21	712,491	1,805,929	1,093,438
St. Louis & San Francisco:			
Third week in May	42,200	72,600	30,400
Jan. 1 to May 21	886,143	1,105,765	219,612
Northern Pacific:			
Third week in May	49,138	80,447	31,309
Jan. 1 to May 22	611,496	766,290	154,794
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern:			
Second week in May	30,628	36,699	6,071
Jan. 1 to May 14	741,443	698,269	*43,174

*Decrease.

The *Graphic* says:

The rumor on the floor of the Exchange about St. Paul is to the effect that Mr. Keene has been induced by Mr. Millbanks and other wealthy owners of the stock to turn in favor of the property. The assurance has been given him that the capital of the Company will shortly be increased, and that the present stock will be worth 150. This increase is to represent the extensions that have been built by the issue of bonds and upon which no stock has been given, and also lines that have been bought out and out by the Company and which are not represented by any stock. The condition of Northwestern is somewhat reversed to that of St. Paul, and the intimation is that the stockholders will receive instead of a scrip dividend an income bond dividend, and that this matter will be brought up for the discussion of the Board of Directors at the meeting in June.

The *Herald* on Tuesday reported that the bull market was beginning to assume a tired appearance, and there is no telling how soon it may sit down to rest. This would imply dullness and inaction in the future, and most probably a lower scale of quotations.

The following shows the range of the active stocks:

Stocks.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
P. P. C. Co.	135	......	......	135
C., B. & Q.	169	173	169	172¼
Illinois Central	145¼	145¼	144½	145
Chicago & Alton	145	......	......	145
L. B. & W.	55¼	......	......	55¼
New York Central	151⅝	151⅞	151⅛	151¼
Michigan Central	116⅛	116⅛	115⅜	115⅞
Louisville & Nashville	108⅜	108⅜	108	108⅜
*Western Union	127⅛	128¼	126⅞	128¼
Nashville & Chattanooga	91	......	......	90⅞
American Dist. Telegraph	56¼	56¼	55½	55
Pacific Mail	57⅜	57⅝	56⅜	56¼
Reading	59	60	58⅝	59¼
Ches. & Ohio	31⅛	......	......	31¼
Do first preferred	48	48	47½	47½
Do second preferred	34⅜	34⅜	34⅛	34⅜
C. C. & I. C.	31	31	30⅞	30⅞
Hannibal & St. Jo.	84¼	84⅞	83¼	84⅞
Do preferred	115⅛	115⅞	115	115⅞
Kansas & Texas	52⅛	52⅜	51½	51⅞
Chicago & Northwestern	133⅜	133⅝	133	133
Do preferred	145	......	......	145
Erie	50⅛	50⅜	50	50⅜
Do preferred	91	91⅞	91	91⅞
Erie, second mortgage	108⅛	108⅛	108	108⅛
Lake Shore	135⅜	135	133⅞	134⅜
Wabash	55⅜	55⅞	55	55⅜
Do preferred	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛	95⅞
Union Pacific	127⅛	127⅞	126	127⅜
Texas Pacific	68⅛	68⅜	67½	68⅛
Northern Pacific	44⅛	45⅞	44⅛	44⅜
Do preferred	86	86	85½	84⅞
St. Paul	128⅝	129	127⅛	128⅝
Do preferred	140	140	138	139⅜
Missouri Pacific	107⅛	108⅛	107⅛	108⅛
New Jersey Central	105⅛	105⅛	103⅞	104⅞
Delaware, Lack. & West.	127⅝	128	126⅝	127⅛
Delaware & Hudson	112⅝	112⅝	111⅛	112⅛
Ohio & Mississippi	46⅛	47⅛	46⅛	46⅝
St. Paul & Omaha	46⅛	46⅛	45⅛	45⅝
Do preferred	107⅛	107⅜	107⅛	107⅛
Rock Island	147⅛	147⅛	147⅛	147⅛
Canada Southern	81	81⅛	80⅛	80⅛
Lake Erie & Western	62	63⅛	61	62⅛
Manhattan	28	29⅛	27⅛	29
Ontario & Western	39⅛	39⅛	38⅛	38⅛
Mobile & Ohio	36⅛	36⅛	35⅛	36
St. L. & San Francisco	48⅛	49	48⅛	49
Do preferred	75	......	......	74⅛
Denver & Rio Grande	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
Ohio Central	36	36⅛	35	36
Peoria, D. & E.	46⅛	46⅛	45⅛	46⅛
Morris & Essex	129⅛	......	......	129⅛
Houston & Tex. Central	93	93	90⅛	93
C., St. L. & N. O.	84	......	......	84
New York Elevated	108⅛	111⅛	108⅛	110⅛
Metropolitan Elevated	91⅛	94⅛	91⅛	94
*Met. Elevated bonds	103⅛	......	......	104
Oregon Ry & N. Co.	169	......	......	169
M., L. S. & W.	64	64	61⅛	62⅛
C., C., C. & I.	100⅛	100⅛	99⅛	99⅛
Central Pacific	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛

*Western Union new stock opened at 91¼; highest, 91¼; lowest, 90¾; closing, 91¼.

Government bonds reached a higher point than they have yet touched. In Chicago, District of Columbia 3.65s were 107½ bid and 108½ asked; 3½s were 104½ bid and 104¾ asked; the 4s were 117¼ and 117¾; 4½s, 116¼ and 116½; the 5s 104¼ and 105¼. At the Second Board the 3½s went up to 104¾ and 105; the 4s to 117¾ bid and 118 asked; the 4½s to 116¾ and 116¾; and the 5s to 105 and 105¾.

Foreign exchange was steady and unchanged. Offerings were light, and the demand was good.

The exports of domestic produce from New York for the past week amount to $7,077,845, against $8,859,558 for the corresponding week of 1880. The following table shows the exports (exclusive of specie) from the port of New York for the week ending May 24, 1881, compared with the statement of the two previous years:

	1881.	1880.	1879.
For the week	$ 7,077,845	$ 8,859,558	$ 5,372,637
Prev'ly reported	147,897,361	139,735,714	121,124,226
Since Jan. 1	$154,975,206	$148,595,272	$126,496,863

Chicago bank clearings were $5,800,000. Loans are easy at 5@7 per cent, and independent borrowers can make still lower rates. New York exchange was weak at par, with some sales in the morning at 25c per $1,000 premium.

St. Paul 5s advanced to 101, and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy 5s to 106¾ and interest bid. Chicago is becoming a great absorber of securities. Of the new 5 per cent loan of $5,500,000, offered the public by the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, W. H. Vanderbilt took $2,000,000, and Chicago subscribed for $3,200,000 of the $3,500,000 remaining. A million and a half have already been placed here of the $5,000,000 new St. Paul 5s. Chicago has taken $4,700,000 of these two loans, and would have taken more had not the New York agents been unable to allot any more to this point.

On the Chicago Stock Board there were sales of Chicago 7s, 1888, $1,000 at 116; Cook County 7s, 1892, $1,000 at 122¼; Cook County 7s, 1890, at 118; Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul 6s (C. & P.), $5,000 at 111¾; Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul (Dubuque Division), $5,000 at 109¼; $5,000 at 109¼; $5,000 at 109¼; Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul 5s (Mineral Point), $5,000 at 99¾; $2,000 at 99¼; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy 4s, $5,000 at 99; $5,000 at 98¾; $5,000 at 98¾; $10,000 at 98¾; $10,000 seller 30 at 98¾; $5,000 at 98¾; $5,000 at 98¾ and 98¾; Burlington & Missouri 4s, $5,000 at 94¾; $5,000 at 94¾; $5,000 at 94¾; $5,000 at 94¾; $5,000 at 94¾; Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific 5s, $5,000 at 98¾.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 26.—On the Stock Exchange the speculation, although in the main strong, was characterized by an unsettled tone, and in several instances the fluctuations recorded a very wide range. The volume of business was quite heavy and large blocks of the trunk line and Granger stocks were sold for the account of holders, who desired to realize the profits accruing. In the early dealings the general list fell off ¼ to 2½ per cent, Houston & Texas, Lake Erie & Western, the coal shares, Union Pacific, Northern Pacific preferred, Michigan Central, and Lake Shore being most prominent in the decline. After midday the speculations assumed a firmer tone, and during the afternoon an advance ranging from ¼ to 4 per cent was recorded, which was most marked in Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Houston & Texas, Western Union, St. Paul, New Jersey Central, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, Lake Erie & Western, Union Pacific, and Hannibal & St. Joe. The elevated railroad stocks were exceptionally strong, and advanced 1¾ to to 2¾ per cent on the day's transaction. Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern rose 7¾ per cent during the morning, but it closed at a reaction of 3 per cent. Memphis & Charleston declined 8½ per cent in the early dealings, but recovered 6 per cent at the close. Cameron Coal advanced 3¼, and Maryland Coal 3¾ per cent. The express stocks were very firmly held, Wells, Fargo & Co. selling up 3¾ per cent. The general market at the close was somewhat unsettled, but was in the main firm. The shares most actively traded in were Union Pacific, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, Lake Shore, Western Union, Manhattan Elevated, Northern Pacific, St. Paul, Pacific Mail, and New Jersey Central.

The money market worked quite smoothly throughout the day at 3@4 per cent for call loans on pledge of acceptable stock collateral, and at 2 per cent on United States bonds. Most of the business in Stock Exchange loans was effected at 3½ per cent, and at the close there were large offerings of capital at 3 per cent. Time loans and prime discounts are unchanged. The sterling exchange market was dull and unchanged as to the nominal asking quotations, which remain at 485 for sixty-day bills and 487 for demand. Concessions were made on real business of fully 1c to 1¼c from the posted figures.

Railroad mortgages were in good demand at generally advancing quotations. Boston, Hartford & Erie firsts declined from 83 to 78, sold up to 86, and closed at 84. Erie consolidated seconds fell off from 108¼ to 108, and rallied to 108¾. Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central incomes rose from 78 to 78½, receded to 77¾, and closed at 78. Kansas & Texas firsts declined from 112 to 111½, and returned to 112; do general 6s fell off from 99¼ to 98¾, and recovered to 99¼. Chesapeake & Ohio 6s (class B) advanced from 90¼ to 91, Denver, South Park & Pacific firsts from 110½ to 111, Iron Mountain second preferred incomes from 91¾ to 92¾, Indiana, Bloomington & Western firsts from 92 to 92½, Kansas Pacific firsts (I. & D.) from 115¾ to 117, do do (Denver Division) from 113¾ to 114¾, Lake Erie & Western incomes from 80¾ to 82, Mobile & Ohio new 6s from 117½ to 118, Missouri Pacific consols from 107 to 107½, Northwestern gold coupons from 128¼ to 129, do consols from 133 to 133½, Oregon Navigation firsts from 110 to 111, St. Paul consols from 130 to 132¼, do firsts (S. M. Division) from 110½ to 111½, New York Central 6s of 1883 from 105½ to 106, Wabash firsts from 112 to 113, and St. Paul firsts (Iowa & Dakota Extension) from 128½ to 129. Indianapolis, Decatur & Springfield firsts declined from 107½ to 107, Erie Central incomes from 67 to 66½, Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg consolidated firsts from 95¼ to 94¾. St. Paul gold 7s from 130¾ to 130, do firsts (Chicago & Milwaukee Division) from 131 to 129, Texas Pacific land-grant incomes from 89¾ to 89, and Western Pacific firsts from 113¼ to 113.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, May 26.—Governments strong.

In the railroad bond market the special feature was Boston, Hartford & Erie firsts, which declined to 78 from 83, then advanced to 86, and closed at 82½. Northwest consols advanced to 133½ from 128½; Milwaukee & St. Paul firsts (I. & D. Division) to 139 from 126; New York Central coupon firsts to 136½ from 133½; Milwaukee & St. Paul consols to 132 from 130.

State securities were dull.

The stock market opened generally strong and higher, but speculation soon became weak, and prices declined ¼ to 2½, Houston & Texas, Lake Erie & Western, Lake Shore, Michigan Central, and coal shares leading the downward movement. Subsequently a firmer tone prevailed, and during the afternoon an advance was recorded ranging from ¼ to 4, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Houston & Texas, St. Paul, Western Union, and Delaware, Lackawanna & Western being most prominent therein. Elevated Railway stocks were conspicuously strong, and advanced on the day's transactions, 1¾ for Manhattan, 2¾ for Metropolitan, and 2¾ for New York. Memphis, and Charleston, fell off 8¾, to 79, but recovered 6 at the close. Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern advanced 8 in the morning, but subsequently reacted 3. The market closed generally strong. Transactions, 429,000.

Canada Southern	4,800	Memphis & Charl'n	7,400
Chesapeake & Ohio	2,500	Northwestern	6,600
Central Pacific	2,900	Nashville & Chat.	10,300
C., C., C. & I.	2,400	New Jersey Central	20,000
C., C. & I. C.	5,900	New York Central	12,600
D., L. & Western	43,400	Northern Pacific	7,900
Del. & H.	3,500	Ohio & Mississippi	16,100
Denver & Rio Gr'de	2,700	Ontario & Western	3,700
Erie	43,000	Ohio Central	5,400
H. & St. Joseph	4,800	Pacific Mail	3,600
Houston & Texas	6,300	Peoria, D. & Ev'ille	14,000
C., B. & Q.	6,400	Reading	2,700
St. L. & San Fran.	2,700	St. Paul	15,000
Kansas & Texas	9,800	St. Paul & Omaha	2,500
Lake Shore	33,000	Texas Pacific	3,900
Louisville & Nash.	2,500	Union Pacific	41,000
Lake Erie & West.	8,800	Wabash Pacific	5,200
Michigan Central	6,300	Western Union	22,000
Mobile & Ohio	1,700		

Money, 3@4. Prime mercantile paper, 3½@4½.

Sterling exchange, sixty days, dull at 484; demand, 486.

GOVERNMENTS.

1881s	104	New 4s	118
New 5s	104¾	Pacific 6s of 1895	132
New 4½s	116¾		

BONDS.

Louisiana	61¾	C. P. bonds	118
Missouri	116	U. P. firsts	118¾
St. Joe	111	U. P. land-grant	118
Tennessee, old	72	U. P. Sinking Fund	123
Tennessee, new	71¾	Lehigh & Wilkesbarre	111
Virginia, old	40	St. P. & S. C. firsts	111¾
Virginia, consols	85¾	Erie seconds	108¾
Virginia, deferred	19		

STOCKS.

Rock Island	147¼	L., B. & W.	55
Panama	270	B., C. R. & N.	86
Fort Wayne	135¼	Alton & Terre Haute	71
Cleve. & Pittsburg	141	Do preferred	98
Illinois Central	145	Wab., St. L. & Pacific	55¾
C. B. & Q.	172	Do preferred	95¾
Chicago & Alton	145	Hannibal & St. Joe	84¾
Do preferred	146	Do preferred	115¾
New York Central	151¼	Iron Mountain	80¾
Harlem	200	St. L. & San Fran.	48¾
Lake Shore	134¾	Do preferred	74¾
Can. Southern	80¾	Do first preferred	109¾
Michigan Central	115¾	C., St. L. & N. O.	84
Erie	50¾	Kansas & Texas	51¾
Do preferred	91¾	Union Pacific stock	127¾
Northwestern	132¾	Central Pacific	95¾
Do preferred	145	Northern Pacific	44¾
St. Paul	128¾	Do preferred	84¾
Do preferred	138¾	Louisville & Nashv.	108¾
St. P., M. & M.	97¼	Nash. & Chattanooga	90¾
St. Paul & Omaha	45¾	L., N. A. & C.	100
Do preferred	107¾	Houston & Texas	92¾
Del., Lack. & West	127¼	D. & R. G.	108¾
Morris & Essex	129¾	Western Union	128¼
Delaware & Hudson	112¾	Pacific Mail	56¾
New Jersey Central	104¾	Adams	132¾
Reading	59¾	Fargo	124
Ohio & Mississippi	46¾	American	86¾
Do preferred	110	U. S. Express	71¾
Chesapeake & Ohio	31¼	Quicksilver	18¾
Do first preferred	47¾	Do preferred	65
Mobile & Ohio	36¼	Caribou	3
Cleve. & Columbus	99¾	Central Arizona	4
C., C. & I. C.	30¾	Homestake	24
Ohio Central	36	Standard	23¾
Lake Erie & Western	62¾	Excelsior	5
Peoria, Dec. & Ev.	45¼	Little Pittsburg	3¼
Ontario & Western	38¾	Ontario	38

BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, May 26.—The interest in the stock market still centres in the Hartford & Erie bonds, and the New York & New England shares. At the opening the bonds declined from 81 to 79½, but subsequently recovered to 83¼@83⅝, and closed strong, 83¾ being bid. New York & New England stock advanced from 76½ to 77, closing at 76¾. Eastern Railroad made another move, advancing from 47 to 48½. Worcester & Nashua advanced from 64 to 66; Cheshire from 59¾ to 60½; Fitchburg from 151 to 153; Boston & Providence from 163 to 164; Boston & Maine from 162 to 162½; Boston & Albany from 173 to 174; Cambridge from 125¼ to 126. South Boston sold at 70. Rutland preferred declined ½, to 32; Northern from 108¾ to 108½. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy is again coming up. It advanced to-day from 169 to 173, closing at 172½; Union Pacific from 125 to 127; Wisconsin Central from 33¾ to 35½; Pullman from 134 to 135; Detroit, Lansing & Northern preferred from 110 to 112; Summit Branch from 27½ to 28; Toledo, Delphos & Burlington sold at 17¾; Atchison declined from 145 to 144¾; Chicago & West Michigan from 94½ to 93; Flint from 38¼ to 36½; Iowa Falls & Sioux City from 81 to 80@80½; Little Rock from 89¾ to 89; Mexican Central blocks from 111 to 109; Louisiana & Missouri River from 33¾ to 33.

In bonds, Hartford & Erie 7s advanced from 81 to 83¾@83⅝; Ogdensburg 6s advanced from 102½ to 103½; Massachusetts Central 6s from 98 to 98¼; Union Pacific 8s from 122 to 122½; New York & New England 7s from 119½ to 119¾; Atchison 5s sold at 99@98.

In Land stocks, Water Power declined ¾, to 11¼; Boston Land ¾, to 10¼.

Bell Telephone sold at 133, which was bid at the close.

BOSTON, May 26.—Stocks closed as follows:

Water Power	11¼	Eastern Railroad	48¾
Boston Land	10¼	Flint & P. Marquette	36¾
Atch. & Topeka 1st 7s	125	N. Y. & N. E.	76¾
Boston, H. & E. 7s	83¾	O. & L. C. common	52
Eastern Railroad 4½s	98	Old Colony	133
Atchison & Topeka	44¾	Wis. Central, common	35¼
Boston & Maine	163	Flint & P. Mar. pref.	99¾
C., B. & Q.	172½	Rutland, pfd	32
Cin., San F. & Cleve.	38		

FOREIGN.

LONDON, May 26.—Consols, 102 7-16; account, 100 9-16.

Illinois Central, 150; Pennsylvania Central, 68¾; Erie, 51¾; do seconds, 108¾; Reading, 30¾.

PARIS, May 26.—Rentes, 86f 25c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, May 26.—Sight exchange on New York, $2.50 per $1,000 premium; sterling, 485.

MINING NEWS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 26.—Stocks closed as follows:

Alta	3¾	Noonday	1¾
Belcher	2¼	Northern Belle	2¾
Best & Belcher	13¾	Ophir	7¾
Bodie	8¼	Oro	19-32
Bullion	21-32	Overman	1
California	1¼	Potosi	2¾
Chollar	2¾	Savage	3¼
Consolidated Virginia	2¾	Sierra Nevada	14¾
Crown Point	2¾	Silver King	22¾
Eureka Consolidated	32	Union Con.	12¾
Gould & Curry	6¾	Wales	1¾
Grand Prize	7-16	Yellow Jacket	3¾
Hale & Norcross	3¾	Navajo	1
Manhattan	3	Goodshaw	9-16
Mexican	11¾	Scorpion	1¾
Mono	2¾		

BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, May 26.—In mining shares, Copper Falls declined ½, to 8; Harshaw ¾, to 3⅝; Allouez ½, to 2; Sullivan & Waukeag ¼, to 3; Atlantic ¾, to 14.

To the Western Associated Press.

BOSTON, May 26.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Allouez Mining Co.	2	Pewabec	15¼
Calalpa	2¾	Quincy	34
Copper Falls	8¼	Ridge	3¾
Franklin	11	Silver Islet	41

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Thursday, May 26:

CITY PROPERTY.

West Twentieth st, 241 ft e of Oakley av, n f, 24x125 ft, dated May 2 (W. E. Price to A. Koehn)	$ 400
Clinton st, 224¼ ft n of Harrison, w f, 24¾x145 ft, dated May 25 (Michael Brand to B. M. Fox)	2,500
Centre av, 397¼ ft s of West Taylor st, w f, undivided ½ of 25¼x160 ft, dated May 25 (Lucy Lardner to Martha Deegan)	1,500
Foster st, 225 ft n of Harrison, w f, 25x133 ft, dated May 25 (D. and E. Schipperns to John Carris)	765
Laughton st, 240 ft w of Hoyne av, s f, 24x124 ft, dated May 20 (Nathan Corwith to B. Reddington)	1,280
State st, 400 ft n of Sixteenth, e f, 50x159 ft, dated May 25 (Michael Corrigan to Daniel B. Shipman)	10,000
Dayton st, 244 ft n of Clay, e f, undivided ½ of 48x125 ft, dated May 24 (G. C. Finney to Daniel Lyons)	1,000
Gano st, 299 ft e of Calumet av, s f, 50x124 6-10 ft, dated May 23 (H. B. Ray to Effie A. Emerich)	2,500
Shurtleff av, 150 ft s of Thirty-first st, w f, 25x120 ft, dated May 25 (B. Fitzpatrick to M. J. Creedon)	1,200
Bunker st, 88 4-10 ft e of Desplaines, s f, 22 4-10x136 ft, dated May 25 (Kaspar Cerny to Joseph Mikuska)	1,200
Hubbard st, 22 ft e of Hoyne av, s f, 27x124 ft, dated April 30 (George D. Williams to Mary Graveset)	2,000
West Huron st, n w cor Ayres court, s f, 24x92 ft, improved, dated May 24 (Hans P. Hanson to Lars P. Larson)	3,200
West Jackson st, 34½ ft w of Desplaines, n f, 25x82¾ ft, improved, dated May 25 (estate of F. Schoch to John W. Parker)	1,700
West Jackson st, bet Oakley and Western avs, n f, 21¼x122 ft, dated May 2 (F. W. Campbell to E. R. Hall)	1,612
Erie st, s e cor North State, n f, 50x78 ft, dated May 25 (George C. Wilson to Thomas Burrows)	8,500
North State st, 78 ft s of Erie, w f, 22x50 ft, dated May 25 (George C. Wilson to Mary L. Burrows)	3,300
Seymour st, 125 ft s of Fulton, e f, 24x126 ft, dated Oct. 1, 1880 (W. W. Phelps to L. Bartels)	600
Fulton st, 72 ft w of Hoyne av, s f, 24x120 ft, dated May 27 (Mary A. Wiemann to David D. Williams)	3,000
West Adams st, 50 ft e of Winchester, s f, 24x125 ft, dated May 11 (Isaac Crosby to J. F. Lawrence)	2,640
West Fifteenth st, 226 ft w of Canal, s f, 25x78 ft, improved, dated May 26 (John Gunzenhauser to J. Golembiowska)	1,200
West Fifteenth st, 95 ft e of Wood, n f, 24x124 ft, dated April 7 (Jacob Bos to J. Natte)	1,700
Wabash av, 120 ft n of Harrison st, w f, 40x172¾ ft, dated May 18 (Sidney A. Kent to Henry C. Walker)	23,000
Girard st, 191 ft s of North av, e f, 25x125 ft, dated May 24 (W. L. Moss to H. Gliffe)	550
Rebecca st, n w cor of Paulina, s f, 24x124 ft, dated April 5 (Joseph Novak to B. Van Velzer)	2,800

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Washington av, 75 ft s of Chestnut st, e f, 45x150 ft, dated March 26 (D. S. Johnson to A. T. Hinckley)	$ 1,600
Madison av, 175 ft n of Fifty-fifth st, e f, 25x152 ft, dated May 25 (J. L. Smith et al. to John O'Donnell)	600
South Halsted st, near Forty-fifth, w f, 50x115 ft, dated May 25 (M. E. and F. W. Young to Henry Poppen)	1,850
Hart av, near Lilly av, w f, 24x125 ft, dated April 15 (D. Ackerman to John Coyle)	250
Prairie av, 99 ft s of Forty-eighth, e f, 48x162 ft, dated April 30 (J. H. Meyer to J. F. Mackie)	1,500
Forty-sixth st, 246 ft w of Wallace, n f, 25x125 ft, dated May 25 (W. B. Chatfield to Thomas Goggin)	400

WEST OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

California av, n e cor of Wabansia st, w f, 50x125 ft, dated May 26 (Johann Louis to H. Soukup)	$ 1,200

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock Thursday morning and for the corresponding time a year ago:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1881.	RECEIPTS. 1880.	SHIPMENTS. 1881.	SHIPMENTS. 1880.
Flour, brls	11,760	6,251	19,067	6,893
Wheat, bu	21,097	106,337	126,071	98,324
Corn, bu	257,633	700,051	387,633	114,234
Oats, bu	179,672	103,027	71,184	116,175
Rye, bu	3,085	7,180	3,960	2,810
Barley, bu	4,559	2,950	6,225	8,099
Grass seed, lbs	22,860	22,700	303,275	69,791
Flaxseed, bu	33,500	15,800	12,850	
Broom-corn, lbs	30,800	12,000	10,000	
Cured meats, lbs	41,500	387,000	1,661,625	1,457,405
Beef, tcs		54		3
Beef, brls			6	69
Pork, brls			231	715
Lard, lbs	21,321	334,000	284,870	1,144,130
Tallow, lbs	67,241	28,350	51,500	51,750
Butter, lbs	167,272	251,767	604,611	202,713
Live hogs, No.	23,574	16,780	4,574	4,788
Cattle, No.	5,079	5,651	4,256	2,342
Sheep, No.	1,099	1,174	577	
Hides, lbs	132,831	228,336	181,230	146,730
Wool, lbs	275,834	97,311	201,333	112,060
Potatoes, bu	321	3,933	482	
Coal, tons	8,034	6,478	1,775	2,157
Hay, tons	120	120	29	10
Lumber, m ft	7,700	5,340	2,881	1,927
Shingles, m	412	160	625	800
Salt, brls	5,913	9,000	2,446	4,491
Poultry, lbs	3,700	650		
Eggs, pkgs	956	1,206	218	586
Cheese, boxes	2,099	4,258	678	3,429
Green apples, brls	175		67	
Beans, bu	3		43	27

Withdrawn from store during Wednesday for city consumption: 765 bu corn, 137 bu rye, 520 bu barley.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 2 cars No. 2 red winter wheat, 4 cars No. 3 do, 1 car no grade, 44 cars No. 2 spring, 21 cars No. 3 do, 7 cars rejected, 2 cars no grade (81 wheat); 261 cars No. 2 corn, 1 car yellow, 150 cars high mixed, 15 cars new do, 55 cars and 10,600 bu new mixed, 78 cars rejected, 10 cars no grade (570 corn); 60 cars white oats, 140 cars and 6,000 bu No. 2 mixed, 61 cars rejected (261 oats); 2 cars No. 2 rye, 3 cars rejected do; 1 car No. 5 barley. Total (918 cars), 510,000 bu. Inspected out: 119,789 bu wheat, 329,285 bu corn, 2,086 bu rye, 1,134 bu barley.

The leading produce markets were again very irregular yesterday. Provisions were dull, with an easier feeling in lard, considerable weakness in pork, and a rather less extent of the same in meats. Wheat was active, and excited early, under numerous buying orders from outside, but wiggled badly afterward, and lost the early advance, as a good many long lots were let go at the top and near it. Corn was active, with larger receipts and a good percentage of the higher grades, which about abolished the May premium, while future months were not so much affected. There was more doing in this month's deliveries, and it was thought that most of the May sales are now closed up. Oats were weakened by the largest receipts of the season. Rye was tame and barley steady. Mess pork closed 37½c lower, at $15.90@15.95 for June and $16.05@16.07½ for July. Lard closed 5@10c lower, at $10.60 bid for June and $10.65@10.67½ for July. Short ribs closed 10c lower, at $8.17½@8.20 for July. Wheat closed unsettled, at $1.11½@1.11¾ for June and $1.12⅝@1.12¾ for July. Corn closed ⅛@¼c higher, at 42⅝@42¾c for June and 43⅝@43⅝c for July. Oats closed strong, at 38⅝@38⅝c for May, 37¾@37⅞c for June, and 36⅛@36⅜ for July. Rye closed unsteady, at 79½@80½c seller August, and 77c seller September. Barley closed nominally at 96c for No. 2 cash, 85c for No. 3, and 79c for No. 4. Hogs were dull and 10c lower, at $5.70@6.00 for light, and at $5.65@6.25 for heavy. Cattle were active and stronger, with sales at $3.00@6.25.

There was a sustained movement in staple and fancy dry goods, and the tone of the market remained steady. Boots and shoes were reported dull, and in clothing, hats and caps, and millinery goods the movement was slack also. Groceries were in very good demand, and were generally firm. Coffees have advanced ⅛@¼c at the East, and the feeling here is stronger in sympathy. Sugars were again very strong. The supply on hand is unusually light, and jobbers are falling behind with their orders. There was a firm and fairly active butter market. Cheese, on the contrary, was almost wholly neglected, and the feeling among holders was greatly depressed. Prices were again lower to the extent of ¼@½c, full creams being quoted at 9@10c and part skins at 5@7c. Dried fruits and fish were quoted as before. Bagging, leather, coal, and pig-iron were also unchanged. In the oil market there was fair activity at steady prices.

The market for broom-corn continues active and healthy, the stocks being much smaller than last year at this time. Wool, hides, grease, and tallow are moving slowly at steady prices. Green fruits sell readily, prices ruling steady at the rates of the past week. Hay has taken another downward turn, all grades being marked down 50c@$1.00 per ton. Potatoes are steady, the stock of sound of the old crop having become nearly exhausted. In seeds, clover was steady with light offerings. Timothy steady, with more disposition to operate, and flaxseed lower, selling at $1.14. Hungarian and millet were both strong.

Lake freights were active, all the room now available being engaged, the ruling rates being 4½c for wheat to Buffalo, and 4@4½c for corn. Four vessels were chartered for Buffalo, three with corn and one with wheat, one for Sarnia and two for Kingston, two with corn and one with wheat, with a total capacity of 186,000 bu corn and 79,000 bu wheat. The through rate to New York by lake and canal is 10c on wheat and 9½c on corn. Lumber and other coarse freights continue strong, with a tendency upward.

Railroad freights are weak, and have been heavily cut. The official rates to New York are 35c per 100 lbs on provisions and 30c on grain. Through freights are quoted at 50c on provisions to Liverpool and 66c do to Antwerp. Flour freights are quoted at 42c to Liverpool and 50c to Glasgow.

The aggregate receipts of wheat reported yesterday at Chicago, Milwaukee, Toledo, St. Louis, and Detroit were 159,000 bu. The corresponding shipments were 292,000 bu. The aggregate shipments from New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore were 249,000 bu.

The produce movement reported from New York yesterday included the following: Receipts for twenty-four hours—Flour, 18,603 brls; wheat, 98,200 bu; corn, 112,700 bu; oats, 95,500 bu; corn-meal, 1,058 pkgs; barley, 1,546 bu; malt, 3,200 bu; pork, 74 brls; beef, 1,151 brls; cut-meats, 1,600 pkgs; lard, 1,425 tcs; whisky, 321 brls. Exports for twenty-four hours—Flour, 21,000 brls; wheat, 93,000 bu; corn, 235,000 bu; rye, 8,200 bu.

The following quantities of grain were reported as on ocean passage to Europe:

	May 21, 1881.	May 14, 1881.	May 22, 1880.
Wheat and flour, qrs	2,200,000	2,300,000	2,225,000
Corn, qrs	550,000	480,000	240,000

Shipments of lumber from the city by rail during the past week have probably been larger than during the same period before in the history of the city. The shipments aggregated over 26,000,000 feet. This was due to the filling of orders accumulated during the switchmen's strike. Most of these orders have now been disposed of. Still the daily aggregate is much larger than on previous years.

The occurrence of higher prices for grain naturally suggests increased receipts, and a good many people are looking for them. In the case of oats, there would seem to be not much room for a further increase. The 261 carloads received yesterday averaged a great deal more than the car-load used to do, furnished a formidable reason for a decline yesterday, especially as the receipts for several days past have run along from 175 to 200 car loads. Corn also is coming in more freely, and the premium for May over July has diminished to about zero as a consequence of that fact. Wheat does not show much increase as yet, but the current news is to the effect that it is arriving in larger quantities at country stations, and the farmers are now getting through with so much of their spring work as to favor the increased movement if there be any wheat left. Right here, however, is the rub. There are plenty of people who argue that there must be a big pile of wheat behind, because it has not yet come forward in so great volume as last year. Others argue that if there had been a big surplus it would have been evident before this. In regard to this point it is noteworthy that the weather conditions have been unusually adverse to a big movement on the last crop thus far, so that the rule of former seasons may be distrusted now. The wet weather following last harvest forced a great deal of wheat into stack that would otherwise have been thrashed right away, and one need scarcely do more than hint at the character of the winter as unfavorable to the operations of unstacking and thrashing. The statements of people who ought to know how much wheat there is back of us vary widely. It may be well to remember, while listening to either or both, that the wheat only began to move freely last spring about this time, and this season is very much later than that. Hence liberal receipts during June would not be incompatible with the recent paucity in the movement of wheat from first hands.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were again weak, with a moderate volume of trading in lard, a quiet day in meats, and not much doing in pork. The local hog market was weak, with a bigger supply than many had expected, and Liverpool was unusually dumpy, reporting a decline of 9d in lard and 1s@1s 6d in meats. Added to this was the fact that a good deal of the local talent was drawn from the provision pit by the excitement in wheat. There were few outside orders, and sellers of spot stuff said the market for export was very dull. The outward movement of meats was, however, fair in volume for the season, and a few sales of meats were made for shipment. There were some apprehensions expressed in regard to the possibility that the depression in lard may prove to be artificial, as stocks are certainly small enough to permit of easy control by capital.

MESS PORK—Declined nearly 60c per brl, and closed [illegible]

LARD—[illegible]

MEATS—[illegible]

[illegible]

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was stronger, with a good demand, several round lots being taken for export, in addition to a fair trade on local account. [illegible]

OTHER MILLSTUFFS—[illegible]

SPRING WHEAT—[illegible]

WINTER WHEAT—[illegible]

CORN—[illegible]

OATS—[illegible]

RYE—[illegible]

BARLEY—[illegible]

TWO O'CLOCK BOARD.

[illegible]

GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORN—The market continues firm, and trade active. We quote: [illegible]

BAGGING—[illegible]

BUTTER—[illegible]

CHEESE—[illegible]

COAL—[illegible]

COOPERAGE—[illegible]

EGGS—[illegible]

FISH—[illegible]

FRUITS AND NUTS—[illegible]

FOREIGN.

[illegible]

DOMESTIC.

[illegible]

NUTS.

[illegible]

GREASE—[illegible]

GREEN FRUITS—[illegible]

GROCERIES—[illegible]

RICE.

[illegible]

COFFEE.

[illegible]

SUGARS.

[illegible]

SIRUPS.

[illegible]

SPICES.

[illegible]

HAY—Receipts are still heavy, and the market consequently has a drooping tendency. We quote: [illegible]

HIDES—[illegible]

LEAD—[illegible]

OILS—[illegible]

POTATOES—[illegible]

SALT—[illegible]

SEEDS—[illegible]

TALLOW—[illegible]

WHISKY—[illegible]

WOOL—[illegible]

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

[illegible]

CATTLE—There was a light supply and active demand, under which the market was stronger, sales averaging 10@15c higher than Wednesday, [illegible]

QUOTATIONS.

[illegible]

CATTLE SALES.

[illegible]

HOGS—[illegible]

HOG SALES.

[illegible]

SHEEP—[illegible]

SHEEP SALES.

[illegible]

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, May 26.—CATTLE—[illegible]

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 26.—CATTLE—[illegible]

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, May 26.—CATTLE—[illegible]

10@15c lower than yesterday; feeling not good for next week.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 26.—BEEVES—None for sale; weak; dressed beef dull at 8¼@9¼c for sides; shipments, 225 live cattle, 635 quarters beef, 200 carcasses mutton.

SHEEP—Receipts, 6,900; market glutted and demoralized, with a limited trade; sheep firm at 5⅜c; lambs, 7¼@8¼c.

SWINE—Receipts, 1,000; steady but nominal; range, $5.70@6.10 per 100 lbs for live; city dressed quiet at 7¼c for all weights.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 26.—HOGS—Dull and lower; Yorkers, $5.40@5.80; shipping, $5.95@6.10; receipts, 5,140; shipments, 4,000.

CATTLE—Quiet and unchanged; shipping, $4.75@5.90; butchers', $3.00@5.50; stockers and feeders, $3.50@5.00. Receipts, 530; shipments, 420.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, May 26.—HOGS—Easier; common to light, $4.50@5.90; packing and butchers', $5.60@6.15; receipts, 1,800; shipments, 780.

LUMBER.

There were few cargoes on the market yesterday, and these were principally shingles, the prices of which have been shaded a trifle. We quote:

Green piece stuff	$ 9.00	@ 9.50
Green common inch	10.00	@12.50
Green medium	11.00	@17.00
Extra good and select	18.25	@21.50
Green good inch	15.00	@17.50
Boards and strips	12.00	@14.50
Standard shingles	2.40	@ 2.45
Extra shingles	2.50	@ 2.60
Lath	1.62½	@ 1.75

The yard prices as established by the trade are as follows:

First and second clear, rough, 1 inch	$43.00
Third clear do	37.00
First and second clear, dressed siding	20.00
Common dressed siding	18.50
Flooring, second common dressed	32.00
Box boards, 13 inch	43.00
A stock boards, 10@12 inch, rough	37.00
B stock boards, 10@12 inch	33.00
C stock boards, 10@12 inch	28.00
Fencing, first quality	13.50
Fencing, No. 2	11.50

	Green.	Dry.
Common boards, 12@18 ft	$12.50	13.50
Common boards, 16@20 ft	13.50	14.50
Dimension stuff	11.00	12.00
Common dimension stuff	10.50	11.50
Dimension stuff, 20x30 ft	14.00	15.00
Timber, 4x4 to 8x8, inclusive, 18 ft	12.00	13.00
Pickets, flat, rough, and good		15.00
Lath	2.00	2.25
Shingles, clear	3.00	3.15
Shingles, extra A	2.75	2.90
Shingles, standard	2.65	2.80

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

LIVERPOOL, May 26—11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—No. 1, 11s; No. 2, 9s.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 9s 6d; No. 2, 9s; spring, No. 1, 9s; No. 2, 8s 6d; white, No. 1, 9s 5d; No. 2, 8s 10d; club, No. 1, 9s 8d; No. 2, 9s 5d. Corn—4s 10½d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 72s 6d. Lard, 55s.

LIVERPOOL, May 26.—Bacon—C. C. dull at 43@46s, S. R. dull at 43s, S. C. dull at 46s, shoulders dull at 29s 6d. Lard—Prime Western dull at 55s. Turpentine spirits—London steady at 30s 6d. Corn—Mixed steady at 4s 11d for new.

LIVERPOOL, May 26—Evening.—COTTON—Steady; 5 15-16@6d; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000; American, 8,400.

PROVISIONS—American lard, 55s 6d. Bacon, long clear, 44s; short do, 45s.

LONDON, May 26.—SUGAR—Centrifugal, 26s, 6d; muscovado afloat, 23s 9d@24s.

PETROLEUM—Refined, 6¾@6⅞d.

TURPENTINE—Spirits, 31s 6d.

ANTWERP, May 25.—PETROLEUM—19⅛f.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, May 26.—Wheat—Better tone, more money asked; red winter, 9s 6d; No. 2 spring, 9s 3d; No. 3 do, 8s 9d. Corn firmer, at 4s 11d. Cargoes off coast—Wheat in fair demand and steady. Corn in moderate demand and steady. To arrive—Wheat quiet and firm. Corn quiet and steady. California wheat advanced 6d, and red winter (at London) 3d. Pork 72s 6d. Lard dull and 9d lower, at 55s. Bacon, long clear, dull at 44s; short clear dull at 45s. Tallow, 34s 3d. Cheese, 55s. Beef, 87s 6d. Weather in England showery.

LONDON, May 26.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat firmer; held higher; white Michigan, 9s 4d; Western red winter, 9s 6d. Corn firmer at 4s 11d. Cargoes off coast—Wheat and corn steady. Cargoes on passage—Wheat firmly held; corn quiet and steady. Fair average quality of American red winter wheat for prompt shipment, 45s 9d; do for shipment during the present and following month, 46s. Fair average quality of American spring wheat for prompt shipment, 45s. Country markets for wheat—English and French firm. Weather in England showery. Paris—Wheat and flour a shade dearer.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 26.—GRAIN—Though very far from reaching the enormous aggregate of yesterday, the transactions in wheat have been quite extensive, again, of course, chiefly in the speculative interest, on however a very variable market, opening at a further advance of about ¼@½c a bu, soon reacting again sharply, rallying a little later, and closed decidedly weaker. No. 2 red lost for the day options about ¼@½c and No. 1 white May option ⅜c, while for June and July gaining ¼@½c per bu, as compared with last evening's figures. Export operations on a comparatively moderate scale, the advices by cable affording no encouragement to shippers, while the disturbance of values bore decidedly against the outward movement. No. 1 red closing at $1.29 bid; No. 2 red at $1.27@1.27¾, closing at $1.27 bid; do May at $1.27@1.27¾, closing at $1.27 bid; do June at $1.26¾@1.28, closing at $1.26¾ bid and $1.26¾ asked; do July at $1.24⅞@1.25¾, closing at $1.24⅞; August at $1.20¾@1.21¾, closing at $1.21 asked and $1.21⅛ bid; No. 3 red at $1.24½@1.24¾; ungraded red at $1.14@1.30 as to quality; choice hard Northwest spring at $1.27½; No. 2 Chicago and Milwaukee spring at $1.21½@1.23, closing at $1.21½@1.22; No. 3 spring at $1.16; ungraded spring in lots at $1.19@1.21. Corn quite active and quoted up early in the day, generally ½@1c a bushel, in exceptional instances even more, but left off irregularly, and, as a rule, much weaker, yielding in several instances ¼@½c a bushel. Sales mixed Western ungraded at 51@60c, as to quality and condition; New York steamer mixed, early deliveries, car lots, at 58¼@58¾c, closing at 58¾c bid; No. 2 white at 64@65c; choice white Southern at 66@67c; New York yellow at 63c; steamer yellow at 58c. Oats again fairly active, and for early delivery further advanced ¼@½c per bu, while in the option line irregular, and at the close down ¼@½c per bu; white Western ungraded at 47@54c, as to quality; mixed do at 44@46c; white State at 50@52c; mixed State nominal; No. 2 Chicago nominal at 46c. Rye firm and wanted; sales of prime Canada in bond at $1.13.

PROVISIONS—Hog products comparatively tame, and quoted generally weak in price. A pretty fair movement noted in Western mess pork for early delivery, leaving off at $15.75 for old mess pork, and $16.75@17.00 for new, and in the option line without inquiry of moment, with May closing nominally at about $16.35@16.50, June at $16.35@16.50, and July at $16.50@16.60. Cut-meats attracted little attention, but ruled steady. A very moderate business in Western steam lard for early delivery, which, however, has been firmly held, leaving off at $11.20 for contract grades, and in the option line less active and generally lower, with May closing (which was under speculative contract) at $11.20, June at $10.95@11.00, July at $10.95 bid, August at $10.90 bid, September at $10.95 bid, October at $10.85@10.95, and the year options at $10.20@10.25.

TALLOW—Steady at 6¼@6 9-16c.

SUGARS—Raw more active and firm at 7¼c for fair refining.

FREIGHTS—The general movement comparatively light and such changes as notable favorable to shippers, whose wants were seemingly very moderate. More or less depression reported in miscellaneous berth freight accommodation by the steam lines, especially for Liverpool and the Continent, which called for prompt dispatch. For Liverpool the reported engagements included by steamer flour in lots at 1s½d@1s 3d, mostly through freight and forward shipment, and by outport steamers as low as 10½d@1s; grain at 2½d; provisions in lots at 8s 9d@15s, mostly through freight, and by outport steamers as low as 8s 9d@10s.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, May 26.—COTTON—Quiet, but steady; 10 13-16@11 1-16c; futures steady; May, 10.64c; June, 10.66c; July, 10.74c; August, 10.80c; September, 10.47c; October, 10.00c; November, 9.98c; December, 9.99c; January 10.10c; February, 10.22c.

FLOUR—Weak; receipts, 19,000 brls; exports, 21,000 brls; super State and Western, $4.00@4.75; common to good extra, $5.00@5.25; good to choice, $5.30@6.75; white wheat extra, $5.25@6.25; extra Ohio, $5.00@6.75; St. Louis, $5.00@6.75; Minnesota patent process, $6.25@8.00.

GRAIN—Wheat opened ½c higher; closed with the advance lost; buyers' favor; receipts, 98,000 bu; exports, 93,000 bu; ungraded spring, $1.19@1.21; No. 3 do, $1.16; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.21½@1.23; hard No. 2 Northwest, $1.27½; ungraded red, $1.14@1.30; No. 3 do, $1.24¾@1.24½; No. 2 do, $1.27@1.27¾; mixed winter, $1.24½; ungraded white, $1.20@1.26; No. 1 do, $1.24½@1.25½; No. 2 red, May, $1.27@1.27¾; June, $1.26¾@1.28; July, $1.24⅞@1.25¾; August, $1.20¾@1.21¾. Corn opened ½c higher; closed weak; receipts, 113,000 bu; exports, 224,000 bu; hot unsound, 30@50c; ungraded, 50@60c; No. 3, 51@52½c; steamer, 58¼@58¾c; No. 2, 59@59½c; No. 2 white, 64@65c; steamer yellow, 58c; No. 2, May, 58¾@59¼c; June, 56¾@56⅞c; July, 56¾@56¾c; August, 56¾@57c. Oats stronger; rather quiet; receipts, 60,000 bu; Western mixed, 45@46c; white do, 47@53c.

HAY—Quiet and unchanged.

HOPS—Firm; moderate trade.

GROCERIES—Coffee—Demand fair and market firm. Sugar strong; fair to good refining, 7⅛@7⅜c. Molasses quiet but firm. Rice in good demand; firm.

PETROLEUM—Quiet but firm; United, 82⅜c; crude, 6⅛@7⅝c; refined, 8c.

TALLOW—Steady and unchanged.

RESIN—Firm and unchanged.

TURPENTINE—Firm; 37c.

EGGS—Quiet but steady; 14½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; old mess, $15.75; new do, $16.75@17.00. Beef steady. Cut meats dull and nominal. Lard firm; prime steam, $11.20.

BUTTER—Weak and unsettled; 10@25c.

CHEESE—Quiet but steady; 3½@9c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, May 26.—FLOUR—Demand active; Western extras, $4.25; Minnesota extras $5.75@6.37½; Ohio extras, $5.75@6.15; St. Louis choice, $6.50; winter wheat, $7.00@7.25; St. Louis patents, $7.50; Minnesota patent process, $7.00@7.25. Rye flour firm at $5.50.

GRAIN—Wheat excited and feverish, closing higher; No. 2 red, elevator, $1.25½; No. 2 red, spot, $1.25½; rejected, grain depot, $1.14; No. 2 red, May, $1.25@1.25½; June, $1.24½@1.24¾; July, $1.22@1.22¼; August, $1.18@1.18¾. Corn dull, weak, and lower; futures a shade higher; steamer, on track, 55@56c; rejected, on track, 53c; sail mixed, 60@60½c; June, 56⅜c; July, 56@56½c; August, 56@57¼c. Oats dull, weak, and lower; No. 2 white, 52@52½c; No. 3 do, 50@50½c; mixed, 48@48½c.

PROVISIONS—Firm. Lard—Prime steam, $11.15; kettle, $11.50.

BUTTER—Quiet and unchanged.

EGGS—Firm at 14½@15c.

CHEESE—Dull; creamery, 9@9½c; fair to good, 8@8½c.

PETROLEUM—Steady and unchanged.

WHISKY—Quiet and unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,400 brls; wheat, 103,500 bu; corn, 60,000 bu; oats, 14,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 64,000 bu; corn, 46,000 bu.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 26.—FLOUR—Firm and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western irregular and active, closing firm; No. 2 winter red, spot, and May, $1.26¼@1.26¾; June, $1.26@1.26¾; July, $1.23 bid; August, $1.19½@1.19¾. Corn—Western quiet and lower; mixed, spot and May, 59¼@59½c; June, 58@58¾c; July, 56¾@57¼c. Oats in better demand and firm; Western white, 49c; mixed, 48c. Rye dull and nominal at $1.12@1.15.

HAY—Quiet and easy for low grades; prime to choice Pennsylvania, $21.00@25.00.

PROVISIONS—Firm and unchanged.

BUTTER—Firm; Western grass, 17@20c; winter, 10@14c.

EGGS—Firmer at 13@13½c.

PETROLEUM—Steady; refined, 7¾@8c.

GROCERIES—Coffee firm and higher; Rio cargoes, 9@11¾c. Sugar firm; A soft, 10⅛c.

WHISKY—Quiet and nominal at $1.09.

FREIGHTS—To Liverpool per steamer nominal.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,087 brls; wheat, 121,000 bu; corn, 38,000 bu; oats, 900 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 32,321 bu; corn, 8,563 bu.

SALES—Wheat, 860,000 bu; corn, 80,000 bu.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, May 26.—FLOUR—Very unsettled; little doing.

GRAIN—Wheat excited and higher; very unsettled; No. 2 red, $1.13 cash; $1.14⅜@1.13 May, $1.12¾@1.11¾@1.13¼@1.13¾ June; $1.11⅜@1.09⅛@1.11@1.10 July; $1.08⅛@1.05¾@1.07¼ August; $1.07@1.07⅛@1.05⅞ the year; No. 3 do, $1.08¾ bid; No. 4 do, $1.02@1.02¾. Corn dull; 45¼@45⅛c cash; 45c May; 43¾c June; 43⅜@43¾ August; 43⅛@43⅜c September. Oats dull; 38½c cash; 37c June; 34⅝c July. Rye nominal. Barley—No market.

LEAD—Quiet at 4⅛c.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

EGGS—Better at 12c.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.06.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; jobbing at $16.50. Dry salt meat lower; $5.50, $8.40@8.50. Bacon scarce at $6.50, $9.20@9.25, $9.40@9.50. Lard quiet at 10⅜c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 57,000 bu; corn, 115,000 bu; oats, 22,000 bu; rye, none; barley, 2,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 18,000 bu; corn, 42,000 bu; oats, none; rye none; barley, none.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, La., May 26.—FLOUR—Strong; superfine, $3.00; XX, $4.25@4.50; XXX, $4.75@5.00; high grades, $5.25@6.25.

GRAIN—Oats higher; 47½@48c.

CORN-MEAL—Higher; $3.50@3.75.

HAY—Scarce and firm; prime, $24.00@25.00; choice, $27.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and lower; new, $18.00@18.25. Lard steady; tierce, 11¼@11⅜c; keg, 12c. Bulkmeats—In fair demand; shoulders quoted to arrive at $6.15; spot, $6.25. Bacon firmer; shoulders command 7¼c; clear, 9¾@10c. Hams—Sugar cured steady and unchanged; canvased, 10@11¼c.

WHISKY—Quiet but steady; Western rectified, $1.05@1.10.

GROCERIES—Coffee strong and higher; Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime, 10@13¼c. Sugar strong; common to good common, 7@7⅝c; fair to fully fair, 7⅞@8⅛c; prime to choice, 8@8⅜c; yellow clarified, 9@9⅛c. Molasses quiet but firm; common, 20@22c; fair, 25@30c; prime, 35@40c; fermenting, 21@40c. Rice dull; Louisiana, ordinary to choice, 6½c.

BRAN—Dull and lower; 75c.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, May 26.—FLOUR—Firm; Western superfine, $3.75@4.00; common extras, $4.25@4.75; Western extras, $4.50@5.50; medium extras, $4.75@6.00; winter wheats, Ohio and Michigan, $5.50@6.00; Indiana, $5.50@6.25; St. Louis and Illinois, $6.00@6.50; spring patents, $6.50@8.00; winter patents, $6.25@7.75.

GRAIN—Corn firm; high-mixed and yellow, 63¼@64c; steam mixed and yellow, 62½@63½c; no grade, 55@60c. Oats steady and firm; No. 1 and extra white, 58@61c; No. 2 white, 56@57c; No. 2 mixed and No. 3 white, 54@55c. Rye, $1.20.

BUTTER—Choice creameries, 24@25c.

EGGS—Western fresh, 13@13½c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 6,000 brls, 2,700 sacks; corn, 36,000 bu; wheat, 23,000 bu; oats, 19,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 645 brls.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 26.—FLOUR—Firm.

GRAIN—Wheat excited and higher; No. 2 at $1.09¼; May, $1.09¼; June, $1.10¾; July, $1.12¼; August, $1.10½; September, $1.04¾; No. 3 Milwaukee, 98c; No. 4 nominal. Corn dull and lower; No. 2 at 43c. Oats dull and lower; No. 2 at 35¼c. Rye firmer; No. 1 at $1.13½. Barley firmer; No. 2 spring, cash, 95c.

PROVISIONS—Lower. Mess pork, $16.00 cash and June; $16.15 July. Lard, $10.70 cash and June; $10.75 July.

HOGS—Lower; $5.60@5.90.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 19,000 brls; wheat, 28,000 bu; corn, 4,600 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 16,000 brls; wheat, 128,000 bu; corn, 5,000 bu.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., May 26.—GRAIN—Wheat irregular; No. 3 white Wabash, $1.14; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.16¾; No. 3 red Wabash, spot, $1.19½; June, $1.19¾; July, $1.16; August, $1.12¾; year, $1.10¾; No. 3 red, $1.14½. Corn steady; high mixed, 48½c; No. 2, spot and May, 45c; June, 46¾; July, 47½c; rejected, 45½c; damaged, 31c. Oats dull; No. 2, 40½c.

CALL—Wheat—No. 2, spot, held at $1.19½; $1.18½ bid; sales May at $1.19; June, $1.19; July, $1.14¾; August, $1.11¾; year, $1.10¾.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 50,000 bu; corn, 69,000 bu; oats, 10,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 10,000 bu; corn, 47,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., May 27.—COTTON—Steady; 10¼c.

FLOUR—Steady and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat strong; No. 2 red, $1.13@1.14. Corn strong; No. 2 mixed, 48¼@48½c. Oats strong and higher; No. 2 mixed, 42c. Rye dull; No. 2 at $1.25. Barley nominal; no offerings.

PROVISIONS—Pork easier; $16.50. Lard dull; $10.50. Bulk meats quiet but firm; shoulders, $5.75; clear rib, $8.35. Bacon quiet and unchanged.

WHISKY—Firm; $1.05.

BUTTER—Dull and unchanged.

PEORIA.

PEORIA, May 26.—GRAIN—Corn active and firm; high-mixed, 43@43½c; mixed, 42@43c. Oats firm; white, 39½@39¾c. Rye dull and nominal; No. 2, $1.15.

HIGHWINES—Steady at $1.05½.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 2,275 bu; corn, 55,275 bu; oats, 37,400 bu; rye, 1,425 bu; barley, 1,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 500 bu; corn, 25,000 bu; oats, 21,000 bu; rye, 1,500 bu; barley, 600 bu.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, May 26.—FLOUR—Firm; 15@25c up.

GRAIN—Wheat steady; No. 1 white, $1.16; May, $1.16; June, $1.16¼; July, $1.17; August, $1.13½; No. 2 white, $1.12¼; No. 2 red, $1.10. Receipts, 25,000 bu; shipments, 9,000 bu.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, May 26.—GRAIN—Wheat strong; 20,000 bu No. 1 hard at $1.21. Corn dull; 10,000 bu July at 49c. Other grain neglected.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Firm; wheat, 5@5¼c; corn, 4¼c to New York.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, N. Y., May 26.—GRAIN—Wheat firm; No. 1 Duluth spring, $1.26. Corn nominally unchanged.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, May 26.—There is a large movement in plain and colored cotton goods from first hands, and the tone of the market is steadily improving; heavy woolen goods in fair demand by the clothing trade; ginghams active and scarce, but prints remain quiet; shirts and drawers doing fairly; foreign goods quiet.

PETROLEUM.

CLEVELAND, O., May 26.—Petroleum steady; Standard white, 110 test, 7½c.

PITTSBURG, May 26.—PETROLEUM—Dull; United certificates firmer, at 81½c; refined, 7¾c, Philadelphia delivery.

COTTON.

NEW ORLEANS, May 26.—COTTON—Steady; middling, 10⅝c; low do, 9⅝c; good ordinary, 8¾c; net receipts, 480 bales; gross, 940; exports to Great Britain, 2,300; coastwise, 1,400; sales, 2,750; stock, 161,000.

TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, May 26.—SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Firm at 34c.

FELL DEAD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JACKSON, Mich., May 26.—Mrs. Henry Travers fell dead in Woodsums & Co.'s shoe-store this evening while fitting her little girl with a pair of shoes. She was 30 years old, and leaves a husband, a painter at the prison, and four children.

Stories About Animals.

In the market of Shelbyville, Tenn., a full-grown chicken was found that had three legs.

In Talbotton, Ga., a turtle's head that had been cut off several days bit a duck's neck and killed the fowl.

A colt in Normal, Ill., has seven perfect feet. One fore leg is supplied with three feet and the other with two.

A lap-dog belonging to a Mrs. Peifer, of Easton, Pa., died within one-half hour of the death of its mistress, it is said, from grief.

Matches carried into a nest by birds at the corner of the roof of a cottage in Shropshire, England, became ignited, and the building was destroyed.

A Peabody (Mass.) pet cat in a currying shop went to sleep inside a large fly-wheel, and was caught napping when the engine was started. She came out without a scratch after eleven hours, after traveling 270 miles.

A dog belonging to James Gormley, of Parkesburg, Pa., is kept chained to its box on account of its aversion for chickens. The dog has a sort of friendship, however, for one of the feathered tribe, and whenever this hen wants to lay an egg she walks up to the dog-house, and after cackling for a few moments succeeds in attracting the animal to the outside of the box, where it will remain in all kinds of weather until the work of the hen is finished.

Two young athletes rowing on the Missouri River came upon a small knoll surrounded by water. On landing on the knoll they were surprised to find lying on the ground, on a surface of about twelve feet square, hundreds of rabbits that had been driven to the high ground by the rising flood. They were all alive, but paralyzed with fear, and were easily handled.

A Kentucky cow raised on the farm of Erastus Ellsworth, of East Windsor Hill, has a remarkable record. April 16, 1877, she gave birth to twins, one male and one female; March 18, 1878, she gave birth to triplets, two males and one female, making five calves in eleven months and three days; July 9, 1879, she gave birth to twins, both males; Oct. 7, 1880, she gave birth to triplets, two males and one female, making ten calves in the three years five months and twenty-one days. The calves have all been of good size, healthy, and smooth, and have been raised on the farm.

John Bradford, Caleb S. Phelps, and Luther Payson, of Anderson, Ind., went duck hunting on White River. As they lay on the bank waiting for game a flock of ducks appeared, and they fired simultaneously. A wild bull from the Rio Grande, which they had not seen, mistook the noise of the guns as a challenge, bellowed furiously, and charged on the hunters, who ran toward the river at the top of their speed. Payson and Bradford escaped by running into the water waist deep. Phelps saw that the mad animal was upon him, and jumped into a tall, hollow stump. Just as he got inside, the beast struck the stump full tilt, the rotten roots gave way, and stump and man rolled down the incline into the water. Payson and Bradford ran to the rescue, and Phelps was extricated.

MARINE NEWS.

More Outrages of So-Called Seamen's Union Members.

The Perpetrators to Be Arrested and President Powers in Danger.

Disasters, and Miscellaneous News from All Points.

HOME GATHERINGS.

THE SAILORS' UNION.

An affair that has occurred within a day or two tends to prove the correctness of what THE TRIBUNE has had to say concerning the Chicago Seamen's Union—viz.: What the organization cannot carry through by moral suasion it will attempt to carry by force. THE TRIBUNE early in the season took occasion to criticise a statement made by the President of the Buffalo branch of the Chicago organization to the effect that the Union did not tolerate violence, and furthermore that the Union privileged its members to sail upon a vessel where non-Union men were employed. THE TRIBUNE then, after giving the President of the Buffalo Union the benefit of his statement, asserted that either he must be speaking for his own jurisdiction, or he must have been willfully blind to what was going on outside; that outrages had been committed both in Cleveland and Chicago which no public-spirited citizen could or should indorse, and that he, the President of the Buffalo Union, ought to be acquainted with the facts. To this challenge of THE TRIBUNE the President of the Buffalo Union dared not venture a reply, simply because he could not. The facts were against him. He knew it fully as well as the owners of the vessels, which were not only outraged but endangered by a gang of vagabonds, who infest every shipping point of importance on the lakes. President Powers (General President of the Seamen's Union) was aware of the strictures, and if they were wrong it lay in his power to contradict them. That he did not do so simply tended to prove their correctness.

Now, only day before yesterday two seamen shipped at the Vessel-Owners' office on West Lake street upon a craft whose name it is not necessary to mention, to receive the going rates of wages. No sooner had they done this than a gang of hungry cut-throats, unwilling to work themselves, pitched into them upon Lake street bridge. The result was that one of these two men who felt a willingness to work was beaten and cut in a dangerous manner, while the other escaped through the fleetness which he possessed. No arrests have been made for the simple reason that those assailed could not identify their assailants. Scarcely an hour had elapsed ere Chief-of-Police McGarigle was appealed to for a squad of men to quell a disturbance upon the schooner Ellen Williams, lying near Miller Bros.' shipyard, and an order hurried one of the patrol wagons to the spot, only to find that the "Union" men who had occasioned the call were not to be found.

The occurrences here recited have aroused the ire of the Vessel-Owners' Association. Backed, as they are, by a heavy treasury and an abundance of capital, it need surprise no reader of THE TRIBUNE to hear of an early arrest of the rioters, and perhaps even of President Powers himself as the principal. The Vessel-Owners' Association members are thoroughly aroused and mean business, and unless these outrages are stopped at once President Powers may find himself in the toils.

The case is a singular one. The members of the Vessel-Owners' Association express a willingness to employ good men at the going rates, and as much better as they feel inclined to pay. But in the face of this fact a gang of the worst ruffians that ever disgraced a community, unwilling to work themselves, desire to prevent others from working, under their guise of membership of the Chicago Seamen's Benevolent Union. If the recognized "General President," Powers, will stoop to this outrage, then out upon him and the entire organization. If rowdyism is its underlying principle, it will soon find itself without a single supporter among law-abiding citizens, and President Richard Powers, with a few hangers-on who seldom do anything but manage to live off the funds of the organization, may find themselves behind the bars under a perfectly just complaint. The vessel-owners have organized a plan to defeat them and to bring all evil-disposed persons to justice, even if the head himself shall become involved.

ALL RIGHT AT LAST.

The fine new marine dry-dock at the foot of what is known as Goose Island is all right at last. Yesterday afternoon, everything being in readiness, the steam-barge Maine was placed upon the blocks and quickly landed high and dry to receive a new wheel. Mr. Olcott has reason to feel proud of the complete success of his venture, which was threatened with destruction at the outset. He has the best location in the city for this particular line of business, and unquestionably will receive a fair share of recognition for his enterprise.

A LONG SEARCH.

Steam-barges which arrived toward noon yesterday reported having passed Chicago tugs thirty-five miles below this port in quest of tows. During the early hours of the evening all but one returned successful. The tows did not include any lower-lakers. This morning will unquestionably find tugs fully as far, if not farther, down the lake, seeking for inward-bound craft.

LIGHT WINDS.

Captains of sail vessels report light winds and consequently tedious passages. One vessel which arrived here yesterday was six days in making the trip from the Manitou Islands. Another was twenty-four days out from Buffalo. It is not necessary to mention the names of these craft, because they are both recognized as smart sailers.

LAKE FREIGHTS.

Lake freights were active, and all the room offered was taken at 4½ cents on wheat and 4@4¼ cents on corn to Buffalo. The engagements announced were: For Buffalo—Propeller Montana, 25,000 corn; propeller Ketcham, 62,000 wheat; schooner James Platt, 23,000 corn; schooner F. Palms, 40,000 corn. For Sarnia—Steamer Tecumseh, 38,000 corn, through rate. For Kingston—Steamer Clyde, 17,000 wheat; barge Grimsby, 20,000 corn. To Erie—Propeller Conestoga, 40,000 corn, through rate. Lumber and other coarse freights were active and strong.

Late last evening it was reported that the schooner George Murray had been chartered at 4¼ cents for corn to Buffalo. The Murray carries 55,000 bushels.

JOTTINGS.

At 10 o'clock yesterday forenoon two sailors of the schooner Harvey Bissell were thrown out of a yawl in the South Branch, and one of them had a narrow escape from drowning.

To-day the new Peshtigo tug Boscobel will be docked at Miller Brothers' shipyard for her wheel. The schooner J. B. Penfield is also in dock at the same yard for calking.

Soundings, under the supervision of the City Engineers' department, were made yesterday on the tug A. B. Ward, with the view of ascertaining the proper position of a new crib for a supply of pure water for the city.

Vessel-men are on the tip-toe to inspect the mammoth new schooner David Dows, which is due here to-day, but may not arrive until to-morrow.

Last evening the propeller Portage, towing the schooners F. A. Georger and Hazard, left for Milwaukee to load with wheat.

Among the departures for Buffalo yesterday were the steam-barge William Edwards, which had waited thirty-six hours for her consort, the Charles Foster; also the steam-barge Ballantine, which had waited upward of twenty-four hours for her consort, the A. B. Moore.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

DETROIT'S CONTRIBUTION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., May 26.—The steamer City of Milwaukee leaves for Chicago Wednesday, June 1.

George R. Stevens, a wheelsman on the steam-barge Iron Age, fell through the fore hatch this morning and died three hours afterwards. His home is in Clayton, N. Y. He was engaged in pulling a ladder up over the side and lost his balance.

The steam-barge Isaac May was got into the Detroit dry-dock this morning.

BRUTALLY BEATEN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, May 26.—While the schooner Lucerne was lying at the west pier to-night, and Capt. Hastings was hunting for sailors to fill out his crew, some men boarded the vessel and cruelly beat one man, leaving him lying on the deck. The only other one on the vessel was carried off by force. Union men are supposed to have a hand in it.

THE GRACE PATTERSON DAMAGED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, May 26.—The tug Caroline Williams arrived here to-day from Manistee with the steam-barge Grace Patterson in tow, she having struck an obstruction and broke her wheel while leaving Manistee Harbor.

HAD THEIR CLOTHES STOLEN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, May 26.—Two sailors on the schooner Lucerne had their clothes taken from the forecastle while they were at dinner. The perpetrators are unknown.

LARGE SHIPMENTS OF LUMBER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MUSKEGON, Mich., May 26.—W. W. Shipman, agent for the Milwaukee Lumber Transportation Company, has shipped 761 car-loads of lumber from April 1 to date, mostly to Southern points.

A NEW LINE.

There is talk of the steamers Saginaw and Kewanaw forming a line between Chicago, Grand Haven, and Muskegon in a short time.

ENCOURAGING.

The Cobb line of barges is in receipt of large consignments of freight daily.

A NOTICE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT DALHOUSIE, May 26.—William Ellis publishes the following notice to prevent injury to floats, canal-banks, etc.:

"All vessels propelled by steam between Locks 1 and 2 are hereby forbidden to run faster than twelve miles per hour."

ALLEGED BAD FAITH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KINGSTON, Ont., May 26.—Three sailors have arrived from Toledo and claim to have been badly treated by the Captain of the schooner George Thurston. They went from this port on the vessel and asked if the going wages would be paid to them on their return trip. They were given to understand that they would, but when the vessel was ready to sail the Captain refused them the current rates. The seamen left the schooner and came to Kingston by train. They had offers on other vessels, but refused them, believing that the Captain would carry out his agreement.

WANTS $600 FOR DAMAGES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, May 26.—During one of the heavy storms last fall the propeller Newburgh drifted into the scow Hercules, lying at anchor in South Manitou Harbor, and damaged her so badly that she was obliged to tow her. The owners of the scow place their loss at $600, and have just instituted proceedings against the propeller to recover that amount. The Wissahickon was also mixed up in the affair, but settled for what damage she inflicted.

LAUNCHED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT HURON, Mich., May 26.—Farwell's new barge, the Godfrey, was launched this afternoon at Dunford & Alverson's shipyard. She is expected to carry 45,000 bushels of grain, and will tow as a consort the Jessie Farwell.

TO BE LAUNCHED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, May 26.—The rebuilt schooner Speed will be launched to-morrow and towed to Racine to receive her outfit.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVALS.

Stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, sundries.
Prop J. L. Hurd, Hancock, sundries.
Prop Celtic, Montreal, sundries.
Prop V. H. Ketchum, Buffalo, light.
Prop William Crippen, Manistee, lumber.
Prop Messenger, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop Mary Groh, South Haven, sundries.
Prop Albert Soper, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop J. S. Seaverns, Saugatuck, sundries.
Prop E. E. Thompson, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop R. C. Brittain, White Lake, lumber.
Prop Montana, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop G. T. Burroughs, Muskegon, sundries.
Prop Swallow, White Lake, lumber.
Prop Buckeye, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop St. Joseph, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Maine, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Lawrence, Cheboygan, sundries.
Prop Fayette, Manistee, lumber.
Prop Lewis Gilbert, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Ohio, Erie, coal.
Prop Conestoga, Erie, sundries.
Schr Caledonia, Muskegon, wood.
Schr Coral, Silver Lake, bark.
Schr M. E. Packard, Packard's Pier, lumber.
Schr Magdalena, Packard's Pier, lumber.
Schr Ida Keith, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Sea Bird, Sturgeon, lumber.
Schr Reindeer, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Adirondac, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Lizzie Doak, St. Joseph, lumber.
Schr Racine, White Fish Bay, ties.
Schr Kate E. Howard, Cheboygan, lumber.
Schr Stafford, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Rockaway, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr South Haven, Muskegon, wood.
Schr R. B. King, Grand Haven, wood.
Schr Kate Lyons, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Charles N. Ryan, Cleveland, coal.
Schr Wolverine, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Mary, White Lake, lumber.
Schr Robert Howlett, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr A. J. Mowry, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Leo, Grand Haven, lumber.

ACTUAL SAILINGS.

Stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, sundries.
Prop New Era, Grand Haven, towing.
Prop Scotia, Buffalo, 52,000 bu corn, 780 brls flour, and sundries.
Prop D. Ballentine, Buffalo, 41,500 bu corn.
Prop R. G. Peters, Manistee.
Prop St. Joseph, Muskegon.
Prop Mary Groh, South Haven, 600 bu corn and sundries.
Prop R. C. Brittain, White Lake, sundries.
Prop Portage, Buffalo, 13,850 bu corn, 3,500 brls flour, 3,000 sacks flour, and sundries.
Prop Charles Reitz, Manistee.
Prop Swallow, Montague.
Prop Buckeye, Bluffton.
Prop Colin Campbell, Ludington.
Prop Skylark, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop E. E. Thompson, Muskegon, sundries.
Prop J. S. Seaverns, Saugatuck, sundries.
Schr Thomas Parsons, Buffalo, 23,280 bu corn.
Schr Sea Bird, Muskegon.
Schr A. B. Moore, Buffalo, 58,000 bu wheat.
Schr Charles Foster, Buffalo, 66,000 bu corn.
Schr E. Fitzgerald, Buffalo, 20,000 bu corn.
Schr Montauk, Buffalo, 23,000 bu corn.
Schr V. H. Ketchum, Buffalo, 63,000 bu wheat.
Schr Clyde, St. Catharines, 15,024 bu wheat.
Schr Lizzie Doak, St. Joseph.
Schr Two Fannies, Escanaba.
Schr Sea Bird, Sturgeon Bay.
Schr Adirondac, Muskegon.
Schr A. L. Patten, Manistee.
Schr J. Mullen, Cross Village, 200 bu oats and sundries.
Schr Christiana, Beaver Island, sundries.
Schr Caledonia, Port Sheldon, light.
Schr Conneaut, Ludington, light.
Schr Magdalena, Paul's Pier, light.
Schr Bessie Boalt, Montague, light.
Schr W. H. Dunham, Ludington, light.
Schr Maine, Muskegon, light.
Schr F. A. Georger, Buffalo, light.
Schr Emeline, Manistee, light.
Schr Mary E. Packard, Packard Pier, light.
Schr Lookout, Peshtigo, light.
Schr City of Erie, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Mary Amanda, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Transfer, Muskegon, light.
Schr Iron State, Escanaba, light.
Schr Coral, Silver Lake, sundries.
Schr Ataunto, Muskegon, light.
Schr O. R. Johnson, Muskegon, light.
SSchr J. P. De Coudries, Muskegon, light.
Schr Rouse Simmons, Muskegon, light.
Schr Minerva, Muskegon, light.
Schr C. O. D., Grand Haven, light.
Schr G. S. Hazard, Buffalo, light.
Schr Adventure, Grindstone City, light.
Schr Grimsby, Kingston, 19,550 bu corn.
Schr James Platt, Buffalo, 22,397 bu corn.
Schr Mercury, Ludington, light.
Schr Henry Bissell, Buffalo, 35,500 bu corn.
Schr Cheney Ames, Menekaunee, light.
Schr A. Bradley, Muskegon, light.
Schr Mystic, Ludington, light.
Schr Milwaukee, Green Bay, light.
Schr Ellen Williams, Menominee, light.
Prop Lake Erie, Cottingwood, sundries.

OTHER LAKE PORTS.

DETROIT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, May 26.—Passed down—Propellers Ocean, Chicago; steam-barges Oscoda, Ira Coffee and barges, A. A. Turner and barges, Smith Moore, Sparta and consort, Mary Mills and barges; schooners Metropolis, Luling, L. J. Clark, Montana, Mystic Star, Monitor, Fleetwing, Hamilton.

Passed up—Propellers Fountain City, Boston, J. Pridgeon, New York, Alaska, St. Clair; steam-barges H. D. Coffinbury and consort, Lowell and barges, D. W. Powers and schooner St. Peter, Minneapolis, Iron Age, N. Mills and barges, S. E. Sheldon and schooner S. P. Ely, Germania and barges; schooners Exile, George Sherman, Groton, Cavalier, C. H. Johnson, A. G. Morey.

Wind—South, six miles per hour.

BUFFALO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 26.—Canal freights were quoted to-day at 5¼ cents on wheat and 4¾ cents on corn to New York. Shippers are asking ⅛ cent more. Shipments, 275,000 bushels. A large fleet of canal-boats loaded with coarse freights have arrived here from the East, and more boats are reported coming.

Since the opening of navigation the following amounts of freight have been cleared for the west of Troy: 224,000 pounds of phosphat, fur, and peltries; 48,000 feet of boards and scantlings; 1,857,800 pounds of hemp; 713,400 pounds of pig-iron; 5,584,800 pounds of bloom and bar-iron; 34,000 puunds of castings and ironware; 185,000 pounds of domestic salt; 1,806,300 pounds of foreign salt; 5,427,500 pounds of sugar; 493,200 gallons of molasses; 43,300 pounds of coffee; 342,900 pounds of nails, spikes, and horseshoes; 6,402,800 pounds of iron and steel; 3,129,200 pounds of railroad iron; 7,800 pounds of crockery and glassware; 3,904,000 pounds of stone, lime, and clay; 7,569,600 pounds of anthracite coal; 14,010,700 pounds of other merchandise. The affairs of the Western Elevating Company are very unsettled, and the prospects of keeping the elevators together are not very promising. Dissatisfaction is increasing, and it is rumored that several houses are working independent of the Association. This morning some elevators were transferring grain as low as ⅛ cent per bushel, and a few houses were running at ¼ cent. Efforts to reconcile the dissatisfied ones were being made this morning.

PORT HURON.

PORT HURON, Mich., May 26.—Passed up—Propellers Arctic, Fountain City, Michigan and barges, H. D. Coffinbury and consorts, O. Townsend and consort, Penokee, Leonard Hanna, Cavalier, Viking.

Passed down—Propellers Smith Moore, Ocean, Sparta and consorts, Mary Mills and consort. Schooners Mystic Star, Montana, Monitor, Fleetwing.

Wind—Southwest, brisk.

Weather—Fine.

PORT HURON, May 26—10:30 p. m.—Passed up—Propellers John Pridgeon, Boston, Northern, Minneapolis, Alaska, Nyack, D. W. Powers; schooners C. H. Johnson, Garibaldi, Ferrett, German, Hannah Moore.

Down—Propellers Rochester, Pacific, Lycoming, John B. Lyon with the J. M. Hutchinson, R. E. Stewart and barges, Empire and barges, R. Prindiville and barges, A. A. Turner and barges, Wo-co-ken with Ruben Richards; schooner Delaware.

Wind south, light. Weather fine.

Up—Schooners Bolivia, Lafrinier, Exile, George Sherman, Groton.

Down—Propellers Nashua, Donaldson and barges.

PORT COLBORNE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont., May 26.—Passed up—Schooner Lewis Ross, Kingston to Chicago, pig-iron; propeller D. R. Van Allan, Kingston to Chicago, pig-iron.

Down—Steam-barge Lincoln, Chicago to Kingston, wheat; barge Lisgar, Chicago to Kingston, wheat; Gibraltar, Chicago to Kingston, corn; propeller Scotia, Chicago to Montreal, general cargo; Alma Munro, Toledo to Montreal, general cargo.

PORT DALHOUSIE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT DALHOUSIE, Ont., May 26.—Passed down—Schooners Fortune and Maggie, Chicago to Montreal, wheat; Lisgar and Gibraltar, Chicago to Kingston, wheat; steamer Lake Ontario, Chicago to Montreal, wheat; steam-barge Lincoln, Chicago to Kingston, wheat; propeller Scotia, Chicago to Montreal, wheat.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 26.—Grain freights continue quiet. Engagements to Buffalo: Schooner Riverside, wheat at 4 cents; schooners F. A. Georger and G. S. Hazard, wheat on through rate. Capacity, 122,000 bushels.

The schooner Itasca has taken two more trips in the ore trade between Escanaba and Chicago at $1 per ton, and the schooner Spy was chartered for wood from Detroit Harbor at $3 per cord.

Cleared—Steam-barge Nahant, for Buffalo, and schooner Richard Winslow, for Escanaba.

No arrivals from below.

ESCANABA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ESCANABA, Mich., May 26.—Arrived—Propeller Escanaba, schooners Selkirk, L. Hanna, Morning Star.

Cleared—Propellers Superior, Jarecki, Argonaut, Minnesota, Escanaba. Schooners Sandusky, T. Quayle, E. C. Hutchinson, Jura, Jessie Linn.

OSWEGO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OSWEGO, N. Y., May 26.—Charters—Schooner George B. Sloan, coal, Oswego to Chicago, at $1.46 gross.

Departures—Schooners George B. Sloan and John R. Loyes, coal, Chicago.

MUSKEGON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MUSKEGON, Mich., May 26.—Clearances to-day twenty-one. Lumber shipments, 2,953,000 feet.

The steam-barge Hilton, which was lying water-logged a short time since, arrived in port to-day from Milwaukee, and cleared with lumber for Chicago.

MARQUETTE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MARQUETTE, Mich., May 26.—Cleared—Tug William B. Castle; schooners Hattie Wells, Frank Leighton, Fannie Neil.

Passed down—Propeller India.

ERIE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ERIE, Pa., May 26.—Entered—Propellers Wissahickon, Conemaugh, and schooner Annie Sherwood, grain, Chicago.

Cleared—Propeller Wissahickon, light, Buffalo.

CLEVELAND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., May 26.—Cleared—Propellers Nebraska and Cuba, Chicago, merchandise.

Charter—Schooner S. H. Kimball, coal to Marquette, private terms.

MEDFORD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MEDFORD, Ont., May 26.—Sailed—Steamer Northern Queen, Chicago, passengers and freight.

COLLINGWOOD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COLLINGWOOD, Ont., May 26.—Sailed—Schooner Yankee Blade, Chicago, ties.

ST. JOSEPH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. JOSEPH, Mich., May 26.—Cleared—Schooner Watertown, for Escanaba.

ALARM IN WALL STREET.

A Report that Roscoe Conkling and Rufus Hatch are going into Partnership.

New York Sun, May 23.

Wall street was alarmed late on Saturday afternoon by a rumor that Rufus Hatch had offered to take Roscoe Conkling into partnership. A journalist called on Uncle Rufus last evening, and closely questioned him concerning the rumor.

"Yes, it's true," said Uncle Rufus, without hesitation. "I have offered to take him into partnership. I'll gurantee him double the salary of a United States Senator if he'll accept the offer. Once settled in business with me, if he don't clear $50,000 a year he'll do worse than any of my past partners. He's honest, but poor, and that's the kind of a partner that I want. And then he's got a surplus of self-respect, and there's not a lazy hair in his head. He'd make a splendid business man. We are alike in temperament, and, barring some deficiencies on my part, in disposition. We are both keen analyzers, and we can both see through a grindstone when there's a hole in it. Gould says that every man has his price. This may be so, but I doubt it. Conkling is beyond price, and that's why I want him for a partner. The firm of

CONKLING & HATCH

would begin business with an A1 reputation, provided they advertised in the *World* and *Tribune*. I have six offices in a fireproof building at the head of Exchange place. It's a new building, and although the occupants are bankers, steamship men, and railroad magnates, as far as I know they are honest. It's just the place for the honest firm of Conkling & Hatch or Hatch & Conkling."

"What line of business do you propose to establish?"

"A combination of law and commerce. I know as much about law as Conkling knows about Wall street. I think that my law experience is much more extensive than his experience in Wall street. It would be a rare combination of business qualifications and intellect. Conkling would have great influence with honest Judges, and if I was appointed Receiver for corporations in litigation we could make open deals in favor of bona fide stockholders. Such deals would attract universal public attention, and give the firm of Hatch & Conkling high standing in the community."

"What do you mean by an open deal?" the journalist inquired.

"It's a suggestive term used by the honest men of Wall street," Uncle Rufus responded. "I'll illustrate. If last January William H. Vanderbilt had agreed to turn 10,000 shares of Western Union stock over to Jay Gould on July 4 at 80, and should do it even if the price were 122, I should call it an open deal. It would still be an open deal if Gould had advised Vanderbilt to sell at 80, and compelled him to resign. Now what I propose is this: In corporation litigations, where our firm is employed, we would arrange it so that the Attorney-Generals of the different States where the charters were obtained should receive a quarter of the assets of the corporations, the courts a quarter, our firm a quarter, and the stockholders a quarter."

"But would this be satisfactory to the stockholders?"

"It certainly ought to be," Uncle Rufus replied. "They usually get less. Under the manipulations of the firm of Conkling & Hatch they would really receive more than they paid in."

"How so?" the journalist asked.

"Because our system would simply squeeze the water out of the stock, thus benefiting not only the honest firm of Hatch & Conkling, but the farmers of the great West and the toiling masses of the East, as well as the stockholders. Of course our plan will be opposed by many eminent and respectable law firms in this city, but their loss will be the stockholders' gain. These firms will probably do all they can to return Conkling to the Senate. They know that the field of bankrupt and bogus corporations is nearly ripe, and that they cannot afford to allow the honest firm of Conkling & Hatch to come into competition in the gleaning."

Here Uncle Rufus lighted a cigar and assumed a meditative position. The journalist asked him whether he had read the revised edition of the New Testament.

"I have not," he replied. "I have read extracts published in some of the wicked newspapers. The old version was good enough for my ancestors, and it's good enough for me. I never knew any one who governed his conduct in life by the rules laid down in the old version to go astray. I take no stock in new-fangled theological combinations based on a change of the Bible. They all carry grist to Bob Ingersoll's mill. They remind me of a remark made months ago by a profane Wall street operator. He had been selling short and his fingers were burnt. He was swearing over his luck, when a pious operator expostulated with him. He warned him to leave the broad and crooked road that led to destruction, and advised him to take the straight and narrow road that led the other way. 'Don't care a ——,' was the reply. 'I don't know anything about the roads; but I believe that Jay Gould will have 'em consolidated within thirty days and increase the capital and bonds.'"

Here the door-bell rang, and a visitor was announced. Uncle Rufus excused himself, and the journalist retired.

COMPETITIVE MILITIA DRILLING.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 26.—About 3,000 persons assembled at the Fair Grounds this afternoon to witness the conclusion of the competitive infantry drill by the Crescent City Rifles of New Orleans. The weather was very warm and oppressive, and the drilling-ground in good condition. The superior drilling yesterday of the Porter Rifles, who have all the time been regarded as the strongest competitor of the Crescent City Rifles, created a vast deal of speculation as to the nature of the drill of the Crescent City Rifles, and to-day, consequently, the interest manifested in the contest was even greater than that which prevailed yesterday. The members of the Crescent City Rifles were in high spirits, and entered into the drill with much enthusiasm. They were greeted with hearty cheers as they marched in front of the amphitheatre, and every well-executed movement elicited much favorable comment and loud applause. The Rifles never drilled better, and long before the close of the drill there was a general conviction that the contest for the first prize would be exceedingly close. When the drill ended and the Rifles retired from the ground there was long and hearty cheering. The friends of the Porter Rifles are equally confident of victory, but while your correspondent regards the matter as involved in great doubt, he is of the opinion that if the Crescent City Rifles win they will do so by a very small number of points. The official decision will be required to determine the contest. It will be rendered to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock.

THE SECOND.

Its New Armory Formally Dedicated Last Evening.

The Officers' Quarters Furnished in a Rich and Elegant Manner.

A List of Those Present Last Evening, and the Good Time They Enjoyed.

At last the Second Regiment has a home,—a beautiful home,—which was opened last evening by a brilliant and enjoyable informal reception. The armory was fully described in last Saturday's TRIBUNE. It is entirely beyond anything that has ever been attempted in the city. The boys have a drill-room that is as attractive as a home parlor, and is elaborately decorated with a finish and taste that reflect great credit upon the designers. The officers' rooms, however, go beyond anything in the line of armorial furnishing ever attempted in the West. They are most richly decorated, and the windows are hung with the finest lambrequins and curtains. Quartermaster Keefe's room is a bijou in its way,—a magnificently-carved wooden mantel, the hearth under which is laid with art tiles, being one of its main attractions. Upon it stand rich bronzes and a black marble clock, surmounted by a bronze eagle. The carpets, the furniture, the table covers, etc., are all of the richest design. Adjutant McKeough's room adjoining is no less inviting and richly furnished, while Col. Quirk's room is furnished with red plush covered easy chairs and lounges, all of the richest and latest art designs. Rare and costly pictures and engravings and busts ornament the walls and corners, not least among which, upon finely-carved easels, were those of Gen. Grant, Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan, Senator Logan, and others. The beauty of the surroundings was hightened by floral baskets presented by the lady friends of the officers. A calcium light on the opposit side of the street, and a mammoth flag outside, swung between the buildings, were the only outside attractions, and a guard to welcome and assist the guests. The armory is located at 179 and 181 Randolph streets, and occupies the second and third floors. In the centre of the first hall a platform had been erected, upon which the Lyon & Healy band discoursed operatic and other airs during the evening.

THE RECEPTION

commenced about 8:30 o'clock, and from that time until 11 there was a constant throng of ladies and gentlemen coming and going. The scene was made a most brilliant one by the officers and soldiers in their gay uniforms, the staff officers especially, being elaborately decorated. Added to these were the beautiful faces of the ladies and their handsome costumes, some of which were in the most elaborate style of the milliner's and dressmaker's art. The handsome scene was graced by some of the most prominent citizens in military and social circles. Col. Quirk, Quartermaster Keefe, Lieut.-Col. Henessy, Adjutant McKeough, and the other officers of the regiment did all they could to make their guests feel at home, and in this they succeeded, adding much to the enjoyment and interest of the occasion. The guests inspected every nook and corner of the new quarters, and expressed surprise and satisfaction with them. The company quarters are not yet completed in point of decorations. There is a fault to be found with them, in that the rooms are too small, but the boys are willing to put up with a little discomfort, when they have such a beautiful drill-room and regimental home. A number of the Scottish-uniformed militia in their kilts added interest to the occasion. The following is

THE ROSTER OF THE REGIMENT:

Colonel, James Quirk; Lieutenant-Colonel, J. P. Hennessy; Major, John E. Doyle; Quartermaster, T. H. Keefe; Surgeon, Dr. W. P. Dunne; Assistant-Surgeon, Dr. W. Martin; Chaplain, the Rev. Thomas Cushman; Inspector of Rifle Practice, John B. Foley; Captains—Company A, W. W. Miller; Company B, J. P. O'Connor; Company C, C. H. Starkweather; Company D, Jeremiah Clifford; Company E, James E. Bourke; Company F, Francis J. McGuire; Company G, W. T. Davoust; Company H, W. G. Marsh; Company I, Thomas J. Ford; Company K, Joseph A. Eagle. All these officers were present to assist at the reception, nearly all of them being accompanied by their wives. Among those present were Lieut.-Gen. Phil H. Sheridan, Col. M. Sheridan, Adjutant-General Whipple, of Gen. Sheridan's staff; Col. J. Mason Loomis, Maj. Huntsinger, Lieut.-Col. George R. Cannon, Lieut.-Col. W. S. Scribner, Maj. E. Durand, Capt. Frank G. Hoyne, Lieut. James J. Healey, Col. W. H. Thompson, Col. E. E. Swain, Col. W. P. Rend, Maj. and Mrs. De Young, Gen. and Mrs. Martin Beem, Maj. Bangs, Quartermaster Bell, Col. and Mrs. Quirk, Miss Quirk, Col. P. M. Clowry, Miss Anna Clowry, Miss May Graham, Miss Maggie Graham, the Misses Moore, Col. and Mrs. A. H. Revell, Miss Kitty Dunne, Mr. and Mrs. Liebenstein, Mr. and Mrs. Shannon, Miss Teresa Cushing, Mr. Hough, Prof. Corby, Mr. James Conlon, Mr. Robert E. Morrison, Mr. Hennessy, Mr. & Mrs. J. W. Kerwin, Capt. Quirk, Miss Leonora Young, Miss Annie O'Connor, Miss Maria Jones, Miss Rogers, the Misses Denneby, Miss Maggie Weidley, Miss Alexia Moore, Mr. William Fogarty, Miss Julia Moore, Col. and Mrs. C. F. Squires, Mr. and Mrs. Washington Hesing, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Mosher, Mr. J. T. Graham, Mr. D. C. Graham, Mr. E. F. Lovejoy, Mr. Emery A. Storrs, Dr. Wickersham, Arthur Dixon, Mr. M. J. Keene, Mr. and Mrs. B. Quirk, Gen. A. L. Chetlain, Maj. Moore, Justice Scully, Miss Mary McNurny, Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Towle, Miss Anne Towle, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Glassbrook, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Hennessy, Mr. W. F. McLaughlin, Mr. and Mrs. Kelly, Miss Kelly, Miss Julia Walsh, Mr. Richard A. Walsh, Mr. Richard J. Walsh, Capt. David F. Bremner, Miss Mary McNurney, Mr. E. F. Colby, Miss Colby, Maj. Richard Robbins, John F. Scanlan, Col. John Dickey, Mrs. Mathewson, Miss Mathewson, Capt. Koch.

During the evening Col. Mason Loomis made an address congratulating the regiment upon their new and elegant quarters, and he asked for the organization that moral and financial support which it so richly deserved.

A COMPROMISE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PERU, Ill., May 26.—The widow of M. Novow, who was drowned by falling out of a skiff, drunk, in the river here three weeks ago, received yesterday $300 from the Saloonkeepers' Association as an equivalent for her husband's life, and agrees to not prosecute the matter any further.

SUMMER RESORTS.

LONG BEACH HOTEL
LONG BEACH, L. I.,

Forty-five minutes from New York. The most fashionable Atlantic Watering Place. Rooms may now be engaged by letter or otherwise. Kapellmeister Schreiner's Orchestra will arrive from Berlin on June 18 with 60 eminent musicians. Concerts every afternoon and evening. Oratorios and Sacred Symphonies on Sunday. Yachting, Boating, Fishing, Driving, etc, are unsurpassed. Special rates for families.
R. H. SOUTHGATE, Proprietor.

Manitou Springs, Colorado.
MANITOU HOUSE.
GEO. M. WALKER, Chief Clerk. S. B. JENNINGS, of Ohio, Prop.
Open on and after May 20. This elegant Hotel having been enlarged to three times its original capacity, and refurnished throughout at an expense of over $50,000, offers inducements never before equaled in the West to Summer Tourists. Terms reasonable.

THE OCEANIC,
ISLES OF SHOALS, N. H.
Open middle of June. No flies, no mosquitoes, no dust. Even temperature. Eight miles from main land. Beautiful ocean view from every window. Gas, electric bells, perfect drainage. Boating, fishing, bowling, billiards, nice hall, band of music, hotel first-class.
LAIGHTON BROS. & CO.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
SARATOGA SPRINGS.
Season of 1881. Open from June 11 to Oct. 1.
TOMPKINS, GAGE & CO.

OCEAN HOUSE,
SPRING LAKE, MONMOUTH CO., N. J.,
IS NOW OPEN.
MRS. M. F. DEVINE.

CAPE ANN.—Bass Rock house. Good harbor beach, Gloucester, Mass. Finest surf bathing and ocean scenery on the Atlantic coast. Send for illustrated book. MRS. E. G. BROWN.

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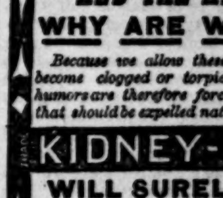

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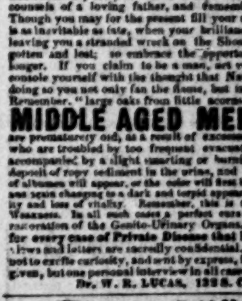

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BIMETALLISM.

Letters from Emile de Laveleye in the "Independance Belge."

French and German Opinion—Mr. Horton's Questions—Progress of the Conference.

Independance Belge, April 26, 1881.

Until within a short time past the excellence of the English monetary system was a dogma, an article of the economic creed. Happy the people who could reach the gold standard; they were the elect of the commercial world. M. Cernuschi has shown with that clearness of mathematical evidence which he brings to all his demonstrations that the system of the exclusive single standard had worked an injury to England herself and to the world, and had been able to sustain itself only by deriving support from French bimetallism. Mr. Dana Horton, one of the delegates of the United States to the Monetary Conference at Paris, in his book "Silver and Gold," a work replete with profound insight and filled with curious facts, has proved the following propositions:

First—England, by the substitution in 1816 of the gold for the silver standard, aggravated the condition of all debtors and of the whole English nation as taxpayers by unjustly favoring creditors and fund holders.

Second—By bringing about this change at a time when the production of the precious metals had considerably diminished, England precipitated throughout the entire world an acute crisis of monetary contraction and of fall in prices, from which she herself, perhaps, suffered more than the other nations.

Third—England having been the scene of an unparalleled commercial and industrial development, thanks to her natural advantages and to her people's genius for enterprise and invention, the fact of this great development was for the most part attributed to her monetary system. A serious error, as Lord Beaconsfield well said.

Fourth—From this error has arisen the belief that the gold standard ought to be the monetary system of the most highly civilized peoples,—a belief which took shape in the Monetary Congress of 1867, and which decided Germany in 1871 to follow the example of England.

Fifth—The ills which the German monetary reforms has brought upon Germany herself, upon the whole world, and chiefly upon England, which had been taken for a model, prove that the system must be false and pernicious in principle. For the wider the application of a true system the more its advantages must make themselves felt. Such would evidently be the case with international bimetallism.

THE NEED OF STABILITY.

To support these theses it would be sufficient for me to borrow my argument from Messrs. Cernuschi and Dana Horton. But as exception might be taken to these as bimetallists, I shall appeal solely to the testimony of the English themselves, and, what is still more important, I shall confine myself to citing only official documents emanating from Chambers of Commerce, from the East India Department of Finance, or from the Bank of England. So long as French bimetallism lent a fixed basis to the English system this latter operated with regularity to the advantage of England and of her colonies. Since French bimetallism has been suspended the gold standard has caused to the Indies and to the commerce and industry of England intolerable embarrassment and losses. And for the following reasons: The great commerce of the world is settled by bills of exchange or drafts. When two nations have for money basis the same metal, be it gold or silver, the rate of exchange cannot vary beyond the limit of the cost of shipment of coin or bullion. For example, I have to remit from Paris to London £1 sterling, of which the par is 25 francs 21½ centimes. The expense of exposting this sum in gold is from 8 to 9 centimes. If in Paris, in order to make my payment in London by means of a bill of exchange I am obliged to pay for this bill at the rate of 25 francs 35 centimes, it would be cheaper for me to send the gold, for this would cost me but 25 francs 21½ centimes in metal, plus 9 centimes for the shipment—total, 25 francs 30½ centimes. The variation in exchange between London and Paris, so long as Paris has gold, will therefore be bounded between the limits of 25 francs 12 centimes and 25 francs 31 centimes. But if in England I draw a bill upon a country using either paper money or silver money, my bill payable in silver or in paper will rise, and fall, and fluctuate according to the variations of the silver or of the paper. If silver is subjected to violent and unforeseen oscillations, all sales and all purchases in trade and commerce with silver countries are liable to the same variations. Three-quarters of the commerce of England is with silver-using countries, and amounts on an average of 5,000,000,000 francs. An English merchant—Mr. Barclay—has well shown what a monstrous state of things this is. It needs only a slight excess in the supply or demand of silver in London to cause a variation in price of one or two pence, whereby the value of the five thousand millions of bills of exchange in silver depends upon this insignificant speculation in the metal.

FUNCTIONS OF FRANCE.

So long as the French bimetallism was in action these sudden variations in the value of silver were impossible. The price of silver could not depart from the par of 60⅞d, established by the 15½, further than the divergence representing the cost of transporting the silver to Paris and coining it there. As matter of course, since at the Paris Mint the seller could get 200 francs for one kilo of silver nine-tenths fine, he would not part with it for less. This price of silver at the Paris Mint therefore governed the rate of exchange in silver throughout the whole world, to the great benefit of all countries, and especially of England and India. Since the Mint at Paris has been closed to silver this metal no long has a par. It has become mere merchandise. The great transatlantic trade is now carried on no longer by means of money, but by means of an article of merchandise. It has fallen back into the barbarous condition of barter, as the Department of Indian Finances and the Director of the Bank of England, Mr. Gibbs, have so well said. The Indian Department expresses itself thus: "The fear of these unusual fluctuations in the exchange, thus vitiating all the calculations of trade, necessarily cause very serious trouble. This fear not only suffices often to paralyze trade, but these repeated fluctuations are the cause of serious and unmerited losses to honest merchants. And, what is still worse, this uncertainty in the rate of international exchange introduces an element of speculation which is disastrous to legitimate, prudent, and honest foreign business." Mr. Gibbs makes the fact perfectly clear by an example: A merchant in Calcutta wishes to order in London a cargo of goods; but what will silver be worth, or, in other words, what will the bill of exchange in gold cost him when he will have to buy it in Calcutta to pay for his cargo? He cannot tell anything about it. It is the unknowable. In presence of this unascertainable fact he hesitates; and thus commerce languishes, and the different industries which would have furnished the cargo are not called upon to execute the order. Labor suffers. The employer sees his profits diminishing and the workman his wages cut down.

Says the Director of the Bank of England: "As long as France acted as a clearing-house between England and Asia she protected us from these evils; but now that this clearing-house has suspended operations, these last years have shown us the presence of the ill, and the danger of seeing it augment."

LORD LIVERPOOL'S SYSTEM.

Here, then, we have the harm wrought by the gold standard as analyzed and described by those who, better than any one else in the world, are in a position to take note of it—viz.: the Indian Finance Department, the Bank of England, and the English Chamber of Commerce. Can we believe that English commerce and the English people will long endure a régime like this when they shall come to understand the sufferings which it has inflicted upon them? Before long they will rise up and will say to the professors of the science of deductive economy: "Carlyle and Ruskin have called your science narrow and false,—'the dismal science.'" We now see that they were right. In 1816, in imposing upon us the aristocratic and exclusive system of Lord Liverpool, you compelled the English people to pay their creditors in gold, the rare metal, the dear metal, instead of in silver, the metal established, one might almost say consecrated, by history. You have violated our right, acknowledged by the law of the realm; for our national pound, the pound of our forefathers, the pound of Elizabeth and of Newton was a silver pound. The pounds of our flesh, which Shylock takes from us, and the drops of our sweat which we must let fall to help fill his money-bags will go on increasing without end until we shall be reduced to slavery and misery.

You let loose upon the world the crisis of 1816-1830 when you shut out silver from England, and now you have brought on the crisis of 1873-1880 by driving out silver from Germany.

You are ruining our Indian Empire, which tells you so in a voice loud enough for you to hear.

You are disorganizing our commerce, and you are killing our industries. The merchants of Liverpool, of London, of Glasgow, of Birmingham, of Manchester, and of all Lancashire proclaim this fact.

You are preventing Italy from making the loan which you would give her again a metallic circulation; and you compel all those States which are now unhappily burdened with it to retain their irredeemable currency of paper to the great detriment of our exchanges with those countries.

You are preventing Europe from paying America otherwise than by reducing the gold reserves of her banks.

You are compelling all the nations to protect their gold, which they are endeavoring to retain against our power of attracting it, by raising their rates of discount, and, which is still more to be feared, by tariffs which are becoming more and more protective.

You are thus sowing in every direction the seeds of antagonism which will in the future bear fruit to our disadvantage, making enemies which may some day combine against us.

The two great Republics, the United States and France, come to offer you the monetary system which came forth spontaneously from the democratic spirit of the French Revolution,—a system consecrated by history and imposed by nature; and you, walled in by your egotism, by your prejudices, by your refusal to discuss and to examine, you disdainfully decline the hand which is offered you in the interest of harmony among the nations.

Such is the language which before long will make itself heard throughout all England, and which has already found voice in the mouth of an eloquent man, Mr. Faraday, in Manchester. It will be sufficient for the English people to read the memorandum of the Treasury Department of India and the irrefutable article of Mr. Gibbs. The iniquitous, unnatural, anti-providential system of Lord Liverpool will have its day. We will hear no more of the gold standard,—of the "malevolent Utopia." As for the Bamberger law in Germany, it will not be Prince Bismarck who will give it a new lease of life.

EMILE DE LAVELEYE.

ANOTHER LETTER.

Independance Belge, May 2, 1881.

Why did the United States come to an understanding with France to call the Monetery Conference of 1881? We were surprised as well as chagrined at the answer which M. de Parieu made to this question in full session of the French Senate. The Americans, said M. de Parieu, sell silver as we Frenchmen sell wine. They wish to obtain the highest price for their silver just as we do for our wines, and for this reason they desire that the Conference should recommend the free coinage of silver in order to restore that metal to the former par,—that is to say, to 60⅞ pence per standard ounce. I trust that my distinguished colleague will permit me to say that I looked for loftier views from him. I did not believe that he would gather up this imputation from the low levels of ignorance and of malevolence to carry it to the bar of the Senate. How is it that he, the illustrious founder of the Latin Union, the indefatigable propagator of that beautiful and pregnant idea of monetary coalitions on the grandest scale—how, I ask, is it that M. de Parieu does not see that the Americans are only adopting the idea of which he has made himself the apostle: and that to-day they are proposing its adoption by the world for the reason that they believe their own interest as a great commercial people to be at one with the interest of mankind? Let us then, in the first place, see what this interest of the silver-producers amounts to, which, they say, America wishes to uphold at the expense of Europe. If we consider the actual facts, this interest appears to be of the smallest; if we go to the bottom of the matter we cannot but recognize that it is absolutely nothing. At any rate this interest is, as we have said, of the smallest importance. The production of silver in the United States last year is estimated to have been $37,000,000. Granted that free coinage would raise the white metal to the par of 15½, it would be a rise of about 15 per cent, or an added value of $5,500,000 to the total product of silver in the United States. Such would be the profit which free coinage would bring to the Americans. Our opponents, according to their own figures, should reduce this profit to $3,000,000 (15,000,000 francs), since they contend that silver would still remain depreciated to the extent of 5 per cent.

SILVER AS MERCHANDISE.

We can arrive at the result in another way. The shares of all the silver mines in the United States, according to their prices on the stock lists at the Exchange, do not represent $200,000,000, of which the revenues are less than $10,000,000, for many of these mines are worked at a loss. A 15 per cent rise in silver would increase these dividends at most by $3,000,000 or $4,000,000. Let us double this sum and call it $6,000,000, or 30,000,000 francs. Behold, then, this colossal State, which is nothing less than a continent, whose favorable balance of trade is nearly 1,000,000 francs; a State which has at its disposal an annual surplus in its budget of more than 400,000,000 francs; which has received from Europe within two years and a half more than 1,000,000,000 in gold. This State solemnly sends abroad a delegation composed of its most important statesmen and of its most distinguished specialists in this branch of economy—among the first, Evarts, who has just laid down the portfolio of Foreign Affairs—Thurman and Timothy Howe, the most eminent representatives of the two great parties which divide the Senate, and one of them an ex-candidate for the Presidency, and finally, Mr. Dana Horton, the author of the excellent book, "Silver and Gold," and of the splendid volume entitled "The International Monetary Conference of 1878," which the Congress of the United States published, and which, by the same authority, is offered gratuitously to every one who may desire to possess it. This delegation arrived in France, and is charged to request from Europe a charity of 30,000,000 in behalf of the operators and jobbers in mining shares.

Such is the part which some attribute to the great transatlantic Republic, and France allows herself to be made her dupe.

Is not this a supposition absolutely puerile and laughable?

Yet in reality even this trifling interest does not exist. Mr. Pirmey said at the Conference of 1878: "Destroy all the silver and the gold which will remain will be worth as much as the two metals together were before." If this is true it follows that, as the United States produce exactly as much gold as silver, the demonetization of one of these two metals should be to them a matter of perfect indifference, since they are sure to gain on one side what they would lose on the other.

INTERNATIONAL BIMETALLISM.

Cernuscho's idea of international bimetallism won over the United States to favor a scientific movement similar to that which has brought about a conversion of German science and erudition. If the most illustrious economists of Germany—Roscher, Wagner, Schaeffler, Lexis, Neuwirth, Ahrendt and Suess—avow themselves in favor of a doppelwährung (double standard) it will not probably be urged that it is because they have silver to sell. International bimetallism has been expounded, as well from the historic as from the scientific point of view, in a masterly manner by Dana Horton. The same great principle was adopted by the Silver Commission of the Congress of 1876, of which the report is, in my opinion, the most important official document which has been published upon the monetary question. Since then bimetallism has gained further ground, notwithstanding the opposition of the gold fanatics of the New York Clearing-House on the one side, and of the silver men on the other. To-day, after the conference of 1878, and in presence of that of 1881, both of which were brought on by the United States, it may be said that bimetallism represents the monetary creed of America, and America summons the whole world to this meeting with the authority which speaks only in the voice of a great people.

There took place in the United States the same thing which has also taken place in Germany and Italy, and which we shall soon see in England. In America under the impulse of economic requirements, people were led to a serious study of the problem, and from that time the truth—the necessity of international bimetallism—become apparent. No doubt very distinguished men may remain monometallists by lulling themselves with the convenient and flattering confidence that they are in the possession of absolute truth; but I am convinced that if they would but give themselves the trouble to study the mass of materials which science has latterly brought together and the teachings which flow from the facts as observed during the past ten years, as the learned Germans have done, they would change their opinions. I do not mean to say that I am speaking of *l'Echo du Parlement*, for that journal finds its chief argument in the contempt which it entertains for these studies and reproaches me for having given my time to them.

A MONETARY UNION.

Do the United States, then, come to Paris solely to defend a scientific idea? By no means. Nations in general do not take such initiative steps unless moved by their own interests, and America's interest in this matter is great, immense, but altogether different from the one which has been supposed to influence her. It is not a question of a shabby profit of $5,000,000 or $6,000,000 or a rise in silver, but of a gain of hundreds and thousands of millions by the development of commerce. M. de Parieu is certainly not the man to deny the very important benefits which would result from a great monetary union, comprising Europe and America, establishing throughout the entire world equality and fixity in monetary exchanges and placing them upon a common basis. No people have a greater interest than the United States in the realization of this magnificent conception, for no nation sees opening before it a like commercial future.

You say that the Americans are shrewder business men than others. I admit it, and I say that just on this account they understand better than others the advantages of a monetary union as wide as possible. When M. de Parieu opened the monetary conference at which he presided was it not this ideal that he proposed to the nations in words of eloquence and of conviction?

A great Frenchman, M. de Lesseps, is now ready to remove the barrier interposed by Nature on the trade avenues between Europe and the west coast of America and the east coast of Asia. Is it not a parallel progress to destroy those monetary barriers which the diversity of standards and of their relations to each other, the results of former ignorance, still raise against an international regulation for the settlement of the balance of trade?

America has as much interest in the establishment of universal bimetallism as in the opening of the canal through the Isthmus of Panama.

She has, perhaps, another and still more pressing interest, and that is to permit, or rather to make it possible, for Europe to pay the debts she owes to America.

Gold alone has become manifestly insufficient to settle the gigantic transactions between Europe and America. If the two continents are to quarrel over this metal, it is surely America that will come off the victor, by virtue of physical facts more powerful than all our theories. America produces gold, and, besides, we are—and we are likely to remain—her debtors. Under the present condition of things we will find ourselves within twenty years only too happy to be able to keep the silver standard.

The European monometallists should meditate upon the serious words of Mr. Gibbs, pronounced with all the authority attaching to the utterances of one of the Directors of the Bank of England: "The question is being gradually narrowed to a monetary struggle between Europe and America."

EMILE DE LAVELEYE.

THE MONETARY CONFERENCE.

London Times, May 7, 1881.

An important communication was made to the Monetary Conference to-day by Baron Thielmann, on behalf of the German Government. After justifying the adoption of the gold standard by Germany on the ground that other States would otherwise have seen their sales of silver and adoption of gold monometallism facilitated, he stated that 1,747,000,000 of marks had been coined in gold and 1,080,000,000 marks of old silver coin demonetized, the cost of the operation being 44,000,000 marks. According to the highest estimate, about 500,000,000 marks in old thalers, including Austrian ones, still remained. While recognizing the desirability of the rehabilitation of silver and its feasibility by the restoration of free mintage in a certain number of great States at a fixed ratio to gold, Germany was unable to join in such a course, but was ready to second the efforts of States disposed to unite for that purpose. For a certain number of years she might abstain from all sales of silver, as she had done since May, 1879, and for another period of duration she might engage to sell only so limited a quantity as not to glut the market. Ulterior regulations would fix these periods and quantities. Such an arrangement would protect bimetallic States from an unlimited influx of German thalers, which, moreover, could occur only if the balance of trade was against her, or if the ratio of 15½ of the Bimetallic Union was sensibly modified in favor of gold, an unlikely contingency. In any case, the export of thalers would be a loss for the exporters, so that the Bimetallic Union need not apprehend an influx of German silver. That union, moreover, might exclude thalers from free mintage, thus adding to the cost of such a speculation by saddling its authors with the expense of melting down and refining. Germany might also extend the internal use of silver currency by calling in the five-mark gold pieces and the Treasury notes of the same value, making together 68,000,000 marks, and she might melt down the five and two mark silver pieces, recoining them at a ratio of about one to 15½ in lieu of one to 14. Mr. Fremantle, on behalf of England, stated that she could not abandon a system which had worked for sixty years without the inconsistency attendant on other systems; but, while not taking part in any vote, he was ready to offer any information, and should watch the debates with lively interest. Lord Reay, for the Indian Council, entertained no hope of a radical change of circumstances, but expressed a readiness to consider any suggestion for restoring the value of silver. Sir A. Galt, for Canada, and the delegates of Portugal, Russia, Greece, Austria, Sweden, Norway, and Switzerland reserved their entire freedom of action. The general discussion, prior to the consideration of the program framed by Mr. Vrolik, was then opened by M. Cernuschi, who referred to the German proposals as a basis for negotiation, though inadequate as they stood. He foreshadowed the adoption of bimetallism by the English Government after the agitation which paved the way for all reform in England. Dr. Broch (Norway) defended the gold standard.

MR. HORTON'S QUESTIONS.

The program submitted by Mr. Horton (United States) at Tuesday's committee, and which, though eventually withdrawn, was the subject of a complimentary allusion by Mr. Vrolik today, was as follows:

1. Does history tell of any development of civil society, where there was no imposition and no payment of tribute and taxes, fines and damages?

2. Does not civilization imply the presence of money as a civil institution, an integral portion of the State, and that that which is legal-tender in discharge of the obligations mentioned shall also be an acceptable instrument of valuation on the part of State and individuals, a convenient medium of commercial exchange, and shall thus become an almost omnipresent element of private contracts?

3. Has not the monetary law, which has created the entire use made of the precious metals likewise created nearly the whole of their value?

4. Where several commodities are elevated to the rank of money in different countries, either singly or jointly, at some ratio of equivalence fixed by national monetary law, does not the total monetary law of countries which use either or all of these commodities as money entirely control the relative employment for them, so that at any given time the rate of their equivalence with each other, whether as actual or potential money, is merely the result of the complex forces of the existing monetary law?

5. Is the principle of freedom of contract or of freedom of exchange opposed to the simultaneous employment of silver and gold money at a fixed ratio established by the law?

6. Waving all questions of the methods of correctly ascertaining general averages of prices, is not stability of average purchasing power the chief *desideratum* in money?

7. Is not a general reduction of average prices accompanied by a prolonged and insidious crisis?

8. Has not each nation, in the proportion of the activity of its people in production and exchange, an equal interest in the stability of the average purchasing power (at home) of its money?

9. Did not the prohibition of silver coinage in England after 1798, at a time when a war demand for gold had compelled the use of paper money, increase the divergence between paper and gold, and assist in maintaining a situation which made the retention of paper money necessary?

10. Did not England's replacement of this paper money by gold alone (1815-1821), withdrawing from its accustomed channels of circulation a considerable portion of the world's stock of gold at a period when the annual product had been, and remained, notably deficient, and when the monetary condition of other countries rendered probable a general subsidence of prices, expose England and the Western world to a considerable rise in the purchasing power of money?

11. Has not each nation, in the proportion of its relations with foreign nations, either through commerce or through international investments, an interest in the stability of the rate of equivalence between its own money and that of the nation with which it has dealings? Reviewing the monetary policy of the century and a half before 1873, during which period the monetary law has upheld for silver and gold that position of domestic and international money which they had enjoyed since the origin of civilization, but had omitted, by concurrent or identical legislation, to fix the ratio of equivalence between them more closely than is indicated by 14.50 to 16 as the limits of its fluctuation, it is asked whether this fluctuation would not have been materially less?

12. Had England in 1717, or afterward, conformed her silver and gold ratio to that of France?

13. Had France in 1785 or 1803 adopted the ratio of 15, instead of that of 15.50?

14. Had England abstained from outlaying silver as domestic money in 1798 or 1816?

15. Had the United States in 1834-'37 adopted the ratio of 15.50 or 15.62?

16. With reference to the same period, it may be asked whether, in addition to the instability inflicted upon the international trade and international investment by the conflicting gold policy, is not likewise chargeable with the time, and labor, and capital consumed in effecting exchanges of one kind of money with another, which arose directly from the fluctuation in this rate of equivalence?

17. Has the convenience of mankind been served by making gold lighter and silver heavier,—that is to say, by a series of legislative acts, which has altered the rate of divergence between them from 14.50 to 15.50.

18. What portion of the total of monetary law is the efficient cause of the steadiness in the rate of equivalence between gold and silver throughout the period between 1803 and 1873?

19. What would have been the influence upon this rate of equivalence had England and France demonetized gold after the gold discoveries (1849-1851)?

20. Did not important reductions in the domestic average of prices occur throughout the Western world in the years following 1873?

21. Have not coincident changes in monetary law, reducing the supply of money in the Western world by the withdrawal of legal-tender power from existing silver coins, by excluding silver from coinage, and by checking the circulation of existing money, been a controlling factor in this reduction?

22. Does not the existing state of business in Europe and America demand, as a condition to the maintenance of the present general average of prices, a considerable annual increase of the material used by them as money?

23. Do not existing probabilities point to a diminished annual production of gold in the future?

24. Does not the present general exclusion of silver from mintage in the Western world, directing monetary demand upon a stock of gold scantily reinforced, promise, if continued, the evils connected with a reduction of general averages of prices, or an excessive extension of the use of paper money and of transfers of title to money?

25. What would be the effect if a single nation should now, by changing its present monetary laws, sensibly increase its stock of gold?

26. Can there be any other important causes for the abrupt divergence of the rate of equivalence between silver and gold in international trade, which has occurred since 1873, than the withdrawal from silver and transfer to gold of an important part of the normal monetary employment of Europe for silver?

27. Had Germany adopted a silver and gold standard at 15½ in 1871-1873 would not a higher degree of steadiness in the rate of equivalence of the two metals in the world's markets have been attained?

28. Would not the accession of England to a bimetallic union of Continental States with the United States of America put the par of the metals throughout the world in condition to withstand undisturbed any change of mass through discovery of either metal, of which history gives precedent?

29. Is it not desirable that there should be uniformity between the States represented in the Conference in the mint charge or in the charge made in commutation of interest for the time consumed in the mint in converting bullion into money?

To Accommodate the Public.

The proprietors of that immensely popular remedy, Kidney-Wort, in recognition of the claims of the public which has so liberally patronized them, have prepared a liquid preparation of that remedy for the special accommodation of those who from any reason dislike to prepare it for themselves. It is very concentrated, and, as the dose is small, it is more easily taken by many. It has the same effectual action in all diseases of the kidneys, liver, or bowels.—*Home and Farm.*

A timely use of Hop Bitters will keep a whole family in robust health a year with but little cost.

LAWRENCE & MARTIN.

The Unsecured Debts $304,000 and the Assets $71,698.

The Creditors, After Hearing This, Retire into a Cave of Gloom.

A meeting of the creditors of Lawrence & Martin was held at the office of Tenney, Flower & Cratty, in the Grannis Block, yesterday. There were about thirty-five present, representing in the neighborhood of $200,000. Among them were J. M. Atherton, of Louisville; John S. Beecher and Herman Meyer, of New York; W. F. Lewis, of Montreal; Mr. Davison, of Bellaire, O.; John Parker, Al Arundel, and representatives of about two dozen distilleries; also, Messrs. Horton Ullman, Ela, and Assay, representing creditors. The latter appeared on behalf of Ives Beecher of New York, Mr. Mohr and Mr. Reese of Cincinnati, Lawrence Myer & Co. of New York, Arundel & Holton of Chicago, the Garden City Distilling Company of Chicago, Chapin & Gore, the United States Distilling Company, and two more Chicago distilleries and two in New York, the total of all the claims being $85,000.

Mr. Beecher was called to the chair, and Mr. Arundel chosen Secretary.

There were a number of reporters present, and at the suggestion of Mr. Tenney they were asked to retire.

Mr. Tenney then submitted a statement purporting to show

THE CONDITION OF THE FIRM'S AFFAIRS.

It proved that a great deal of lying was done when the doors of the house were closed, the debts being $477,000 instead of $250,000. According to this document the unsecured indebtedness is $279,055; bills discounted, $25,000; total, $304,055; and the secured indebtedness, $172,999; making the liabilities $477,054. The assets consist of accounts, bills receivable, and cash, the goods not in the hands of judgment creditors being held by other creditors as collateral. The accounts are scaled thus, omitting the bad ones which foot up $32,112.79:

Doubtful, $12,126@25	$ 3,030
Good, $66,251@80	53,001
	$56,031
Bills receivable, $6,022@80	4,817
Cash	10,849
Total	$71,698

UNDER THE HEAD OF "LOSSES,"

the firm told how the money went. These are the figures:

Lawrence, personal account	$ 17,000
Martin	26,000
L. & M. race-track	54,734
Produce Exchange	12,893
Tolu, Rock, and Rye (net)	75,000
Club-house	11,558
Bad accounts	32,000
Dead loss	$229,185

The firm say they paid $24,000 for stamps and $129,000 for advertising Tolu, Rock, and Rye.

A shabby individual with a seedy felt plug hat on called the attention of the Chair to the fact that the reporters were again present.

Mr. Tenney insisted that the room should at once be cleared of reporters. He had no prejudice against them as a body, but they were attending a private meeting of the creditors of the insolvent firm, and clearly it was not right for the reporters to be present. He was a reporter himself some years ago.

A voice—Reporters have improved since then.

Mr. Tenney insisted that the press should at once leave the room.

MR. E. G. ASAY

said he did not see any necessity for the reporters to be excluded. It was a meeting of the creditors of the firm, and it was for a majority of them to decide whether or not they had anything which they wished to be kept from the public. He moved therefore that the reporters present be invited to remain and take full notes of the proceedings.

The motion was carried.

Mr. Asay then moved that the Chair be authorized to appoint a committee of five to examine the books of the insolvent firm, and to report at a future meeting of the creditors.

The motion prevailed, and the Chair appointed as such committee Messrs. E. G. Asay, O. H. Horton, F. Ullman, D. Russ, and W. F. Lewis.

On motion, the President and Secretary were added to the Committee.

Mr. Tenney made an additional statement to the effect that there had been a great deal of suspicion—of very natural suspicion—that the three judgments on which the firm had been closed out were bogus. He did not blame any one for supposing it, but the judgments had turned out, on examination, to be as thoroughly correct liabilities of the firm as any. Examination of the firm's affairs would show that

THE FAILURE HAD ARISEN BY MISFORTUNE, AND NOT BY FRAUD;

there was no element of fraud in it, unless the continuation of business after it became known that it could not be successfully conducted was such. The firm had hopes that some one of the many wires they had in the fire might prove a a hot one. If it appeared to the Committee that the firm had been over sanguine,—had, to use a vulgar expression, bitten off more than they could chew,—he hoped they would be allowed to go on again and take advantage of the advertising of their special compound (Tolu, Rock, and Rye)—which would be of advantage both to the firm and to its creditors. The present offer of the firm was twenty cents on the dollar, one-half cash and the remainder in six months, for which notes would be given.

A creditor—What security will be given for the payment of the notes?

Mr. Tenney—None at all.

The Chair—When can the Committee commence the examination of the books?

Mr. Asay—Can the offer be changed to cash, or the notes secured?

Mr. Tenney—I do not know whether the notes can get the security of an additional name.

A creditor—Will the books be open to the inspection of creditors other than those on the Committee?

Mr. Tenney—No, sir.

A creditor—I do not see why a creditor should have access to them more than another.

Mr. Tenney—I suppose the Committee are on honor and will not take advantage of anything they learn from the books. Another creditor might find out the names of some of the country debtors and have them garnisheed for his personal benefit, and to the detriment of the remaining creditors.

Mr. Asay—The Committee can be consulted on questions arising in the minds of other creditors.

Mr. Ela—Is Mr. Trude ready to go before the Committee and

EXPLAIN THE MATTER OF THE JUDGMENT NOTES?

Mr. Asay—The Trude notes will not cut any figure in the settlement of this affair.

Mr. Ela—The question is whether Mr. Trude is a preferred creditor or not, and I think the President of the meeting should ascertain whether Mr. Trude will come before the Committee and produce his books and documents. I understand that Lawrence and Martin are willing that this should be done.

Mr. Asay suggested that a stenographer and expert bookkeeper be employed to aid the Committee in their examination. Carried.

Mr. Tenney said that his firm were ready to pay the expense of such an examination, and called the attention of the meeting to the fact that the execution on Mr. Trude's notes was due on the following day, and suggested that the creditors get it postponed for ten days.

Mr. Asay said that the sale had been postponed.

On motion, the Committee were instructed to see that the sale was so postponed.

They were also instructed to discover none of their findings except to the body of creditors.

A gentleman from Cincinnati spoke rather in favor of the proposed compromise, but thought that 25 cents cash would be preferable.

Mr. Ela—I do not believe any one here wants to accept 75 cents, unless he be made to believe that the failure is an honest one.

The meeting, after some informal discussion of no consequence, adjourned, to meet again at 2 p. m. next Tuesday at the Tremont House.

It is reported that Mike McDonald has offered a reward to any photographer who will bring him a good picture of the countenances of the creditors of the bursted firm as they listened to the above financial statement.

A TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill., May 26.—Messrs. Fay and Haskins, of the Gray & Edison Telephone Company, are in Elgin arranging for the starting of a Telephone Exchange. They have also one partially organized at Aurora, and design connecting the two and Geneva, the county-seat, midway between the two cities, and twelve miles from either. The project meets with great favor here.

A "BAD DARKEY."

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill., May 26.—Charley Peyton, or Charley Brown, the young colored man shot in Chicago Sunday, is well known here, where he worked in a barber-shop last summer, and where his father and wife reside. He was known here as Brown, and had the reputation of being a "bad darkey."

Another Will Trouble.

New York Correspondence Detroit Free Press.

Some ministers, just like some sinners, always have something disagreeable happening in their families. Our versatile and vivacious neighbor, Mr. Beecher, is one of these. The latest trouble to Mr. Beecher comes, not through any act of his own, but by an indiscretion on the part of his wife. It may not be serious, but it certainly is unpleasant. It is all about a will that was made by Mr. Turner, the man who had charge of Mr. Beecher's Peekskill farm. Turner died in January last. It was known that he had made a will, bequeathing about $16,000 worth of property, but after his death the will could not be found. The lawyer who drew it kept a copy, and this has been offered for probate in lieu of the original paper. From the testimony taken in connection with the proposed substitution of the copy for the original, it appears that almost on the instant of Turner's death Mrs. Beecher took charge of everything belonging to him. She demanded the keys of his desk and trunk from a farm-hand to whom Turner had given them during his illness, and they were handed to her at once. Next morning the farm hand was called by Mrs. Beecher to Turner's room. The desk and trunk had been opened and the dead man's papers were scattered on the floor. Mrs. Beecher ordered the farm-hand, whose name is Bulger, to take them out and sell them. He did so and brought her back what he got for them—about a dollar. Later in the day she bade him take away another lot and sell them, and he again did so, bringing her the money as before. Bulger says that Turner had told him that his will was in a tin box in one of the trunks. After the sale of the papers no will could be found. It may have been among the papers, and, as some of these were torn when Bulger was ordered to take them away, it may have been destroyed. The way that Mrs. Beecher's name is connected with the matter is decidedly unpleasant, to say the least. It certainly was imprudent in her to dispose of the dead man's papers in the way she did. Mrs. Beecher has always had a strong will of her own, and its exercise has led to disagreeable consequences more than once. Had she let Farmer Turner's papers alone, or even handled them more carefully, the present unpleasantness might not have come.

THE COOKERY QUESTION.

Lecture by Mrs. E. P. Ewing, of the Chicago Training-School of Cookery.

Yesterday afternoon another course of lectures on the art gastronomy was inaugurated at Fairbank Hall, the lecturer being Mrs. Emma P. Ewing, Superintendent of the Chicago Training-School of Cookery. The lecture, which was free, was preliminary to the regular course on plain cookery beginning June 9 and continuing for ten consecutive Thursday afternoons.

Mrs. Ewing stated that a course ticket would cost $2.50, and that the lectures would only be illustrated by actual cookery when absolutely necessary. The objects of the training-school established March 7 were: To found a training-school of domestic economy; to teach thorough, intelligent, and systematic methods of cookery; to make a special study of cookery for the purpose of popularizing the subject in its scientific aspects; to teach the best modes of preparing food, as well as those methods which are simplest, cheapest, and most healthful; to establish standard and reliable authorities on housework; to promote and encourage scientific research in hygienic, chemical, and physiological directions; to stimulate and assist young women in acquiring a thorough education in domestic economy, as one of the surest guarantees of future success and happiness.

"Who is to Blame?" was the subject of the lecture, and Mrs. Ewing occupied nearly an hour in answering this social conundrum to the forty ladies who were present. She said that ambition was as necessary for woman as for man, and mothers ought to recognize this fact in educating their daughters. Too many were taught to be ornamental, and to consider being useful a disgrace. Even in her own acknowledged branches of industry—washing, cooking, and sewing—woman was being excelled. Men did the best laundry work; men took the lead in fancy cooking; and men invented the sewing-machine. Both sexes were to blame for the existing conditions. The responsibility could not be divided, but, like the interests involved, they were mutual, and centered in the fundamental idea of humanity, Home.

He thought it a great misfortune that household duties should be considered a drudgery, and done in a fretful and complaining spirit. There were slovenly and slipshod servants because the mistresses were ignorant of proper methods. Bridget misruled the household because her ignorance was less dense than that of her mistress. The culinary art was most important, because many crimes were traceable to bad food. Had not Napoleon had an attack of dyspepsia he would not have lost the battle of Waterloo; and it was such men as Jefferson Davis, whose disordered stomachs made them wretched, that plunged this Nation into civil war. Comfort was essential to happiness, and would be banished by a cup of muddy coffee at breakfast. Women failed to appreciate the importance of the comforts of home, which ought to be made the most attractive place in the world for husbands and sons. To build up such homes would be a practical temperance work that the women's crusade never could accomplish. Men were apt to think that the inanimate article bread was a silent, sad, and effective protest against woman's suffrage. If she could make only heavy, sour, half-baked bread, how could she make laws! The speaker, however, found that the so-called strong-minded women that she knew were among the best housekeepers. The world could no longer be indifferent to the food question. It was not necessary to mortify the flesh for conscience sake. It was a noticeable fact that most of the fancy cooking was unpalatable to those unaccustomed to its use: the taste had to be, she would not say cultivated, but depraved to a liking for these fancy dishes. The appetite was as susceptible to cultivation as any of the faculties, and ought to be educated to proper food, rather than to please the eye with a brilliant array of beautiful dishes.

The speaker regretted that so many women loathed their household work, and thought if they would enter into it as eagerly as their husbands entered into business there would be a happier result. It was the heart, the motive, that made work a joy or a drudgery. Woman's department required brains as much as any other. The lecturer read a letter from Mrs. President Garfield in which she spoke of the inspiration derived from bread-baking. Woman despised the little duties, forgetting that life was made up of trifles. The world suffered more from heedlessness than from criminality. People who wait to escape drudging by shirking responsibility become incapacitated for domestic enjoyment and waste their time in idle efforts to be happy. They should not count duty as drudging where such results were involved. The lecturer pleaded for the largest liberty and widest privilege for her sex, and the right of every woman to choose her vocation in life, but home was the noblest sphere and the truest liberty was the right to make home pleasant and attractive. She thought the glorious day was already beginning to dawn when it would be no longer necessary to inquire, Who is to blame?

EDUCATIONAL.

Ex-Gov. Evans Offers to Give $50,000 Towards Liquidating the Debt of the Northwestern University.

At the invitation of Mr. Orrington Lunt, an informal meeting of influential members of the Board of Trustees of the Northwestern University was held in the Grand Pacific Hotel last evening at 5 p. m. to meet ex-Gov. John Evans, President of the Board of Trustees, and to consider the welfare of the University in general. There were present the Hon. John Evans, Bishop Merrill, Orrington Lunt, Judge James Bradwell, the Rev. Arthur Edwards, D. D., the Rev. R. M. Hatfield, D. D., Mr. David McWilliams, Mr. P. B. Shumway, Mr. J. J. Parkhurst, O. H. Horton, Esq., the Rev. W. X. Ninde, D. D., President of the Garrett Biblical Institute; Dr. N. S. Davis, Mr. T. C. Hoag, Mr. James Frake, Mr. James G. Hamilton, and from the Faculty of the University, Oliver Marcy, LL.D., Acting President of the University, Prof. H. S. Carhart, Prof. Julius Kellogg, Prof. H. F. Fiske.

The meeting first adjourned to the dining-room, where dinner was discussed until about 6 p. m., when Mr. Evans called the meeting to order. A number of speeches were made, all to the effect that a President of the University must be elected at the approaching meeting of the Board of Trustees, and that not only must his salary be provided for, but some provision must be made for the debt of the University, which now amounts to about $200,000. Among those who spoke were Dr. Hatfield, David McWilliams, Dr. N. S. Davis, Dr. Marcy, Prof. Fiske, O. H. Horton, Dr. Ninde, and Bishop Merrill. Gov. Evans was then called upon to give his views, and responded. He first said he would show some figures to indicate that the money that had been put into the University had not been misspent. The University has graduated since its foundation 350 students. It has taken almost through the course of study 1,400 besides, and has taught in the preparatory department 2,800. From the Medical College there have gone out 402 physicians, and from the Union College of Law 200 lawyers; 121 ministers have been sent out from the Garrett Biblical Institute. Degrees to the number of 1,030, but few of which have been honorary, have been conferred. Of the graduates, eight are missionaries in foreign lands; eight are Presidents of other colleges. Coming to the consideration of what ought to be done now, the President spoke plainly and to the point. He did not think it possible for him to be present at the coming meeting of the Board; but he was strongly of the opinion that a President should be elected; and that the debt ought to be wiped out. To the latter end he would give his aid as follows: He would give $25,000 out of the first $100,000, and $25,000 out of the second $100,000, toward lifting the debt, providing the Trustees would find means of raising the remainder. This offer would remain open until the second meeting of the Board of Trustees.

After some further discussion, a committee was appointed to report these proceedings to the Board of Trustees; and the sense of the meeting was that the Executive Committee put the negotiation toward electing a President in such shape that the Board may be enabled to act when it meets next June. Dr. Hatfield then rose to mention that the Alumni Association was at work raising a fund to endow a chair in the University, and that he had lately been at a conference where a Conference Chair was in contemplation. After some expressions by those present, all to the effect that the future of the University was exceedingly bright and encouraging, the meeting adjourned.

A Stranger in an Aqueduct.

Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

A Holyoke street woman, while drawing water for washing the other day through a three-eighths of an inch pipe, was astonished to see a long, slimy creature shoot out of the pipe into her tub. It was preserved, and proves to be a veritable curiosity for this country, being the Lymax maximus, or great European slug, of which there are but two other recorded instances in the United States. It is a repulsive-looking object, allied both to the snail and the oyster, some six and a quarter inches long, and with an ugly, sucker-like head. The body is mottled, and like that of a slug or snail.

A DEMOCRATIC SWINDLE.

The National Government's Unprofitable Connection with Old-Time Southern Canal Speculations.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 24.—The markets of Washington and Georgetown are largely supplied from Alexandria and Fairfax Counties, Virginia, where "truck-farming" has become an extensive industry since the War. The farmers of those counties, who bring their produce to Washington or Georgetown for sale, are compelled to cross the Potomac on either the Long Bridge or the Aqueduct Bridge, the main route of travel being across the latter. Of the thousands of strangers who visit the historic Arlington Hights and the great National Soldiers' Cemetery every year, nearly all also pass over the Aqueduct Bridge. This bridge is the property of the Washington & Alexandria Canal Company—a corporation chartered by Congress May 26, 1830. In 1866 the company leased the Aqueduct Bridge to private individuals, and they made it a toll-bridge. The rates of toll are exorbitant. For example, fifty cents is charged for each two-horse conveyance. The lessees, it is said, derive a yearly revenue of some $15,000 from tolls, and pay the Canal Company a nominal rent of $1,000 a year. These tolls are a heavy burden upon the farmers and market-gardeners who are compelled to use the bridge. Many of them are colored people of small means, who have saved enough to buy a few acres of land, and are struggling to raise and educate their children in a respectable manner.

For a number of years these people, as well as the citizens of Washington and Georgetown, have been petitioning Congress for a free bridge across the Potomac in the vicinity of the Aqueduct Bridge. Over 3,000 such petitions were submitted to the last Congress. The lessees of the Aqueduct Bridge were able, for six or seven years, to prevent any action by Congress; and they still continue to enjoy the income from an oppressive tax upon persons whose business compels them to use the bridge. Last winter, however, a law was enacted and an appropriation of $140,000 made by Congress for a new iron bridge. It was also provided that, in case the Aqueduct Bridge could be bought for $85,000, so much of the money might be used for that purpose, and that bridge be made free.

It was very soon discovered that a new iron bridge could not be built for $140,000,—an amount which the law declares shall not in any event be exceeded. The only recourse, therefore, was the Aqueduct Bridge. But here another difficulty was encountered. The Canal Company had given a ninety-nine years' lease of the structure, and that lease has still eighty-four years to run. Somebody then remembered that the United States holds, or ought to hold, a proprietary interest in both the canal and the Aqueduct Bridge, which forms a component part of it. The Secretary of War, under whose direction the new bridge is to be built if built at all, requested the Secretary of the Treasury to inform him regarding the ownership interest of the Government in the Canal Company; and an investigation of the subject is now being made.

It appears from the records of the Treasury Department that in 1832 Congress passed a law "donating" $100,000 to aid in the construction of the Aqueduct, and that that money was duly paid. Subsequently the Canal Company appears to have fallen into difficulties, so that it was unable to complete the canal to Alexandria. The Town of Alexandria had subscribed for 1,500 shares of stock in the canal, the par value of which was $150,000. This was three-fifths of all the stock which the company was by its charter authorized to issue. An appeal was made to Congress for aid; and by an act approved March 3, 1837, the Secretary of the Treasury was authorized and directed to pay to the company the sum of $300,000, on condition that the 1,500 shares of stock held by the Town of Alexandria should be transferred to, and their ownership vested in, the United States. The Secretary of the Treasury was to hold this stock in trust, and vote it in all elections of the company. In fact, he was to control the management of the company by virtue of the fact that the United States owned a majority its stock. Levi Woodbury was then Secretary of the Treasury, under President Van Buren; and he paid the $300,000 to the Canal Company as required by law; but he appears to have neglected to have the stock transferred to the United States, as required by the same law. In 1875 a committee of the Senate reported that the Town of Alexandria had, in fact, never transferred its shares of the Canal Company's stock to the United States; and the same Committee reported that when the lease of 1866 was executed, as before mentioned, the Corporation of Alexandria voted that very stock, which actually belonged to the United States, in favor of ratifying the lease. Of course the United States has never received $1 from the Canal Company on account of dividends. Another peculiar feature regarding the lease is that, after it was executed by the Canal Company, it was submitted for ratification to the Legislature of Virginia, and was approved by that body in 1867. Congress, it appears, was not asked to ratify the lease, although the Canal Company owes its corporate existence to an act of that body.

The canal itself is an affair of little consequence now, only a few boats passing over it in the course of a year. It runs, throughout its entire length, parallel with, and only a few hundred yards distant from, the Potomac, which, of course, is navigable for the same distance. The failure to secure possession of the stock did not involve much direct loss, for it is doubtful if the canal ever paid its running expenses; but it shows how the business of the Treasury Department was managed in "good old Democratic times."

In those good old times the United States engaged in several canal speculations, all of which were financially disastrous. In 1825 the Government subscribed for 1,500 shares of stock in the Chesapeake & Delaware Canal Company, and in 1829 it bought 750 additional shares. Under the law, the Secretary of the Treasury was to vote these shares, and the United States was to receive a proportionate share of the earnings of the company. Down to 1873 the Government received $250,875 from this source. Nothing has been received since.

In 1826 the Secretary of the Treasury was authorized to subscribe for 600 shares of stock of the Dismal Swamp Canal Company, and $150,000 was appropriated to pay the subscription; in 1829 an additional subscription for 250 shares was authorized. The Secretary of the Treasury was to vote these shares, and the Government was to receive a proportionate share of the earnings of the company. Down to 1857 $98,497.58 had been received; nothing has been paid since.

In 1828 the Government subscribed for 10,000 shares of stock of the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal Company, paying $1,000,000 therefor. In 1836 Congress passed an act assuming the municipal indebtedness of Alexandria, Washington, and Georgetown, amounting to $1,500,000, incurred by the subscriptions of those cities to the stock of the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal Company. To redeem this loan cost the Government altogether, for principal, interest, and premiums, the snug sum of $2,765,807.97,—making the total outlay of the Government on account of the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal nearly $4,000,000. The Government appears to have received no dividends on the stock of this Company, which is one of the most important factors in Maryland politics, and which, more than anything else, it is said, perpetuates the power of the Democratic party in that State.

THE PILGRIMS.

Richmond's Heart Softened by the Knights' Tribute to the Memory of a Great General and a Devout Man.

RICHMOND, Va., May 26.—The Boston and Providence Commanderies, escorted by the Richmond Knights, paraded this forenoon through the principal streets of the eastern part of the city. One of the most beautiful and touching incidents connected with the present pilgrimage, and which had been kept secret by those participating in it, occurred before the parade. The Boston Commandery at an early hour marched from their quarters to the Capitol Square, and, forming around the statue of Stonewall Jackson, stood with heads uncovered and swords at "present," and, while their band played the beautiful "Memorial Overture," the Knights in the command moved forward and placed at the base of the monument a most beautiful wreath of evergreens and rare flowers. This tribute from the brave New Englanders to the great Confederate General, occurring, as it did, on Memorial-Day, was deeply affecting, and moved some spectators to tears. A leading Virginian present remarked: "This will do more to restore complete fraternity among the people of the North and South than all the platforms that politicians frame during the present year." The Commandery then marched to the Washington Monument, within the same grounds, and decorated it also with flowers. The music here, while equally appropriate, was not so solemn as at Jackson's statue. Memorial day was observed with unusual ceremonies, including the decoration of the graves of the Confederate dead at Hollywood Cemetery. Business was generally suspended, thousands taking part in the annual tribute to the fallen braves of the Lost Cause.

TRUSSES.

RUPTURE CURED.

$100 Reward indicates confidence in PARKER'S RETENTIVE COMMON-SENSE TRUSS. Patented July 9, 1878. Adjustment and treatment by the patentee. Over 20 years' experience in curing Rupture. Manufacturer of the Common-Sense Truss, adopted by the U. S. Government as the best. Also Elastic Stockings; looms located in Chicago.

BARTLETT, BUTMAN & PARKER,
Office 58 State-st., Chicago, Ill.

RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

For Maps, Time-Cards, Sleeping-Car accommodations, apply at 62 Clark-st., Grand Pacific, Brink's Express office, Palmer House, 75 Canal-st., and the depot on the corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cedar Rapids Express	* 8:30 a m	* 6:45 p m
Cedar Rapids Express	*12:30 p m	* 2:15 p m
Pacific Fast Line	*12:30 p m	* 2:15 p m
Sioux City & Yankton	*12:30 p m	* 2:15 p m
Omaha Night Express	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:15 a m
Cedar Rapids Night Express	† 9:15 p m	* 2:15 p m
Des Moines Day Express	*12:30 p m	‡ 7:15 a m
Des Moines Night Express	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:15 a m
Sioux City & Yankton	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:15 a m
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	* 9:15 a m	* 2:40 p m
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	*10:15 p m	* 6:15 a m
Freeport, R'kford&Lake Geneva	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
Milwaukee Express	* 8:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
Milwaukee Special—Sundays	8:30 a m	4:00 p m
Milwaukee & Green Bay	*10:00 a m	* 4:00 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Mil., Green Bay & Marquette	§ 9:00 p m	§ 6:45 a m
Green Bay, via Janesville	* 9:30 a m	* 5:45 p m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	*10:00 a m	* 4:00 p m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	§ 9:00 p m	* 7:00 a m
Pierre & Deadwood Express	*10:00 a m	* 4:00 p m
Minnesota & Central Dakota	*10:00 a m	* 4:00 p m
Minnesota & Central Dakota	§ 9:00 p m	* 7:00 a m
Oshkosh, via Janesville	4:45 p m	*10:20 a m
Elgin Express	* 9:15 a m	* 2:40 p m
Elgin Express	*10:15 a m	* 6:15 a m
Elgin Express	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
Elgin Express	* 5:15 p m	* 8:45 a m
Elgin Sunday Express	1:15 p m	10:15 a m

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

For Maps, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Brink's Express Office, foot of Indiana-av., Grand Central Depot, Canal and Sixteenth-st., Palmer House, and 75 Canal-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
bOttawa & Streator Passenger	7:50 a m	b 7:30 p m
bNebraska Express	9:45 a m	b 2:30 p m
bDubuque & Sioux City Express	9:45 a m	b 3:05 p m
bAmboy, Rock Falls&Sterling Ex	9:45 a m	b 3:05 p m
bDowner's Grove Accommodat'n	11:00 a m	b 1:50 p m
bMontana & Pacific Express	12:01 p m	b 2:45 p m
bSt. Joseph, Atchison & Topeka Ex	12:01 p m	b 2:45 p m
aKansas City & Denver Express	12:45 p m	a 2:30 p m
Aurora Sunday Passenger	1:00 p m	10:30 a m
bAurora Passenger	3:15 p m	b 8:55 a m
bMendota & Ottawa Express	4:25 p m	b 11:00 a m
bSt. Louis Express	4:25 p m	b 10:45 a m
bRockford & Freeport Express	4:25 p m	b 10:45 a m
bAurora Passenger	4:35 p m	b 7:55 a m
bAurora Passenger	5:30 p m	b 8:55 a m
bAurora Passenger	6:20 p m	b 11:00 a m
cDes Moines, Omaha & Lincoln Night Express	9:05 p m	d 7:00 a m
aSouthern Pacific Express	9:05 p m	a 7:00 a m
cTexas Express	9:05 p m	a 7:00 a m
bKansas City & St. Joe Night Ex	9:15 p m	a 7:00 a m
bFreeport & Dubuque Express	9:30 p m	b 7:15 a m
Wed. & Sat. Theatre Train	11:15 p m	10:15 p m

a Daily. b Daily, except Sunday. c Daily, except Saturday. d Daily, except Monday.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

Union Depot: Corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. Ticket Offices, 63 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee Fast Mail	* 7:30 a m	* 7:45 p m
Milwaukee & Waukesha Express	* 5:00 p m	*10:35 a m
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Express trains	§10:10 a m † 9:00 p m	‡ 4:00 p m ‡ 7:00 a m
Green Bay, Menasha, and Appleton Express trains	*10:10 a m † 9:00 p m	* 4:00 p m ‡ 7:00 a m
Milwaukee, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Iowa, and Dakota Ex	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Stevens Point and Ashland Ex	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Milwaukee, Madison, and Prairie du Chien Express	*10:10 a m	* 7:45 p m
Libertyville Accommodation	* 6:15 p m	* 8:25 a m
Elgin Passenger	* 9:20 a m	* 3:15 p m
Dubuque & Cedar Rapids Express	*10:00 a m	* 3:15 p m
Elgin & Kirkland Pas'nger (daily)	4:30 p m	10:20 a m
Elgin Special Fast Express	* 5:15 p m	* 8:00 a m
Itasca accommodation	* 6:25 p m	* 6:45 a m

Trains for Humboldt and North Chicago leave 6:45 a. m. and 6:30 p. m.: arrive 6:40 a. m. and 6:15 p. m. daily, Sundays excepted.

Chicago & Alton.

Union Depot, West Side, corner Madison and Canal-sts., between Madison and Adams-st. bridges, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Offices, at Depots, 39 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City, Denver, Pueblo Ex.	§ 1:30 p m	§ 1:55 p m
Kansas City, Santa Fé, New Mexico, Arizona & California Fast Ex	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	* 9:00 a m	* 7:00 p m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Mobile & New Orleans Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:00 p m
Peoria, Keokuk, & Burlington Fast Express via Chenoa	* 9:00 a m § 9:00 p m	* 1:55 p m § 7:00 a m
Pekin & Peoria Ex. via Joliet	* 9:00 a m	* 7:00 p m
Streator, Lacon, Washingt'n Ex	* 1:30 p m	* 1:55 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	* 9:10 a m

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:40 a m	§ 7:20 a m
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	§ 8:30 p m	* 8:30 p m
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:40 a m	§ 7:20 a m
New Orleans & Texas Fast Ex	§ 8:30 p m	* 8:30 p m
Springfield Express	* 8:40 a m	§ 7:20 a m
Springfield Night Express	§ 8:30 p m	* 8:30 p m
bPeoria, Burlington & Keokuk	* 8:40 a m	§ 7:20 a m
cPeoria, Burlington & Keokuk	§ 8:30 p m	* 8:30 p m
Pontiac & Chatsworth Express	* 8:40 a m	* 8:30 p m
Chatsworth Express	* 4:45 p m	*10:00 a m
Gilman Passenger	* 4:45 p m	*10:00 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	* 9:30 a m	* 7:15 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	* 9:30 p m	* 3:05 p m

b—On Saturday night to Gilman only.
c—On Saturday night runs to Peoria only.

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway.

Union Depot, State and Twelfth-sts. All State-st. cars run to the Depot, and Wentworth-av. cars pass within one block. Ticket Offices, 85 South Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Gulf Express	* 8:45 a m	* 7:00 p m
St. Louis & Gulf Fast Line	§ 6:15 p m	§ 7:10 a m
Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex	*12:30 p m	* 2:00 p m
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk Ex	* 8:15 a m	* 7:00 p m
Peoria & Pekin Special	§ 9:15 p m	§ 7:10 a m
Springfield & Hannibal Fast Line	*12:30 p m	* 2:00 p m

§ Daily. * Daily except Sundays.

NOTE—Pullman Sleeping-Cars from Chicago to St. Louis, Kansas City, and Peoria. Parlor Day Coaches, with revolving chairs, Chicago to St. Louis, and Reclining-Chair Sleeping-Cars Chicago to Hannibal and Kansas City. No change of Day Coaches Chicago to St. Louis or Kansas City.

Michigan Central Railroad.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	* 7:00 a m	* 6:50 p m
New York & Boston Ex	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
Special New York Express	§ 3:30 p m	§ 5:50 p m
Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 3:40 p m	*10:35 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Night Express	† 9:10 p m	* 6:30 a m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
Grand Rapids & Petosky Express	* 3:40 p m	* 5:50 p m
aGrand Rapids & Muskegon Ex.	* 9:10 p m	* 7:00 a m

*Sundays excepted. §Daily. †Saturdays excepted.
aSunday's leave at 5:15 p. m.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Offices, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House, Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and 75 Canal, corner Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport & Peoria Express	*10:00 a m	* 6:00 p m
Council Bluffs Fast Express	*12:05 p m	* 2:45 p m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Fast Express	*12:05 p m	* 2:45 p m
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	*10:20 a m
Council Bluffs Night Express	†10:00 p m	‡ 6:20 a m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Night Express	†10:00 p m	‡ 6:20 a m

*Daily except Sundays. †Daily except Saturdays. ‡Daily except Mondays.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

Ticket Offices at depots, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle, Twenty-second-st., and Forty-third-st. Ticket and freight office under Sherman House, and ticket offices in the Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	* 7:35 a m	* 7:40 p m
Special New York Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
Lightning Express (daily)	§ 5:30 p m	§ 4:20 p m
Atlantic N. Y. Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Fast Express	*10:30 p m	* 5:40 a m

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Exposition Building and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot (Exposition Build'g).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Express	* 8:30 a m	* 8:00 p m
Fast Express	§ 5:10 p m	§ 7:30 a m

§ Daily. * Sundays excepted.

Kankakee Line.

Depots, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices at Depots and 121 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	* 8:00 a m	* 7:25 p m
Do Night Express	§ 8:10 p m	§ 7:00 a m

Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railway.

Depot, cor. Adams and Canal-sts. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 8:30 a m	* 7:00 p m
New York Express (daily)	§ 3:30 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Pacific Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 9:00 a m
Fast Line	* 9:40 p m	* 9:00 a m

Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis R. R.

(Cincinnati and Columbus Air-Lines.)

Depot, corner of Adams and Canal-sts., West Side. Ticket Offices at Depot and 121 Randolph-st., 65 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 8:40 a m	* 7:40 p m
Logansport Accommodation	* 4:10 p m	*10:00 a m
Night Express (daily)	§ 7:55 p m	§ 7:10 a m

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

(Danville Route.)

Depot, Twelfth-st., near State. Ticket Offices, 121 Clark-st., 59 State-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	† 9:00 a m	† 4:15 p m
Nashville & Florida Express	* 8:00 p m	* 7:15 a m

†Daily, except Sundays. *Daily.

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